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FIRE BENEATH THE SMOKE

Sir William Harcourt's Fealty to the Party Policy.

HEALY'S STRUGGLE FOR HOME RULE

Discussion of Resolution About the House of Lords Is to be Postponed Until Autumn.

CRISPI'S ENDEAVORS TO PROVOKE FRANCE

Growing Impression of an External Motive for the Austrian Emperor's Apparent Lack of Wisdom.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan 12.—[Copyright, 1895, by The New-York Times.]—There is some fire somewhere beneath the smoke overhanging the official headquarters of the Liberal Party. I am assured that the cry of Sir William Harcourt's resignation was a false alarm, but there is, all the same, undoubted trouble in the Cabinet. One can get plenty of plausible explanations of it, many quite ingenious, but none of them is entirely satisfying. The best surmise is that Sir William Harcourt is holding out for items in the making of another Radical budget which Lord Rosebery and his time-serving majority resist, but that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is too loyal to the Liberal Party to resign if he fails to carry his point. This loyalty may, however, be presumed on too much. To-day's Speaker, which strives diligently to follow around and interpret Lord Rosebery's shifting moods, contains no less than three attacks on Sir William Harcourt for his absence from the public platform, and by inference, imputes contemplated treason to him. This is only the topmost of many indications that the party organization is in a bad way, alike among the officers and the rank and file. It can at least be said with truth that if the Government gets alive through the session ending in the Summer and makes decent progress with the four bills that it professes to intend to push—Welsh Disestablishment, Irish Land, One-Man-One-Vote, and Factory bills—nobody will be more surprised than its own supporters. Still, threatened houses stand long, and it is possible that they may pull through.

It is the intention of the Cabinet to postpone the resolution against the House of Lords to the Autumn session and to dissolve, and go before the country so as to have a general election in November.

The English Liberal papers seem actually to be learning at last to mind their own business and leave the Irish domestic fight alone. There is comparatively little this Winter of the intolerable, patronizing advice to be good, not to say naughty words, and to behave like English gentlemen, which used to be spooned out with such nauseating liberality to the Irish whenever they opened their mouths. It begins to be possible to take a slightly more hopeful view of the Irish internal situation. The contest for control of local organizations has already developed some unexpected successes for Mr. Healy's side, and if these gains be maintained, there will be an end to the committee bossism which has strangled the party nearly to death. The point at issue is whether constituencies shall be free to choose their own nominees for Parliament or have them selected by a committee of the party, and then be doubly bound to that committee by having to depend on its favor for their salaries. Up to within the past fortnight it has looked as if the committee with money, daily papers, and numerical force of oratory would carry the day against Mr. Healy's practically single-handed fight. The latter, however, seems to be making headway with the people, and if he wins and can keep his gains through the general election, there will be some chance of home rule's being heard of again in this century.

A circumstantial statement comes to me that Germany is on the point of withdrawing her Ambassador from Paris. Italy has already done so under circumstances which plainly suggest premeditation, perhaps collusion, with her Triple Alliance partners. It becomes possible to wonder whether Crispi is not manoeuvring again, as he did in the Strasburg visit incident of five years ago, to provoke France out of her patience into attacking Italy. Responsible Liberal politicians at Rome plainly suspect him of this design, and the course of events of late points to confirmation of this theory. By the terms of the Triple Alliance, of course, the help of the other two powers can only be claimed if the third is attacked and invaded. This renders a successful Italian war possible only if France can be goaded into taking the offensive. That in turn depends on whether Crispi deliberately desires war. Those who have the best means of observing him close at hand believe that he does. They argue that Italy is on the brink of ruin and revolution, and the sole conceivable chance for Crispi and for the dynasty that he has taken under his disreputable old wing lies in the adventure of a foreign war. It must be remembered, however, that these prophets of disaster hate Crispi more bitterly perhaps than the English Radicals ever hated Disraeli. There is no plot too abstrusely diabolical to be ascribed to him, and the more farfetched and sinister it is the more it is like Crispi, they say.

Paris grows more and more into the likeness of her terrible self in the worst periods of the past. People who saw the vast street crowd gathered in the early morning to be near the walled-off scene of the Dreyfus degradation say with a shiver that they never comprehended before what the Paris mob in the Reign of Terror must have been like. Last year's new press laws seem only to have aggravated the abuses at which they were aimed. It is impossible for the courts to take cognizance of a hundredth part of the insults and libels daily hurled at the President, the Premier, and everybody else in authority. The old era of denunciation is in full swing again. When the Chamber decides that a certain ignorant blackguard, who is in prison for abuse of the President and who has been elected a Deputy meanwhile by the Gobelins district of Paris merely as a contemptuous affront to the Chamber, shall not be released, this fellow is allowed to write and send out from prison a violent attack on the Government, and the papers are permitted to say that the majority in the Chamber voted as they did under Ministerial threats to prosecute them for blackmail and embezzlement. Unhappily, every fresh step of the prosecutors breaks into some new sewer of political or journalistic corruption, so that these wholesale denunciations seem to the masses to be true enough, and the turbulent wing of Socialism goes on, doubling and trebling its hold on the Parisian proletariat. If any foreign Machiavelli desired to have a Paris made after his own heart, to play upon and to sting and bully into a wild tigerish frenzy which would sweep the whole Government along into the maddest of mad courses, it lies ready to hand in this year 1895.

All observers at Buda-Pesth agree that the Emperor's ruinous Clerical and Tory advisers have not scored a victory in the final choice of Baron Banffy to succeed Dr. Wekerle as Hungarian Premier. He is described by all as a genuine Liberal of great administrative ability and robust character, who stands firmly on all the questions at issue just where Dr. Wekerle did, and this is by no means what those who precipitated the recent crisis desired. Banffy's being a Calvinist makes it all the more certain that the House of Magnates will throw out the two remaining politico-ecclesiastical bills that he and his party are pledged to pass in the Chamber. Then the struggle will be renewed, probably with more heat than ever. It remains an impenetrable mystery why the Emperor is belying all his great reputation for wisdom and caution by thrusting this wanton quarrel on Hungary, and the disposition grows to ascribe it to some grave external motive of which nothing is known.

There are some misgivings among Mr. Gladstone's friends lest the extraordinary Winter weather on the Riviera may do him harm. Nothing like the experiences of the past week on both shores of the Mediterranean has been known in the memory of any one living. When one thinks of trains in Algeria blocked by four feet of snow and of nomadic Arabs on the outskirts of the Sahara frozen to death in their tents and wattle huts, it is not surprising that the opposite northern coast should be shivering under an arctic visitation. Before leaving for Cannes, Mr. Gladstone sent out a sheaf of kindly letters to the authors of books which he had been reading, and which are now finding their way into the press. In one of these he compliments a work called "The Speech of Man and Holy Writ," which apparently contends that speech was taught to man by Divine power. This pleases Mr. Gladstone greatly, and he adds in his letter an argument which occurs to him, namely: "If speech were a mere human invention, how happens it that an ancient language like Greek"—and still more, he understands, Sanskrit—"should be superior in structure to our own." Perhaps this helps us to understand why Huxley is such a strong Unionist.

This week has been signalized by a Parliamentary anniversary of a nature without a parallel since the House of Commons began, in the thirteenth century, and certainly unknown elsewhere. Mr. Charles Villiers, now in his ninety-fourth year, was elected a member for Wolverhampton, Jan. 10, 1835, and has sat for the same constituency without a break for sixty years. Numbers of others have succeeded in getting into the fifties, but this full threescore beats the record. It is true that Mr. Gladstone entered Parliament more than two years earlier, but he was forced to change and chop about among constituencies often afterward, and the rotten borough for which he first sat long ago disappeared.

Another anniversary has attracted a good deal of attention and been the subject of much editorial moralizing during the week. It is certainly interesting that 250 years after the execution of Laud, who looms up in the English civil war period as the typical reactionary, the things for which he died should seem more popular in England than he was able to make them then. No doubt the approaching combat over the disestablishment of the Welsh Church accounts for some of the activity with which the prelates have worked up this Laud commemoration, but it is true also that the development of political power in the hands of the lower classes here has strengthened the ritualistic side of the English Church forces. The theory that the populace were Royalist and clerical during the civil war, like the aristocracy, but were overborne by the Puritan middle class, is becoming popular with historians of that period. There are hints in the way that this Laud revival has been conceived of a hope that some such thing may happen again. Neither the Tories nor the Bishops despair of nobbling the British democracy before the game is ended, and their chance of doing so is by no means so desperate as is commonly imagined.

One droll incident gave a humorous gleam to the solemn commemoration of the beheaded Archbishop. There had been gathered together near Tower Hill a large collection of relics connected with Laud, his royal master, and their friends for public exhibition during January. Appeals for loan of objects of interest appropriate to it were circulated widely, and a sturdy Noncomformist at Wimbledon wrote saying that he was a descendant of two clergymen who were turned out of their vicarages into the street in the year 1642 by Laud. This, he thought, might make him an object of interest, and he would gladly come and walk up and down in the exhibition between sandwich boards presenting portraits of these worthy victims of Laud, with photographs of the churches and homes they were expelled from. The offer was declined with cold thanks.

The skating fool in England continues to be as staple a reliance of newspapers here as the hired girl lighting fires with kerosene used to be at home. Now that the sharp cold, as cold is understood here, is upon us, regular columns are devoted to what reporters call immersions. Forty went through in a bunch in Hyde Park yesterday, but only to their waists, and many merely changed clothes and went at it again. One determined citizen in Regent's Park got through the ice four times during the day.

Henry Irving's production of "King Arthur" to-night bore all the familiar earmarks of a Lyceum success. It will be classed with "Faust" in his répertoire. Comyns Carr's work is a combination of several Arthurian legends, relying on Mallory rather than on Tennyson, and it turns exclusively on Launcelot and Guinevere. The King himself is rather a shadowy figure, giving Irving much less time on the stage than usual, but when he is on there are exceptional opportunities for him. The burden of the work is carried by Ellen Terry, who never looked so beautiful and never swayed an audience so completely. The play begins and ends with Excalibur in the sea, and these two effects rival the best scenic memories of the Lyceum. Burne-Jones controlled the costumes, and the result was certainly beautiful, but archaeologically very poor. Almost everybody wore armor, and at the outset it was quite Bottecellian in effect, until one saw that it ranged from the sixth to the fifteenth century, mostly the latter. Our Paris correspondent wires that Miss Suzanne Adams of Boston has achieved a success in her début at the Grand Opéra such as has not been equaled in twenty years. Enthusiasts say they go back to Patti for her match, but without exaggeration she made an exceptionally brilliant start and ought to be assured of a great career.

Henry James's "Guy Domville" had such ruffianly treatment from portions of the gallery and pit at its first performance that the manager and actor, Mr. Alexander, was flustered into speaking of the play as if it had proved a failure. The experience of the week, however, has shown this to have been too hasty a surrender. The play is said to be drawing good houses, and intelligent people who go speak highly of it. A good deal has been said about personal insult to Mr. James, and London journals in deploring it add the fact that he is a foreigner as making the matter worse, but I should think that hardly any of the bawling dullards who were responsible for the uproar had the slightest notion of his nationality. They go to all first nights, hoping a little to be pleased, but a great deal more that there may be a chance of baiting some hapless devil of an author, and they would have hooted Shelley or Browning with just as gay brutality as they did James. H. F.

SOME ANXIETY IN HAWAII

Minister of Foreign Affairs Hatch Comes Here—Occurrences Which Seem to Show that Royalists Are Active.

HONOLULU, Jan. 5.—Francis M. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, embarks to-day for Washington. His errand is to confer with a mission to Portugal about the immigration of laborers. Mr. Hatch will place Mr. Thurston in possession of the latest views of his Government. He may be able to put in a few days' work with public men in Washington on matters affecting Hawaii. Besides the question of annexation, now rather in abeyance, there are other matters, such as the proposed cable, the removal of Pearl Bar, the presence of United States naval ships, &c., which call for attention. As the session of Congress is short, some of these questions may suddenly come to the front, and the Hawaiian Government desires to be strongly represented. Mr. Thurston will, therefore, be reinforced by the abilities of Mr. Hatch.

It has been stated that there was probably no valid foundation for an alarm which arose on the night of Dec. 31, that the native partisans of the Queen were about to fire the city and try to carry out Bush's programme of seizing the Government. There was more in it, however, than was then believed. Serious alarm occurred on the night of Jan. 3, when unmistakable evidence of its reality was furnished. Considerable numbers of natives came into town, that day, after dark, from the surrounding country, and gathered in groups upon the streets. At the same time the saloons were deserted by the natives, who evidently had orders to keep sober. The police at once became active, and citizen guards were put upon the alert. Before 9 o'clock, however, the conspirators became discouraged by the evident activity of the Government, and slunk away. There was also a gathering of natives at the immigration depot, a retired spot beyond the marine railway. Over 100 men were found there by the police, who succeeded in inducing them to leave. They seemed to be waiting to receive arms there, probably from a small vessel supposed to be prowling around. There is much mystery about what actually happened that night. The authorities are very reticent. There seems no doubt of the existence of an organization of royalist leaders, to whom large numbers of the natives have undertaken to report and obey their orders. Many arrests are expected. There seems no probability of any actual outbreak in the face of the great strength and alertness of the Government.

A singular circumstance was that of five white policemen patrolling the shore for opium smugglers, toward Waikiki, two were attacked and disarmed separately by a company of seven men. They were detained about one hour by the men. All has been quiet since Jan. 8.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hatch, who came on the steamer Australia this morning, intends to meet the business men of San Francisco and urge the importance of immediate action on the cable question. He says the Hawaiians do not want an English cable, and will accept it only as a last resort.

Decision by Judge Cole Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The decision of Judge Cole, with regard to the demurrers entered to the indictments against Messrs. Havemeyer, Searles, Shriver, Edwards, and Seymour, the unwilling witnesses before the Senate Sugar Trust Committee, which was announced for to-day, has been postponed until Saturday next.

The District Attorney is making preparations for bringing the defendants to trial some time next month, and he will probably carry out the intention, unless the case shall go to the Federal Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeals shall decide that this will act as a stay to further prosecution.

Ex-Senator Brown's Will.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—The will of the late Senator Joseph E. Brown was filed today for probate. No bequests are made. The property is to be equally divided among the heirs. The value of the estate is estimated at $2,500,000. The widow and two sons—Julius and Joseph M.—are named as executrix and executors respectively.

THE TAX WILL BE COLLECTED

Incomes Must Be Returned Whether Congress Passes the Appropriation Bill or Defeats It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Gordon of Georgia, in conversation with Senators to-day, called attention to certain provisions in the income-tax law which compel the taxpayers to make returns and pay their taxes upon incomes, whether the pending appropriation passes or not.

"The defeat," he said, "of the appropriation will not defeat the collection of the income tax from the people. Under Section 29 of the law, all persons and corporations with incomes above $3,500 are required to make returns according to the form prescribed by the Revenue Department and Secretary of the Treasury.

"This is made," said the Senator, "the plain duty of citizens, and the mere failure of Congress to appropriate money for the more efficient collection of the income tax cannot, of course, defeat the operation of the law, nor the attaching of the heavy penalty provided for a failure to make such returns. The only possible way for the opponents of the income tax to save the people from paying this tax is to repeal the law itself. The mere withholding of the appropriation asked will have no effect whatever, except, perhaps, to deceive the uninformed and beguile them into a feeling of security, and to encourage them to neglect compliance with the plain requirements of the law itself.

"Those who hope to escape payment of income taxes through a failure of Congress to make the appropriation asked for, and who are thus led to neglect making their returns at the time fixed by law, will find themselves involved in 50 per cent. heavier taxes, and will be compelled to pay them. Failure by Congress to appropriate money to collect the income tax will not prevent such collection, and it is a cruel wrong to the people to mislead them on this matter."

SENATOR HILL'S ONE REGRET

TOO MANY CALLS FOR HIS INFLUENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

One Result of the White House Dinner—Rumor Brings in an Ambition Imputed to Mr. Lamont.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A friend of Senator Hill says that he has heard the Senator express one regret that he had broken his resolution about attending dinners, and had consented to go to the dinner at the White House. His reason was that, having dined with the President and permitted the notion to go abroad that he and the President had "made up," his mail has since been about doubled, and the increased number of letters begin almost too uniformly with the words:

"Having noticed by the public press that you and the President have become reconciled, may I ask that you will call upon the President to exert your influence to secure my appointment, my application having been before him for many months."

Senator Hill has not denied the reports attributing to Secretary Lamont some responsibility for his acceptance of the invitation to the White House dinner. Now comes the report, appearing in The Star, that the intervention of Mr. Lamont has something to do with political hopes, which he cherishes. The writer of the article on this subject has heard that Secretary Lamont, in this dark time of the Democratic Party, has a conviction that, before many months, the Democrats of the State of New-York will find that their opponents cannot agree to the satisfaction of the whole body of voters, and that there will soon be a revival of Democratic hope and strength.

This is said to be interesting to Col. Lamont, as a man who is looking forward to the nomination for Governor of New-York. To get the nomination, and afterward the election, the help of Mr. Hill will be desirable, if not necessary. The speculative writer goes on to assert that it was part of Lamont's scheme of reconciliation to make the friends of Cleveland and Hill more comfortable, and to get in the habit of agreeing again.

The disposition on the part of some of the sensational writers to attribute more importance to the appearance of Hill at the White House dinner than was justified, has put out of Senator Hill's mind the dinner to please Lamont, the pleasing of Lamont has undoubtedly pleased a great many Democrats who had been led to believe that Hill would go on to the end of the President's term in the same ungracious way he had begun, thus justifying a large number of his followers in imitating his examplo and assuming a manner of opposition to the President on every occasion.

SUGGESTS DEER PRESERVES HERE

Consul General de Kay Makes a Report on the Method in Vogue in Germany, Where Venison Is Cheap.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—United States Consul General de Kay at Berlin has made a report to the State Department on the preservation and breeding of deer in Germany, for the purpose of supplying venison to the markets.

He says the abundance and excellence of venison cannot fail to impress persons who live in German cities. It is a common dish all the year around, and its price is so moderate that only the poorest classes fail to taste it now and then. The reason for this is the high cultivation of forestry and the care with which deer are bred, fed, and protected from poachers.

Considering the excellence of venison as food, and the small cost of rearing deer under protection, it is in America especially that steps to form practical deer parks might be easy and of profit. In the neighborhood of great cities the supply of water has to be regulated by the preservation of large districts of more or less mountainous and woody country. In New-York, for example, the Croton Watershed and the Adirondack reservations might be easily used as deer preserves, and the annual killing and sale of animals of the proper sort would furnish an income far beyond the aggregate salaries of overseers, foresters, and guards.

In Germany great success has attended the crossing of the American wapiti with the native deer. The Consul calls attention to the recklessness with which in our country the wild animals have been destroyed, bringing its own punishment, and he urges that our river reservations be stocked with wapiti and virgin deer, and the herds then regularly decimated to supply the markets with cheap and wholesome food. By a very moderate gun license also sportsmen would derive much pleasure, and the parks would be a source of revenue.

Superintendent Delahanty's Place.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Gov. Morton said today that a successor to Superintendent Delehanty of the State Department of Public Buildings would not be chosen for several days. The appointment is made by Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and Speaker Fish, who comprise the Board of Trustees of Public Buildings. There are over a dozen candidates for the position, which carries with it a salary of $3,500 and much patronage. Louis F. Payn of Columbia County was told several days ago that he could have the position, but at that time he declined it.

Overdue Vessels Given Up for Lost.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Bennington returned this morning to San Francisco, after an unsuccessful cruise along the California coast in search of coastwise vessels overdue. These vessels are now given up for lost.

A Governor Very Ill.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.—Governor-elect Morrill is ill of intermitten fever. The Governor's intimate friends are very much alarmed over his condition.

CROWDS SAW HIM BURNED

Hugo Schmid Was Caught in the Debris of an Explosion.

STOOD ABLAZE IN THE DOORWAY

Three Houses in Mariners' Harbor, S. I., Destroyed—A Barrel of Gasoline Probably Caused the Explosion.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Jan. 12.—An explosion wrecked the house of Nathan Strom this evening and caused a fire, in which Hugo Schmid was burned to death in plain sight of a crowd of spectators, who were powerless to rescue him. Three houses were burned to the ground.

Mr. Strom is a furniture dealer at 45 James Street, New-York, and his home was a two-story frame cottage in Union Avenue, Mariners' Harbor, on a portion of the property once occupied by W. F. Cody's Wild West Show.

Mrs. Strom and her daughter left the house at 5:30 P. M., and, it is supposed, went to New-York. The house was left in charge of Hugo Schmid, about fifty years old, who was employed as a man-of-all-work.

There was a terrific explosion at 6:30 that rattled the windows of houses three blocks away. Those who were near say Strom's house seemed to be fairly lifted from its foundations. A moment later the whole structure seemed to be enveloped in flames.

Fred Welsher, Westley Guyon, and Charles B. Britton were the only men near the scene, and when they ran to the house they discovered "Old Hugo," as he was known, standing in the front door calling for help. The door had been blown from its hinges and Schmid was just inside the house, but was buried to the waist in heavy beams and wreckage, unable to move and surrounded by fire.

The men dashed to his rescue, but, so tightly was he pinned in, that their united strength was of no avail.

They were driven back by the flames which began to shoot out of the doorway, but, stimulated by the heart-rending cries of the man and the encouraging shouts of the crowd that quickly collected, they dashed into the flames.

Again they were driven back, and the third time Welsher and Guyon went back to the rescue, but without avail, and by that time Schmid's cries had ceased.

The cottage adjoining that in which the explosion occurred was occupied by G. W. Smoot, a conductor on the Rapid Transit Railroad. In the house were Mrs. Smoot and her four children, one an infant of two weeks. The explosion wrecked the windows, and Mrs. Smoot had barely time to escape with the children before the house caught fire.

The flames spread so rapidly that little of the furniture could be saved, and nearly the whole of Mr. Smoot's month's wages, received yesterday, was burned.

The fire communicated to the residence of William Decker, and the Wild West Hotel was threatened, but the firemen arrived in time and the greater portion of Mr. Decker's personal property was saved.

Just how the explosion occurred will never be known. There are several theories as to its cause. It is alleged that a gasoline stove was used by the Storm family, and that they had a barrel of the explosive oil in the cellar, and to this the accident is generally attributed.

The firemen had the flames under control by 8:30, and began a search for the body of "Old Hugo." It was recovered shortly before 9 o'clock, but was burned beyond recognition.

Coroner Schaefer took charge of the body, impaneled a jury, and will hold the inquest Monday evening.

Two of the cottages were owned by Edward P. Doyle and the third by Mr. Decker, the occupant. The total loss on real and personal property is estimated at $18,000.

A LESSON FOR PHILADELPHIA

A Committee of Her Officials Come to New-York to Learn How to Make Antitoxine.

A delegation of prominent health officials from Philadelphia visited the Board of Health yesterday with the object of informing themselves as to the manufacture of antitoxine.

The members of the delegation were Dr. Beiller, Commissioner of Public Safety; Dr. Shakespeare of the State Bacteriological Department, and Dr. Ford and Dr. Kaiser, members of the Philadelphia Board of Health.

The committee was informally received by Dr. Biggs, Gen. Emmons Clark, Dr. Parks, and Dr. Bebe, who conducted the visitors through the laboratories and explained the workings of the various incubators, many of which were entirely new to the visitors. The citizens of the Quaker City were also permitted to look through the microscopes at microbes and bacteria. They expressed themselves surprised at what they saw.

The Philadelphians explained that they wanted to learn how to manufacture antitoxine. The doctors told them it was easy enough, and then proceeded to give them their first lesson. After an hour's consultation in the department, the visitors were taken to the stables where the inoculated horses are. The wrinkled appearance of the Philadelphians' foreheads showed that their gray matter was absorbing the information at a rapid rate.

A Driver Shot by a Bartender.

John Sherry, a driver, twenty-three years old, of 246 East Twenty-sixth Street, was shot in the left thigh by Tiernan McDonald, thirty-three years old, of 405 East Nineteenth Street, in Michael Kennedy's saloon, at 417 East Nineteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and McDonald was arrested.

Kennedy's place is frequented by drivers in the Street-Cleaning Department. McDonald is the bartender.

Neither Sherry nor McDonald would tell just what caused the trouble between them. Sherry had been in the place all the afternoon, and he and McDonald had words about something a few minutes before the shot was fired. McDonald was behind the bar when he fired the shot. McDonald said he shot in self-defense. He said that he and Sherry had had an argument, and that Sherry was about to assault him with a beer glass when he took the revolver from behind the counter and shot him. Sherry's injury is not dangerous.

Results of Long Island City's Fire.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 12.—The smoldering ruins of the baggage sheds of the Long Island Railroad Company continue to interest the passengers on the ferryboats from Thirty-fourth Street and James Slip. As they enter their slips, the people rush to the side to get a view of the ruins, sometimes interfering with the handling of the boats.

The Long Island Express Company is without an office, and has been trying to transact business on the sidewalk. An effort will be made to dispose as soon as possible of the claims of the owners of the destroyed baggage.

It is probable that the ruins will be cleared away on Monday, preparatory to rebuilding.

NEWTOWN'S FUNDS $5,000 SHORT

And Burial Permit Collector James J. Sandevere Has Not Been Seen Since Tuesday—Had Lived High.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Jan. 12.—The citizens who generally attend the meetings of the Town Board were shocked to-day by being told that the meeting would be secret and that they could not be admitted.

It transpired later that the reason for the closed doors was the necessity of considering the case of James J. Sandevere, who was appointed by the demoralized Republican Town Board last Spring as Burial Permit Collector in the New-York City office, and who is missing, as is also a considerable portion of the town's money.

It was at first stated that the shortage amounted to only $1,500, but one of the members of the board said it would be impossible to determine the extent of the defalcation until Sandevere's books had been examined by an expert.

The member, however, was at liberty to say that the deficiency would reach $5,000 and probably more.

Sandevere was appointed to the office of Burial Permit Collector, which is one of the plums of the town, last Spring, at a salary of $1,500.

There is a revenue for the town of between $35,000 and $40,000 annually from these burial permit fees.

At Sandevere's home, at Woodside Heights, it was learned this afternoon that he had not been seen since Tuesday. It is said that he has been living in elaborate style of late. His bondsmen, George Schreiner and A. Burns, will have to make good the shortage.

MEETS THE MAYOR'S APPROVAL

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY'S POWER OF REMOVAL BILL.

Mr. Strong Makes Only One Suggestion—Mr. Alexander Made Warrant and Bond Clerk.

Mayor Strong has in an unofficial way approved of the Committee of Seventy's Power of Removal bill, with the exception that the Mayor suggests that he be limited to six months instead of four months after the beginning of his term as the period in which he can make removals under the bill when it becomes a law. This suggestion is in line with Mayor Strong's policy of making haste slowly in the interest of the city.

The copy of the bill with this amendment suggested by Mayor Strong has been sent back to Albany. If it passes the Assembly and the Senate, it must come back to the Mayor for his official approval, and before giving it he will, under the provisions of the Constitution, give a public hearing.

It can be stated positively that Mayor Strong will make no important appointments until after the Power of Removal bill shall have become a law. Politicians hunting office in the meanwhile might just as well rest.

Civil Justice Lynn of the First Civil Judicial District Court, situated in the building on the Chambers and Centre Street, corner of the City Hall Park, called on the Mayor yesterday to protest against the use of the old General Sessions building for the Street-Cleaning Department, as has been suggested.

"Well," said the Mayor, "I appoint you a committee of one to find a better place for it. And if you can, you will report on the subject next Tuesday."

Civil Justice Lynn saw the point, and said: "All right." The Power of Removal bill, when it becomes a law, will enable the Mayor to appoint a new Board of Education if he sees fit, and the advocates of women on the School Board have already used their arguments with him, but the Mayor is reticent on the subject and will not talk.

The Mayor appointed Henry H. Alexander Warrant and Bond Clerk, at $2,500 salary. He takes the places of John H. Nagle and John J. Reagan, the two old Warrant Clerks, who drew salaries of $1,500 each. Mr. Alexander was formerly Mr. Strong's personal stenographer.

A delegation of Italians asked that Antonio C. Astarita be made a Police Justice. Astarita is a favorite with the Italian Republicans. The application was taken under consideration.

William Brookfield, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, whom Mr. Platt, Mr. Patterson, Police Commissioner Murray, and others are seeking to defeat for re-election to the Chairmanship of the committee, was one of the Mayor's callers yesterday.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., the new Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department, will take office next Tuesday. He has already in his possession, or will have within a day or two, the resignations of Deputy Commissioner John J. Ryan, Chief Clerk Scully, and Major Throckmorton, Superintendent of Stables. Beyond the acceptance of these resignations and the filling of the places, it is not at all likely that any great changes in the executive force of the department will be made immediately.

NO TIDINGS FOR THREE MONTHS

The American Ship Norris Supposed to Have Been Lost on a Voyage from Newport News to Spain.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12.—The American ship Norris, which cleared from Newport News, Va., for Barcelona, Spain, on Oct. 11, is missing. She was loaded with 1,641 tons of cannel coal. Her Captain was John A. Barstow of New-Castle, Me.

Although this ship has been out three months, there have been no tidings from her whatever, and for several days it has been rumored in shipping circles here that the vessel has been lost. Among the passengers on board of the Norris were Edward Hannewinckel, a prominent young society man of this city, and Dr. John P. Hubbard, Jr., of Philadelphia. These gentlemen were making the trip for their health. While the Norris has been out a long time, the friends here of Mr. Hannewinckel believe that she has not been lost.

A Sleeping Car Burned.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—A tourist sleeping car on a Union Pacific through-passenger train was destroyed by fire last night near Lexington. The fire spread with remarkable rapidity, and the seven passengers had little time to escape. Nearly every particle of hand baggage was destroyed, as well as the bedding and furniture. It is believed the fire was caused by the heater or by a small cookstove.

Sewell's Asbury Park Friends.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 12.—Mayor Ten Broeck will head a big delegation which will go to Trenton on Monday afternoon to work in the interest of Gen. Sewell for United States Senator. They will wait upon the General and inform him that Senator Bradley does not represent the wishes of his constituents in his opposition to the Camden politician for the coveted office.

To Legalize Oklahoma Divorces.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 12.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature to-day to legalize the thousands of divorces granted by Oklahoma Probate Judges to people from all over the Nation.

A Catholic Official Dying.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—The Very Rev. Henry Von Der Sanden, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. Louis, is dying at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. He is sixty years old.

Florida, Asheville, and Hot Springs.
The Land of the Sky can be reached by the Southern Railway and P. C. & P., New-York and Florida Short Line, Limited. Write for particulars.
New-York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

MARTIN STILL CONTROLS

Old Members of His "Combine" Make Up the Committee.

THEY BACK WARWICK FOR MAYOR

All the Elements of the Old "Combine" Support the Martin Candidate in Philadelphia.

THE PEOPLE ASK FOR GOV. PATTISON

It Is Believed He Can Be Elected Mayor and Can Bring About Many Needed Reforms.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The oligarchy which has ruled and robbed Philadelphia for years, which "Dave" Martin created, and which he was able to manipulate last Wednesday, when he saw fit to break from Quay, and which, with a great flourish, he announced had disbanded and broken up on Tuesday last, is again alive, and reaching out to grasp the Mayor's chair.

The "combine" has been resurrected. The plunderers of the city's Treasury have again made it public that they are in control.

Those people who had hoped to see a decent City Government, if only Senator Matthew Stanley Quay could be disposed of, now see little hope for decency, so long as the "combine" is in existence; for Martin is the dominant spirit of the "combine," and his style of running a city is the same as Quay's. The old leaders were again put into control last night.

Political events in this city have followed each other within two days with a rapidity that is astonishing. Charges upon charges of corruption, with now and then some specifications, have multiplied until the demand for an investigation is in the air. The deals which the corrupt politicians are accused of having made are on a gigantic scale. According to a publication in a morning paper, the price of "Dave" Martin's treachery to Quay last Wednesday was a profit of $1,000,000, to be had by Martin's political associates, if they could control contracts from the Mayor's chair. There has never, it is said, been one-tenth the open public feeling over the rottenness in public affairs which exists to-day, and out of it the people who have any regard for honesty and decency hope they may secure relief on election day. The talk of corruption on the part of present officials, and the politicians who are responsible for these officials, fills the atmosphere.

Coupled with the topic is the question—"Whom will the Democrats nominate for Mayor?" Will they select some one or whom the respectable element of the community may unite and elect him with the assistance of all who hate the "combine"?

Pattison in Demand.

It is the opinion of prominent Democrats that the people will demand the nomination of Gov. Pattison at the Democratic Convention next Wednesday. Letters are coming to friends of Gov. Pattison from all sections of the city, urging them to use their influence to persuade him to accept the nomination. There is a demand for him which is not only evidence that he is popular with his own party, but also that a large element in the Republican Party and among the independents look to him as the one who can certainly, if he will accept the nomination, give guarantee that there will be a man in the Mayor's chair over whom the corrupt "combine" will have no control. He is regarded as the most probable candidate of the Democrats. In short, it has been said to-day that if he will accept, his nomination will come beyond a question. His term as Governor will expire on Tuesday, and the convention will be held on Wednesday.

The people have an abiding faith in what is called here "Pattison luck." Gov. Pattison has never been defeated when he has been a candidate for a public office, and this fact counts for something in the present demand for his further services to the public. He would command the strength of the entire Democratic organization. Many of the elements in the Republican Party which opposed Penrose personally favor Pattison regardless of his party affiliations. The feeling in his favor is so strong among certain independent organizations that they may formally nominate him, and demand his acceptance before the regular Democratic convention meets next week.

There is an element in the Democratic Party, known as the Pennsylvania Democracy, which has been opposed to Pattison. It was organized by men who became hostile to him several years ago because he did not appoint to certain offices men who they thought ought to have them. It is believed that, in view of the present critical situation in the city's affairs, many, if not most, of this element of the party would support him for the nomination, and if not for the nomination at least they would support him at the polls. Added to all the regular support which Mr. Pattison could count on, it is believed by Democrats that the factional fight among Republicans, which involves many men of standing on both sides, would result in the support of the Governor by a portion of that element which opposes Dave Martin. The situation has been fairly well presented to the Governor, and some of his friends in this city, while they do not speak with any authority from him on the subject, believe that he will accept the nomination.

If Gov. Pattison is nominated, the fight will be Pattison, representing the decent element, against Warwick, who is backed by the "combine."

The "Combine" Supports Warwick.

Mr. Warwick, who is the Republican candidate, is very emphatic in his statements that he is absolutely unpledged, and will not be subject to orders by any body of politicians. He is indorsed and supported by some members of the independent organizations which were fighting Penrose, but as organizations they have given him no formal indorsement. But in the management of his campaign, whatever may be said for or against him, the "combine" will be the prominent figure.

There were held last night in every ward in this city, with a single exception, meetings to elect members of the Republican City Committee. With very few exceptions the men who compose this committee are the men against whom this city has been crying out while they existed as the ward "combine."

Dave Martin, who has always been the head of the "combine," and has represented

the Nineteenth Ward, was re-elected last night. David H. Lane, the fifteen-thousand-dollar-a-year lobbyist of the Philadelphia Traction Company, who has heretofore been the "combine" leader from the Twentieth Ward, was also re-elected.

Harry Hunter, Select Councilman from the Third Ward, who has been devoting considerable time of late to securing the release from prison of some convicted ballot box stuffers, and who was a member of the "combine" up to the time when Dave Martin says it disbanded, was elected from the Third Ward. Joseph L. Moore, who was the old member of the "combine" from the Second District, represents that district.

The list of Police Magistrates who were some time ago implicated in the mercantile appraisers scandal, and narrowly escaped impeachment, is quite as large on the present reorganization as it was in the old "combine." Israel W. Durham, who was one of these magistrates, and who shared with Martin and Porter in the glories of the triumvirate, was elected to represent the Seventh Ward. William B. Ahern, another of the magistrates, who has been acting as Secretary of the committee, and member of the "combine" from the Thirteenth Ward, is also elected in the new organization. E. W. Patton, who was also implicated in the mercantile appraisers scandal, and who represented the "combine" under the old order of things, was re-elected from the Twenty-seventh Ward. H. P. Hackett, who was also a magistrate in the same category as Durham and Ahern, and a member of the "combine," was re-elected last night. Charles A. Porter, State Senator, Martin's partner in the revolt against Quay, the contractor who built the leaky Queen Lane Reservoir, and has made $1,000,000 out of contracts which he has been able to secure from the city, was elected to represent the Thirty-second Ward in the "combine."

The other members of the old "combine" which Martin was so deeply interested in trying to persuade an innocent public had ceased to exist after last Tuesday, who were elected members of the City Committee last night, were Robert J. Moore, Elwood Becker, William L. Smith, Edward A. Devlin, who is now a police magistrate, and was a Constable implicated in the mercantile appraisers' tax scandal; Samuel M. Clement, James P. McNichol, Joseph Klemmer, John J. Kirk, Jacob Wildemore, Samuel B. Gilpin, David Scott, Josephus Yeakel, Thomas Powers, John Lukens, James Work, and James Wilker.

In short, with the exception of possibly half a dozen wards, the men who were elected as the City Committee last night were the leading spirits of the old "combine."

Martin Rules Them.

Dave Martin rules them with the assistance of Mr. Porter, and the aggregation which plundered the city and corrupted its politics prior to last Tuesday night finds itself to-day in fresh working order, and on Monday next at 10 o'clock will proceed to organize to work in the interest of Charles F. Warwick, whom Martin nominated as the candidate for Mayor.

The members of the "combine" here and at Harrisburg may be able to prevent any committee like the Lexow committee from conducting an investigation into their methods of running the Government. Through their control of Councils they may be able to prevent any committee from those bodies other than one organized for whitewashing purposes from turning on the light as to their transactions. But if the present temper of the people continues it is more than likely that there will be such details of past corruption put before the public in tangible form that some of the cells in the various prisons of the State will not be so lonesome as they are at present. Until a well-assorted lot of politicians and officeholders is sent to the cells, the full purpose for which they were constructed will not have been carried out, according to the belief of a considerable element of this community.

When an investigation is had, either by a committee from a legislative body or by the courts, it will be ascertained that when the Traction Company—of which David H. Lane, member of the "combine" and lobbyist at $15,000 a year, is the agent in Councils—secured the passage of the Suburban Trolley bill, the average price of a Common Councilman for a vote in favor of that bill was $200, while the price of a Select Councilman was $500. A great many of the Councilmen who voted for the bill did not receive these or any other sums, but if they would relieve themselves and their friends of distressing rumors which are flying around thick these days and put the blame for the passage of this bill through Councils just where it belongs, they might bring this about by insisting that an investigation be had.

It is more than likely that the affidavit in which it is charged that $362,000 worth of telephone stock was distributed to secure the passage through Councils of certain valuable franchises recently will be put to use shortly. The charge made in this affidavit is so direct, and the possibility that so many innocent men may be placed under suspicion by it is so great, that it seems hardly comprehensible how the Councilmen can rest easily until they have demanded a full and complete investigation.

The Ninety-five's Course.

The Committee of Ninety-five and the Municipal League are agitating the possibilities of an overhauling of the city charter by an investigating committee.

The Committee of Ninety-five held a session to-day and devoted considerable time to looking up the records of a number of candidates for Councils. The committee has found that what is said in a general way in its resolution adopted last Wednesday, namely, that "Councilmen who have proved themselves to be the tools of corporations have been rewarded by nominations for re-election, while those who made any show of independence have been refused a renomination," is true. The committee is making out a list of these men, and it is just possible that it may bring about such developments during the campaign as will give the substantial result of a Lexow investigation.

A call was issued to-day by the Republican City Committee for the holding of a convention on Thursday next for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Receiver of Taxes, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Taylor. Thursday's Councils elected William J. Roney to fill the unexpired term of one year, and their action is believed to have been legal, but the Democrats will nominate a candidate for the office, and the Republican managers have decided to do the same. The nominees of both parties will be voted for at the Mayoralty election next month.

CAN'T AGREE ABOUT THEIR LAKES

Malcolm W. Ford and Mrs. Robbins Will Have It Out in the Courts.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 12.—Judge Gaynor has granted a temporary injunction restraining Malcolm W. Ford from interfering with, trespassing on, or overflowing the property of Mary A. Robbins.

Mr. Ford and Mrs. Robbins live at Babylon.

Mrs. Robbins, wife of J. Clinton Robbins, a prominent merchant and real estate man of Babylon, is the owner of fifty-seven acres of land on Santapogue Neck, near that village. The property is valuable. Malcolm W. Ford, well known as an athlete and sporting man, owns land adjoining.

Each has a private lake. A ditch or drain on the Robbins property was used to carry water from Mr. Ford's lake to that of Mrs. Robbins. Mr. Ford objected to this drain, because he could not keep sufficient water in his lake.

Mrs. Robbins refused to shut off the drain, and Mr. Ford had it filled up.

The Robbinses dug it out and Mr. Ford again filled it up, leaving the lake belonging to the Robinses dry and stagnant.

The complaint of Mrs. Robbins alleges that Mr. Ford has men on her land cutting down underbrush preparatory to ponding the same. She notified the men to cease work, but they refused.

Mr. Ford, Mrs. Robbins alleges, has declared his intention of again raising the water so as permanently to enlarge the lake and to overflow part of the land belonging to her. She asks the court for $1,000 damages to her property.

A motion to make the injunction permanent will be heard in Brooklyn next Wednesday.

Mr. Ford says he believes under reservations in old deeds, that he has the right to have a pond or lake on his own property. He has engaged counsel.

Surrendered Himself for Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—D. M. Cashin, ex-Deputy Collector of the Port, arrived on the steamer Walla Walla this morning. He has been a fugitive at Vancouver for the last three years. He came back to surrender and stand trial upon indictments found by the Federal Grand Jury. Cashin was indicted for complicity in the Luburger, Reiss & Co. frauds, which were of a sensational character. It is believed some arrangement has been made by which he will escape punishment.

He Sneezed in the Theatre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—T. C. Simpson, Assistant Secretary of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, was fined $40 in the Police Court to-day for creating a disturbance in a theatre a few nights ago. Simpson was suffering from a cold and sneezed frequently. He resisted ejection by an officer and was arrested for assault.

Rheumatic Pains

Return when the colder weather comes. They are caused by lactic acid in the blood, which frequently settles in the joints. This poisonous taint must be removed. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers rheumatism because it drives the impurities out of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN

Three Men Run Down Near Riverdale—John Goodrich and Unknown Man Dead—W. Robinski Badly Injured.

Two men were killed by a south-bound express train on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, opposite Thorn's Dock, Riverdale, at 9:58 o'clock Friday night, and a third was so badly injured that he will probably die.

One of the men killed was John Goodrich, thirty-three years old. In the pockets of the other dead man were $2.04 and a letter addressed to "S. Weingartch, 239 Broome Street, New-York City," and signed "Joseph Cycorosky." He was of medium height, and had blue eyes. Whether Weingartch is the man's name or not is not known.

Goodrich was a married man, and he and his family live with Joseph White, in Elizabethport, N. J.

The injured man is William Robinski, who suffered a compound fracture of the right leg and contusions and cuts all over his body. It is thought, also, that his skull is fractured. He is twenty-seven years old.

The three men had left Elizabethport, N. J., on Thursday, to secure work at Hudson, N. Y., in cutting ice. Failing to obtain work, they started to walk back to New-York on the railroad tracks.

When the accident occurred the train was going at a tremendous speed, and the three men were flung high in the air and landed on the beach, ten feet below the track and some twenty feet from the stone wall which supports the roadbed at that point.

The groans of Robinski, the only one of the three to survive the accident, attracted the attention of Policeman James P. Morrison of the King's Bridge Police Station, whose beat extended from Spuyten Duyvil to the city limits, on the railroad track. Not far from Robinski the policeman found the body of Goodrich. His skull had been cleft in twain, and nearly every bone in his body was broken.

Some twelve feet away from the body of Goodrich were the mangled remains of the third victim, whose identity is at present unknown. Robinski said he knew nothing of the third man, except that he left Elizabethport with Goodrich and himself to go to Hudson in quest of work.

Policeman Morrison went to the King's Bridge Station for a patrol wagon, in which Robinski was removed to the station.

It was impossible for some reason to reach the Fordham Hospital by telephone, and Policemen McHugh and James M. Kane were sent in the patrol wagon to get an ambulance. A surgeon returned with the policemen and attended to the wounds of Robinski, who was then taken to the hospital.

Robinski said he and the others were walking on one of the north-bound tracks, and they stepped over on the south-bound tracks to get out of the way of a train. The train made so much noise that they failed to notice the express moving down on them from an opposite direction.

It was low water at the time the men were struck, else Robinski and his companions would have been carried out in the river. The water at high tide comes nearly up to the railroad wall, but when the water recedes, a strip of beach some 12 or 15 feet wide is revealed. It was on this stony beach that the men fell.

The Rev. Father James C. Rigney of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Creston Avenue, was summoned to Fordham Hospital at 6 o'clock yesterday morning to administer extreme unction to Robinski.

Dr. Lanogan, who attended the man, said Robinski's leg would have to be amputated, and he feared the injured man would not survive the operation.

The switchman who occupies a tower not far from the spot where the three men were struck professed entire ignorance of the accident when questioned by a policeman from the King's Bridge Station. The switchtender said a half dozen trains had passed about the time the men were hit, and it was impossible even to guess which one did the work.

EAGAN'S CASE AGAINST LANTRY

Aldermanic Committee on Contested Seats Hears Stories of Alleged Tammany Frauds.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the new Republican Board of Aldermen met in the Council Chamber in the City Hall yesterday, to hear the evidence in the contested election case of Thomas F. Eagan against Alderman Lantry of the Sixteenth Assembly District. Lantry is the sitting Tammany member. Eagan is the Republican contestant.

The Board of County Canvassers counted 3,892 votes for Lantry and 3,805 for Eagan. The latter claimed that he was not fairly beaten, that irregularities had deprived him of a number of votes. He claimed that he was elected to represent the district. Chairman Olcott presided at yesterday's hearing. James W. Hawes represented Eagan, and P. J. Britt represented Lantry.

Gustave Brooks, an Election Inspector, of 848 First Avenue, claimed that in the Twenty-third Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District he saw ballots being marked by the Democratic ballot clerk. He said this clerk marked partly on the stub and partly on the ticket. After 105 votes had been cast, Mr. Eagan objected, and put an end to the marking. This witness also testified that John Hughes, a Tammany Captain, pretended to render assistance to men disabled physically.

Mr. Hawes declared that the election of Lantry was illegal. Mr. Britt asked for the dismissal of the contest on the ground that the allegation was not sufficiently specific. His request was denied.

Lawyer Britt took the witness in hand for Alderman Lantry, and asked:

"Do you consider yourself a competent Election Inspector?"

"No," said the witness, and the crowd laughed.

Another witness for the plaintiff was Conrad Fey of 846 First Avenue. He served as an Election Inspector in the same election district. He corroborated the testimony of Brooks, and added some observations of his own. "Here is a case of physical disability," he said: "A man came into the polling place and swore that he was totally blind. I held a pencil up at a distance of ten feet, and asked him if he saw it. He replied that he did, and then I told him that he was liable to ten years' imprisonment. He said he wanted assistance, and Hughes went into the booth with him."

The case of Kilboy (Republican) against Brown, (Tammany Democrat,) in the Second Assembly District, will be considered Wednesday.

Live Stock Wanted for the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Secretary of the Interior has authorized the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to invite proposals for the delivery of cows and other live stock at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, and at the Blackfoot Agency, Montana, the aggregate cost of which will approximate nearly $95,000. Bids addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be opened on Feb. 12 at the Indian Office.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers that sailed yesterday (Jan. 12) on the Atlas Line steamship Adirondacks were:

A. G. Jukes, T. B. Steacy, Henry Boyant, Dr. John Boyant, Mrs. J. Shea and children, J. McDonald and family, A. R. Wells, the Hon. W. Cogswell and wife, Mrs. R. F. Ravinao and child, Mrs. E. Ryan, W. Clifford, C. A. Spagnoletti, J. H. Collyer, D. F. Easby, F. Wilde and family, C. Conkey, I. Cassares, N. D. Clark and wife, E. H. Hawes, C. Henriques, and the Hon. H. Sewell.

GIVES UP THE CONTEST

R. A. Chesebrough Will Not Fight for a Seat in Congress.

HIS PROMISE TO COL. M'CLELLAN

Withdrew When His Opponent Proved He Had Signed an Anti-Bicycle Petition—He Had Forgotten the Fact.

Robert A. Chesebrough, who was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Assembly District, and who was defeated by Col. George B. McClellan, the Tammany nominee, by a plurality of 1,341 votes, has withdrawn the notice of contest served on Col. McClellan on Dec. 21.

Mr. Chesebrough gave various reasons in December for a contest. He alleged that votes had been illegally cast for McClellan in various election districts of the Twelfth Congressional District, and that McClellan instigated the Committee on Political Action of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs to issue a circular, which falsely charged him with opposing the passage of a Wheelman's Liberty bill, a law which granted to cyclists equal rights with the users of all other types of vehicles in the public highways in the city and State, and in the public parks of this city, and with signing a petition opposing the passage of the bill.

Mr. Chesebrough, in his notice of contest, continued his charges against Col. McClellan as follows:

That in said circular the said committee recommended to all members of cycling clubs of the City of New-York to vote against me and for you; that said circular was distributed to and among all members of cycling clubs and persons using bicycles and tricycles in the City of New-York, and called upon them and their friends to vote against me and for you, because of the false charges against me contained therein. That the statements in said circular that I opposed the passage of a Wheelmen's Liberty bill and signed a petition opposing its passage were utterly false and untrue, and were known to be so to you.

That the number of persons using bicycles or tricycles and belonging to cycling clubs in the City of New-York and their friends is very great, and they have a great interest in the free and unrestricted use of the streets by their machines, and are opposed to the election to public office of all persons who object to the free use by their machines of public streets and places, and that in consequence of said false circular a very great number of members of cycling clubs and persons using bicycles or tricycles, and their friends who would otherwise have voted for me, to wit, about 2,000, voted for you.

Apparently, Mr. Chesebrough relied on his bicycle charge to substantiate his claim. This was perhaps the first time the issuance of a campaign document was made the real basis of a contest.

Col. McClellan filed his answer in the usual form through his lawyer, Edward F. O'Dwyer. All the allegations of Mr. Chesebrough were denied, with the exception that Col. McClellan admitted having seen a petition sent to Gov. Hill against the Wheelmen's Liberty bill which bore the signature of Mr. Chesebrough. The charges of fraudulent voting were specifically and fully denied.

After the notice of contest was filed, Col. McClellan declared that he knew that a petition against the Wheelmen's Liberty bill, signed by Mr. Chesebrough, was in the hands of John Boyd Thacher, who was Chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee. Whereupon Mr. Chesebrough wrote to Col. McClellan, and, after quoting this statement, said:

If this is true, kindly procure and exhibit to me without delay the said petition, and I will, if the facts prove to be as stated, agree to withdraw from contesting the Congressional election in the Twelfth District, notwithstanding that I am advised that a successful contest can be made on the other grounds stated in my notice to you. Immediately after election Messrs. Coudert Brothers, in my behalf, demanded of the Political Committee of the Cycling Clubs, which issued the circular, evidence of the truth of the statement therein contained. No attention being paid to their letter, a second written similar request was again made, but without response.

Finally I called on Mr. Betts, the Chairman, and was personally informed by him that none of the committee had any personal knowledge that I had signed the petition, but had issued the circular on the statements and at the request of others. Believing, as I do, that a great wrong had been done me by the wheelmen in your interest, and being unable to obtain any information on the subject, I gave you the notice of contest on the last day allowed by law.

I repeat, show me without delay my name subscribed to that petition, and I will at once withdraw from the contest.

Mr. O'Dwyer obtained from Mr. John Boyd Thacher's papers in Albany, through the courtesy of Mr. George Thacher, the petition which Mr. Chesebrough had signed. John Boyd Thacher was then in Europe. Col. McClellan and Mr. O'Dwyer called on Mr. Chesebrough at his office and showed him the petition. The result was the following letter from Mr. Chesebrough to Col. McClellan:

New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

Col. George B. McClellan, New-York.

Dear Sir: Referring to my letter to you of Dec. 24, and our subsequent personal interview at this office, at which you exhibited to me a protest against the use by bicycles of the driveways in Central Park, to which my signature, among several hundred others, was attached, and which protest appears to have been signed nearly eight years ago, I beg leave to say that, in accordance with my oral statement to you at that interview, I withdraw entirely from the contest over the Congressional election of the Twelfth District of this city. Kindly, therefore, return to me (at my office) the notice of contest served upon you on the 21st of December, which notice is hereby recalled, retaining this letter as your warrant for so doing. I am unable to recall under what circumstances said petition was signed, nor can I admit that it justifies the vindictive attack made upon me by the wheelmen.

Wishing you a successful and pleasant Congressional career, I remain, yours sincerely, ROBT. CHESEBROUGH.

To this letter Col. McClellan replied as follows:

New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

Robert A. Chesebrough, New-York.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Jan. 4, 1895, which I have handed to my counsel, Edward F. O'Dwyer.

He has advised me that, in his opinion, the proper practice is to forward to the Clerk of the House of Representatives your notice of contest, my answer thereto, with your letters of Dec. 24, 1894, and Jan. 4, 1895, so that upon the assembling of the Fifty-fourth Congress the record will be on file. Yours truly,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

A copy of the petition against the Wheelmen's Liberty bill follows:

New-York, May, 1887.

We, the undersigned citizens of the City of New-York, respectfully protest against the enactment of the proposed law permitting the use of bicycles and tricycles on the drives of Central Park, as fraught with danger and certain to be the occasion of serious injury to the public using said drives.

No. 85. Robert A. Chesebrough.

So far as can be ascertained, this ends the contest.

Suspected Yachts to be Watched.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Treasury Department is informed that the yachts Lagonda and Amandis, which left New-York early in January, are believed to be on a filibustering expedition. Assistant Secretary Wike has instructed the Treasury officers at Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., and other points South to look out for them, and report any suspicious movements in contravention of the neutrality laws.

Engineer Wharton to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Chief Engineer Benjamin B. H. Wharton, now on duty at the New-York Navy Yard, goes on the retired list to-morrow on reaching the age of sixty-two years.

THERE IS "STRONG" EVIDENCE

That our NEW MAYOR—with his newly-organized Street-Cleaning Department—intends to join forces with

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

to "SWEEP" GRIPPE, INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and other kindred ills "clean" out of his bailiwick.

STRANGE TO SAY, THIS ABSOLUTELY INFALLIBLE REMEDY for ALL diseases of THROAT or LUNGS, costs only 60 cts. a big bottle. STRANGER STILL, you get your money back—if you aren't cured.

Of your druggist, or, at

Riker's,

6th AV., COR. 22d ST.

FOR RELIEF FROM BRONCHITIS AND

Catarrh

call or address for information and testimonials SHEPARD HEALTH INSTITUTE, Specialists on Nose, Throat, and Lungs, Madison Av., cor. 27th St., 2 to 4 and 8 to 9 P. M. Cut this out; it may not appear again.

EARNEST ANTI-CIGARETTE BOYS

SIXTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL LEAGUES CONSOLIDATED.

A Membership of 25,000 in This City—Encouragement from Commissioner Hubbell, J. L. Hunt, and Others.

Two hundred boys, representing the flower of New-York's grammar schools, assembled yesterday at Grammar School No. 68, on West Fifty-fourth Street, for the formation of a Consolidated Anti-Cigarette League.

These 200 boys were delegates from the sixty male grammar schools of the city, wherein are established Anti-Cigarette Leagues. This consolidated league, comprising all the sixty leagues, is formed for the purpose of centralizing the anti-cigarette movement and of creating an enthusiasm among the boys which shall urge them on to greater efforts in the suppression of cigarette smoking.

The boys who gathered yesterday were fit representatives of the cause which they represent. All of them were red-cheeked and healthy-looking, and the way in which they set about the formation of their new league proved them to be boys of principle.

The meeting was in charge of Charles B. Hubbell, Commissioner of Education. He was assisted by Commissioners Rogers and Maclay and J. L. N. Hunt, ex-President of the Board of Education. Mayor Strong had expected to be present, but he was detained by a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Commissioner Hubbell, to whose efforts alone is due the establishment of the Anti-Cigarette Leagues in this city, spoke as follows:

Boys, we have met here to form a confederation of all the Anti-Cigarette Leagues in this city. You know as well as I what this means. You appreciate the fact that, though our work thus far has accomplished a great amount of good, a centralization of it will be of immense value. It will lie with you to provide for and maintain this Consolidated League.

It is just one year ago that we established the first Anti-Cigarette League in this city, at Grammar School No. 68. Now there are in New-York 25,000 members, who belong to leagues established in almost all of the sixty-three male grammar schools.

The specific object of our work, as you know, is the suppression of cigarrette smoking by boys under twenty-one years of age. But there is back of this a great moral force, which has grown out of a sentiment which you have created. How far this sentiment is to extend, depends on yourself. Your badge is now known throughout all parts of the United States, and your leagues throughout the country include a membership of 250,000. Your organization really stands for the extermination of everything that stands in the way of the development of the young man who is eventually to become a citizen of this Commonwealth. If there is not an intelligent and healthy body of men to perform the duties of a citizen, the longevity of our Nation is menaced.

Cigarette smoking is one of the most pernicious practices indulged in by American boys, but there are others equally so, and they can be suppressed only by self-control, and that is what we wish each boy to cultivate, and what we hope you will acquire through the medium of this league.

It is our intention to add many new features to this organization, chief among which will be athletics. And I can tell you that at some future time, not far distant, the Anti-Cigarette League will wield greater influence than any one supposes.

Commissioner Rogers followed with a brief speech, in which he said that he would do all in his power to forward the work of the league.

Mr. Hunt, who spoke next, was received with great applause. He said:

I am actually jealous of Commissioner Hubbell. A man who has accomplished such a glorious work is one to be jealous of. The epitaph which would best characterize him, is, "Here lies the man who started the first Anti-Cigarette League in New-York City."

You have no idea, boys, what an influence this league has had. Every one throughout the country takes his cue from New-York, and so your examplie will eventually influence the 14,000,000 school children in the United States.

I am a fanatic on this cigarette-smoking business. The other day I met a boy chewing one of these round pieces of poison, and I asked him how long he had been smoking.

"Seven years," he replied.

"I thought so," I said. "You look seventy years old."

Mr. Hunt concluded his remaks with a description of the cigarette fiend which was ghastly enough to deter most any one from indulging in the cigarette practice.

After these addresses were concluded, the boys proceeded immediately to the election of the officers of the Consolidated League. The result of the balloting was as follows:

President—William G. Brennan, Grammar School No. 69.

Vice President—Dudley H. Fanning, Grammar School No. 93.

Secretary and Treasurer—Austin Chester Bamford, School No. 3.

Counselmen—Thomas Cashman, Fred Beetson, Robert Struthers, Seth Moyle, Samuel Ellerstein, William R. Kay, Graham McKinley, Julien Siegel, William Stuart, and Phillips R. Goodwin.

The length of the terms of office will not be decided until a constitution is drawn up.

After the elections, Dr. Matthew Elgas, Principal of Grammar School No. 68, made a few remarks, in which he called attention to a pamphlet soon to be issued by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on the subject of cigarette smoking.

The New-York leagues are unique from the fact that they alone are governed by the boys themselves. The Trustees, Principals, and teachers have nothing whatever to do with the management. Commissioner Hubbell says that the system works splendidly. The boys take great pride in living up to their pledges. If any member is caught smoking, his badge is immediately taken from him, and for six months he is debarred from membership. If at the end of that time he returns, his badge is restored, and he gets another trial. Thus far there have been very few recalcitrants.

The badge is a diamand-shaped plate of solid silver. The face of it bears the cut of a cigarette, and underneath are the words: "The Cigarette Must Go." The initials "P. S. B." below stand for "Public School Boys." It is bad policy for each boy to buy his own pin, since it is then difficult to take it from him should he break the rules. For this reason, the officers of the league greatly desire contributions from interested friends, which will be expended in purchasing badges.

Burton Leads in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.—The indications to-night are that J. R. Burton of Abilene, who was a prominent member of the World's Columbian Commission, is far in the lead for United States Senator and that he will receive the caucus nomination of the Republicans next Wednesday evening. The other candidates are directing their efforts toward bringing about a combination that will prevent his nomination.

The North Carolina Populists.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 12.—The populist caucus of the House and Senate met this afternoon, but nothing was done in the selection of candidates.

MRS. THOROW A PRISONER

Caught as She Was Coming Ashore from the Steamship Umbria.

MANY POLICEMEN NOW IN DANGER

The Extraordinary Grand Jury Will Have the Lexow Witness at Its Beck To-morrow—Her Trip Abroad.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury which was sworn in by Justice Ingraham will to-morrow have at its beck Augusta Thorow, a witness whose presence in New-York imperils the liberty of many members of the police force.

Mrs. Thorow disappeared late in November, and the story went that those who dreaded her as a witness in a court of record to repeat what she revealed to the Senate committee had prevailed on her to abscond.

A watch was kept in Europe of steamships that left this port, and news of her arrival and her movements was sent to Superintendent Byrnes, who last week, when he heard that she had taken passage for this port on the Cunard steamer Umbria, procured a commitment to the House of Detention and placed it in the hands of Detective Sergeants Von Gerichten and Reilly.

When the Umbria arrived at her dock yesterday morning the detectives were on the pier, and they waited until Mrs. Thorow descended the gang plank and then put her under arrest. She gave a start when she saw Reilly, but rallied her wits and her self-possession, and her first question was:

"How did you learn that I was a passenger? I'd just give a good deal to know."

Mrs. Thorow would not talk of her trip abroad, but the detectives told her that her movements in Holland and at Hamburg and Antwerp had been faithfully reported here. They allowed her ample time to see after her baggage and then took her to the House of Detention as a witness. To secure her liberty she will have to furnish $2,500 in gilt-edged bail.

All that the woman would say about her absence was that she tired of waiting in New-York and went abroad to receive treatment for rheumatism. Then she tired of Europe and came back.

"To enter again on your former career, the Lexow committee having adjourned?" suggested the reporter.

"I haven't bothered about the committee since I left," she replied. "They've got me now and can do as they like. But I'll not be detained long. I'll get out before night and go to my sister at 62 First Avenue."

To no one has the return of Mrs. Thorow more importance than to ex-Capt. Michael Doherty, who with his ward detectives and sergeants, was dismissed by the Police Commissioners on her testimony. Doherty was subsequently indicted and arrested on the testimony given at his civil trial. In all Mrs. Thorow implicated more than a score of members of the police force as extortioners and receivers of bribes.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay was very busy yesterday in his new office on the first mezzanine floor of the Criminal Courts Building. He would neither admit nor deny that he had drawn or was drawing indictments, or that he had seen Mrs. Thorow at the House of Detention. He refused to discuss the coming week's work of the Extraordinary Grand Jury, and said he felt it his duty not only to observe a policy of silence, but to devise every means that suggested itself of keeping the proceedings of the Grand Jury secret.

District Attorney Fellows has almost recovered from his attack of the grip, and he sent word yesterday that he would be at his office to-morrow. It was rumored that had he been at his post Friday several indictments found by the Extraordinary Grand Jury would have been handed to Justice Ingraham.

FOR A STAY FOR STEPHENSON.

Gen. Tracy Argues Before Judge Gaynor, Who Reserves Decision.

Gen. Tracy appeared before Justice Gaynor, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in behalf of ex-Police-Captain John T. Stephenson of this city, the occasion being the return of the order to show cause why Stephenson should not have a stay of sentence, pending an appeal from his conviction for accepting a bribe.

Gen. Tracy held that the conviction of his client was for accepting a barrel of apples from a commission dealer named Edwards, in payment for the privilege of allowing his goods to remain upon the sidewalk, and also for accepting four baskets of peaches for the same cause last September. The General held that it was a serious error to allow, on the trial, evidence of the apple ransaction, as it was a separate charge, and not before the court.

Gen. Tracy also held that in the trial testimony was allowed that the transactions between Stephenson and Edwards were through a man named Thorne, and he claimed that the question of admitting the testimony of Thorne, an accomplice, was a fatal one, for it had not been corroborated.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay of this city appeared in opposition to the stay. The papers were handed to Justice Gaynor, who reserved decision.

G. W. TURNER'S STAFF APPOINTMENT

A Statement from Gov. Morton Accompanies the Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The following statement was to-day made public from the Executive Chamber:

Early in December last Gov. Morton selected Mr. George W. Turner of The New-York Recorder as an aide de camp on his military staff, with the title of Colonel. In the latter part of that month certain statements, emanating from Chicago, were published in a single newspaper concerning Mr. Turner's communications with members of the City Council of that city. Mr. Turner thereupon requested the Governor to hold his commission until the proofs of the facts concerning such allegations should be formally submitted.

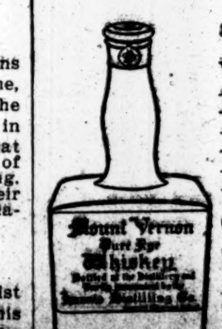
Such proofs having been submitted, the Governor to-day announces that they show conclusively that the allegations are entirely unfounded, and that it also appears, not only from the editorial utterances of the Chicago papers, regardless of party, but by statements from citizens of Chicago of the highest standing, among whom are prominent members of the opposite political party, that Mr. Turner's conduct in the matter was in aid of reform and in the interest of purer municipal administration.

The Governor has accordingly issued and requested Col. Turner to accept the commission, which is dated Jan. 1, and which had been withheld at Mr. Turner's own request.

Dying by Ossification.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—From what seemed an attack of rheumatism in 1885, the physicial affliction of ex-Postmaster S. Corning Judd has reached the stage of ossification, rendering his whole frame rigid, and depriving the sufferer of the use of his arms and legs. At every joint there are unsightly enlargements. The trouble started when Mr. Judd was Postmaster, his office not being heated during a cold snap. He was once City Clerk of Syracuse, and editor of The Daily Star there.

Of Peculiar Shape



are the bottles in which you buy the MOUNT VERNON RYE WHISKEY, so widely celebrated for its high grade and perfect purity. They are Square.

HONORED BY GERMAN-AMERICANS

Citizens Thank Gustav H. Schwab and Arthur Von Briesen for Their Labors for Municipal Reform.

A committee of German-American citizens presented two illuminated addresses yesterday to Gustav H. Schwab and Arthur Von Briesen, in recognition of the part they took in the recent municipal struggle.

The presentation was made in the Freundschaft Clubhouse, Seventy-second Street and Park Avenue. The committee which presented the addresses consisted of Felix Adler, M. Auerbach, A. C. Bernheim, Hubert Cillis, H. Engelhard, Charles E. Hauselt, Dr. E. W. Hoeber, Percival Knauth, M. J. Lissauer, John S. Pannes, F. A. Ringler, Jacob H. Schiff, Carl Schurz, James Speyer, L. F. Thoma, W. Vigelius, Charles F. Wiebusch, and Albert Hettheimer.

The addresses were as follows:

Honored Sirs: In the recent successful fight against the corruption in our city administration, you, Messrs. Arthur Von Briesen and Gustav H. Schwab, have taken a prominent and glorious part.

It was due to your self-sacrifice and untiring efforts in the first instance that the German-American voters organized for the purpose of assisting in the accomplishment of a radical and practical reform in our municipal administration.

Actuated by your unselfish devotion to the public welfare, Honored Sirs, you have conducted the difficult and tedious work of the organization with untiring zeal, undaunted by any obstacles, faithfully upholding your principles, without fear or favor, and avoiding all conflict by the exercise of courage, tact, and perseverance. The result of this activity was a tremendous victory, upon which the German element of New-York may be permitted to look back with pride and satisfaction. Our German fellow-citizens have shown that German integrity and German loyalty still wield an important influence in our public affairs.

We, the undersigned, deem it our duty to express to you, Honored Sirs, our warm thanks and hearty appreciation for the great good which you have helped bring about, to the lasting credit of the good German name.

Should the public weal ever again require that our German-American fellow-citizens come forward in a body in the political arena, you may rest assured that at your call all respectable and industrious constituents will be found ready and willing to do their full duty.

In replying to the address, Mr. Briesen said:

If the flattering resolutions that have just been read are intended to applaud Mr. Schwab and myself for our personal services during the last campaign, I confess that we do not deserve such high appreciation. We simply, in connection with thousonds of others and like thousands of others, have tried faithfully to do our duty as citizens.

Without Carl Schurz, without his wise and well-meaning intercession, without the treasure of his rich experience, which he placed at our disposal, it would hardly have been possible to attain the results on the 6th of November that now fill us with joy. To him, to our great countryman, is due our gratitude—the gratitude of the City and State of New-York—for the great service which he again rendered in the overthrow of corrupt systems and the dismissal of corrupt office holders.

If, however, the resolutions in which we are so kindly mentioned are intended to point to your approval of the united efforts of German-Americans in political matters, only on condition that such united efforts shall affect the public weal in contradistinction to self-interests; if what you wish to say to-day is that you rejoice over the unselfish devotion of united Germanism in the performance of great public duty, then Mr. Schwab, and I also, can cheerfully join in the expression of such views. For it was truly elevating to observe how unitedly and understandingly the great mass of the Germans comprehended and performed its political duty in the year 1894.

So far as the city is concerned, we are in duty bound to stand by the newly-elected administration and to help hold up its hands in its efforts to purify the public service, and to do this without hope for office or other reward.

But, gentlemen, the victory against Tammany Hall was only like the firing of one cannon ball from the watch tower of reform. We have not done enough, not accomplished enough, with our local victory. We must unite our efforts to bring about in these United States a more thorough development of honesty, devotion to duty, and especially political unselfishness, and to see to it that, through a more severe estimation of the duty of a citizen, the national structure receives greater and more glorious proportions.

Mr. Schwab then advised that the German-American Society should be continued as an organization for the good of municipal government.

After the speeches an elaborate luncheon was served.

A SURPRISE FOR THE MILITIA

Ex-Capt. L. C. Quinn's Disability Said to Have Been Removed Last Year—His Trial in 1892.

Members of the National Guard will be surprised to learn of the report that ex-Capt. Luke C. Quinn of Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was some time ago convicted before a general court-martial and dishonorably dismissed from the service, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," is now again eligible to become a member of the National Guard.

It is said that just before ex-Gov. Flower retired from office he was urged by an officer of high rank in the National Guard to remove the disability against Capt. Quinn, and that Gov. Flower authorized the issue of the necessary order to this effect. The matter, it seems, has been kept very quiet, and no order removing Capt. Quinn's disabilities has yet been given out to the National Guard. It is said to be the first time in the history of the National Guard of this State that an officer who has been convicted and forced out of the service for dishonesty has been made eligible to return to its ranks again.

The case of Capt. Quinn came up for trial in May and June, 1892, and excited great interest in the National Guard. The charge upon which he was tried was conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It was alleged that he misappropriated funds belonging to Company I, and there was much scandal in connection with this charge. The court which tried Capt. Quinn was composed of Lieut. Col. A. C. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment; Major W. A. Downs, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. George B. Rhoades, Seventh Regiment, and Capt. W. D. Goss, Seventy-first Regiment, with Major H. S. Van Duzer, First Brigade, as Judge Advocate.

Before Capt. Quinn's sentence had been made public, officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were induced to sign a petition for clemency, and it was forwarded to Gov. Flower. The Judge Advocate, at the order of the Governor, looked into the testimony again, but could find nothing that could warrant any mitigation of the sentence imposed by the court. The Governor ordered that the sentence of the court be carried out, and Capt. Quinn was dishonorably discharged from the service of the National Guard.

LAFAYETTE POST'S BIG MEETING

Gov. Morton, Mr. Harrison, and Others to Speak at Carnegie Hall Jan. 25.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Gov. Morton has accepted an invitation to be present with his staff and to preside at a great meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall, New-York, on the evening of Jan. 25. The meeting will be held under the auspices of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New-York, and ex-President Harrison, Joseph H. Choate, President Seth Low of Columbia College, Chauncey M. Depew, John S. Wise, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles will be the speakers.

James A. Blanchard of New-York called upon the Governor to-day as a representative of Lafayette Post, and obtained his consent to attend the meeting. Its object will be to promote military drill in common schools. Lafayette Post does not propose, however, to confine its efforts to the public schools of this State. It has already been to the State and national encampments of the Grand Army, and obtained indorsements of the plans.

A Ghastly Exhibition.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 12.—Undertaker J. G. Franklin, Jr., was on trial to-day on the charge of conducting a museum without a license. The bodies of two negro boys, George Mapp and Buddie Wooten, hanged yesterday, were placed in coffins and carried to Franklin's establishment, where he exposed them to the view of a gaping crowd of negroes at 5 cents admission. The Chief of Police stopped the show and arrested Franklin.

GREATER NEW-YORK'S GREATEST STORE.

Bloomingdales 3rd Ave 59 & 60th Sts.

BANKING DEPT. NOW OPEN.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

in all Depts. Prices lower than at any sale in recent years. See these sample items:

Good full length Corset Covers	.09
C. B. a la Spirite Corsets	.59
Skirt Form or Draping Stand	.35
Infants' 49c. Silk Caps	.19
Boys' 39c. Yacht and Polo Caps	.19
Vanilla Chocolate Cream Drops, lb.	.15
$6.00 Mandolins at	2.98
$10.00 Violin Outfit Complete	3.98
Full Assortment Sheet Music	.04
Men's White Shirts	.25
Laundered White Shirts	.39
Men's Night Shirts	.29
4-ply Collars, per half dozen	.38
$4.00 Driving Whips	1.00
Men's $1.00 Caps, with ear bands	.39
13 Card Photographs for	.49
Ladies' 19c. Hosiery at	.07
Gentlemen's 19c. Hosiery at	.07
Children's 19c. Hosiery at	.07
Ladies's Silk Hose at	.33
Men's Silk Half Hose	.27
26 and 28 inch Silk Umbrellas	.98
Wade & Butcher Razor	.49
60c. French Briar Pipes	.19
10,000 Cakes of Pears's Soap at	.06
25c. Cloth-Bound Books	.06
Best Berlin Zephyr Worsted, lap	.03
60c. Dress Trimmings at	.05
Windsor & Newton's Oil Paints per tube	.06
Sterling Silver Thimbles at	.19
Very neat Framed Pictures	.13
Big Sale of Silks at	.29
$1.00 Navy Blue Crepon, 50 in	.39
Regular 8c. Apron Gingham	.03¾
50c. All-Linen Table Damask	.36
$1.00 All-Linen Table Damask	.69
15 cases Shaker Flannel at	.03½
10c. Rival or Hill Muslin, 36 in	.05½
12c. Cambric, 36 in	.07
4c. Cheese Cloth, yard wide	.02½
Ready-made Pillow Cases	.06
Ready-made Sheets	.30
12½c. Towel, 20x42 inch	.05½
17c. Bleached Sheeting, 7-4	.11
20c. Bleached Sheeting, 8-4	.13
22c. Bleached Sheeting, 9-4	.14½
24c. Bleached Sheeting, 10-4	.16½

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,

Third Av., 59th & 60th Sts.

THE GOLD CROWN DENTAL PARLORS,

63 West 22d St., corner 6th Av., New-York.

REDUCED PRICES FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS ONLY to further introduce our superior workmanship.

Gold crowns and bridge work or teeth without plates, per tooth	$4.00
Silver fillings	50
Gold and platina fillings	1.00
Full sets of teeth	5.00
Scaling and cleansing teeth	50

Teeth extracted positively without pain. No charge where you have other work done. Call and see specimens and get estimates free.

A. S. McDOUGALL, Manager.

75c.—"THE KORAN," "ROSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS," "Pepys's Diary," "Evelyn's Diary," PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St. (Late Cammeyer's.)

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP

Cook County Demands the Prize—Medill Said to Have Withdrawn.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Cook County Republican State Senators and Representatives held a caucus here this afternoon, to make an attempt to unite on a Chicago man for United States Senator, for the purpose of defeating Senator Cullom. Of the thirty-six who compose the delegation, only twenty-three were present. The sensation of the meeting occurred when Senator Charles H. Crawford of the Hyde Park district said he was prepared to announce that Joseph Medill was out of the race—in fact, that he was authorized to withdraw the name of the Chicago editor. This created a general tumult. Several members jumped to their feet at once and demanded that Crawford show his authority for this statement. He said he would produce it later in the meeting, but a little while afterward he went away without doing so.

A resolution was passed, stating that the people of Cook County demanded a representative in the United States Senate properly to present her great business and commercial interests in the Northwest, and then the meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday next, in Springfield, when another endeavor will be made to agree on a candidate. Although the members claim that the adjournment was taken simply because there was not a full representation, it was evident there would be difficulty in selecting a candidate. An attempt was made to take a ballot on a candidate, but the motion was voted down, as was one to pledge all present to abide the result of the caucus and support the man who should be nominated. It is thought that William E. Mason is the choice of the caucus, if anybody is chosen, which is doubtful.

SIBLEY SAYS OLEOMARGARINE HURT HIM

The Dairy Union Objects to Being Associated with Coxey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The last session of the National Dairy Union was held this morning at Millard's Hall. Representative Hopkins of Illinois spoke of the progress in dairy farming in his State, and expressed the hope that the pending bill, allowing each State to make its own laws with respect to oleomargarine and food adulterations, would pass this session.

Dr. Wiley, chemist of the Agricultural Department; Representative Joseph Sibley of Pennsylvania, and Representative Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, also made addresses. Mr. Sibley, who represents the American Jersey Cattle Club, vigorously attacked the newspapers that have championed the cause of oleomargarine. He said that he was never so near death as he was in Washington a few months ago from eating oleomargarine.

The union will take official recognition of the action of a Capitol guide yesterday in referring to some of the delegates as Coxeyites. He is alleged to have shouted: "Here come some Coxeyites," as the delegates entered the Capitol.

Lost Money, Committed Suicide.

William H. Webb, a salesman, committed suicide at the Ashland House, Twenty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, Friday night. His body was found in his room yesterday forenoon. Webb had been despondent over the loss of borrowed money which he had invested in business. He lived at Morris Heights with his wife and child. He registered at the hotel as J. Johnson of White Plains.

COLD WEATHER VACATIONS

Are more and more fashionable every year. Break up the Winter, rest the brain, and are full of rare enjoyment. Shortest, cheapest, most practical, and best for the busy man, are afforded by the Old Dominion Line excursions to Old Point Comfort. Sixteen dollars pays every necessary expense.

THE SENATE STILL AT SEA

Many Currency Plans, but None Likely to be Accepted.

LOOKING ABOUT FOR A COMPROMISE

Senator Teller Indulges in a Long Speech to Show that a Return to Silver Is the Nation's One Hope.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Several plans are now under way in the Senate for changing the currency system, but none of them seems likely to be made the basis of an agreement. The Vest bill, introduced yesterday, calling for the unlimited coinage of silver, but making no provision for redeeming the greenbacks, is already discredited. Mr. Jones has not yet introduced the measure which, in his view, opens the way for the settlement of the difficulty now confronting the Congress. The McPherson bill, an outline of which was given last night in these dispatches, is violently assailed by the silver men on both sides of the Chamber, and there is not the slightest possibility of its adoption.

The Senate to-day listened to a burst of eloquence on the subject of the currency system, but made absolutely no progress toward a solution of the problem. Mr. Gorman did not make his promised speech, designed to pave the way to a compromise, for the reason that Mr. Teller secured the floor and talked several hours in favor of silver. The irrepressible Stewart could hardly restrain himself while Mr. Teller was talking, and after Mr. Lodge, who followed the Colorado Senator, had expressed his opinion of the income tax, Mr. Stewart cleared the galleries by a vociferous speech, in which the "cime of 1873" played a conspicuous part.

Altogether, the day in the Senate was devoid of interesting incidents. The Finance Committee met at 10 o'clock, according to agreement, and remained in session about two hours, the discussion taking a wide range, but at no time did the members find themselves anywhere near the point of an agreement. The Vest bill was discussed at considerable length, but it was evident to every Senator present that it could not secure the necessary support. The silver men are not entirely satisfied with it, and the sound-money Senators say that they could not consistently vote for it.

Mr. Gorman has been bending his efforts in the last three days toward the framing of a bill calculated to capture enough votes, and it is said to-day that on Monday the Finance Committee may find itself in a position to consider a proposition having this end in view. A member of the committee this afternoon said that it was the policy of Mr. Voorhees and his associates to refrain from indorsing any measure to which support should not previously be promised by the requisite number of Senators. This means that whenever a bill shall commend itself to the Democratic leaders as combining the features calculated to make it acceptable, they will begin a systematic canvass of the Senate, in order to see if the spirit of compromise is strong enough in the chamber to make their efforts successful.

The Finance Committee will resume its work on Monday. In his speech to-day Mr. Teller declared that he was done with makeshifts and that a bill which should not be a complete recognition of silver would not secure his support. He added, however, that he was willing to accept a compromise on a decent basis, which was gratifying to the men who hope to bring about a compromise, even at the sacrifice of some ideas of sound finance.

Mr. Teller spoke in his usual forceful style, and was listened to attentively by many Senators and a large number of spectators. His speech embodied most of the points he had previously presented on the subject of the currency, and many references to the present unsatisfactory condition of the country, which he, of course, ascribed to the non-employment of silver as a basis with gold of the monetary system.

Mr. Teller said that 100 years ago the Supreme Court of the United States laid down a rule which governed the case of an income tax was constitutional, and had up to 1880, without any break. The Supreme Court had declared in 1880 that the income tax was constitutional, and had defined what is a direct tax and what is not a direct tax, in language so plain that there could be no mistake about it. He knew that the newspapers of late had been filled with learned articles from learned lawyers, arguing that the income tax was a direct tax. He knew that an income tax was an objectionable tax, but he did not know any tax that was not objectionable. Without the income tax, there would be a large deficit in the revenues of the Government—a deficit which the Secretary of the Treasury estimated at $20,000,000 for the year; but, if the present monthly deficit continued, the deficit for the year would amount to $100,000,000, instead of $20,000,000. With that fact staring Senators in the face, any man who proposed to abandon the income tax should at the same time propose some other tax, by which the revenue of the country would be kept up to its expenditures.

What the country was suffering from particularly was a lack of revenue, not a lack of gold in the Treasury. If the revenue were ample, there would be no difficulty in acquiring gold, and no question of maintaining the parity between the different kinds of money. So, he repeated, whoever attacked the income tax should come prepared with some method by which $30,000,000 a year, the estimated product of an income tax, would be put into the Treasury.

He believed that the United States Government would have to have recourse ultimately to a succession tax, as the British Government had done. That being the case, why, he inquired, should the Senate waste time in discussing the merits of an income tax? Mr. Teller referred sarcastically to the "frantic appeals" from the executive department to Congress to "do something," and said:

"Whenever a member of the executive department appeals to the legislative department to do something, and has not a plan to present, it is good evidence that the executive branch of the Government is in wrong hands. 'Something' will not relieve us. We have been doing something. We have got now to do the right thing. How are we to do it? What is to be done? I do not know that we can agree as to what is the right thing. Something might be done which would make matters worse. There has been no remedy proposed by the executive department of the Government in ten years that will relieve the present distress and change the present unfortunate condition."

Mr. Teller then proceeded to criticise Secretary Carlisle's Currency bill, as offered in the House of Representatives, and spoke of it as "a bill which, for crudities and absurdities, has had few equals in this or any other Congress."

"It is a bill," he continued, "which, if it had been introduced by any member of the Populist Party, would have been regarded as the height of lunacy, and yet it has come branded with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, branded with the approval of the Executive of the nation. It is a bill which was calculated to inaugurate the old era of wildcat paper, and which violates every fundamental principle of finance recognized in this or any other country.

"And we are told," Mr. Teller went on, "that this was the scheme for the restoration of prosperity in this country. Whether [illegible] know; but I want to express my opinion as to a bill which proposes to give to this country forty-four different kinds of money. I want it distinctly understood that I believe that the issue of money is a national function, not to be surrendered at any time. But if we are to surrender that national function, and turn it over to corporations, then the present national banking system, to be modified in some particulars, is the best that can be presented. I am not a national bank man, and am not in favor of permitting national banks to issue a dollar of paper money; but if we are to turn over this Government function to a corporation we had better turn it over to the national banks."

Speaking of a currency being elastic, Mr. Teller said that there could be an elastic system of currency that was not also an insolvent system; and that the only power that could give this country an elastic and a solvent system at the same time was the Government of the United States. The only way of having an elastic currency was by having a lot of it. The volume must be so great that an ordinary panic does not drive it all out of sight.

Ridiculing the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Teller said that if a teller of a great national bank were to imitate it, and go out on the street and throw up his hands frantically, declaring that "something must be done," that bank would be in the hands of a receiver within a week. "The same business methods," he said, "should be applied to the Treasury Department as are applied to banks; and if the Treasury Department does not have confidence in its ability to manage the affairs of the Government, the people will not have."

Talking of business depression in this country, Mr. Teller said that that was but the reflex of the condition abroad, and that nothing which could be done here would bring prosperity to this country until prosperity came to the rest of the world. Mr. Teller proceeded: "You may issue untold amounts of paper money. You may put out $500,000,000 of paper money in addition to what you have out now, and you may stimulate enterprises here temporarily; but you will pay for it in the end. You cannot, by that kind of method, raise the prices in Europe. You cannot compose the difficulties which there exist in financial circles by anything of that kind. What we must do is to address ourselves to some system—to some legislation which shall help everybody abroad as well as at home. And I agree with the Senator from Idaho, [Mr. Dubois,] that the only method to do that is to enlarge the metallic basis of this country. When you have enlarged that basis, you will have paved the way and taken the first step toward bringing the whole world back to the condition which existed a few years ago, and for many years before."

Mr. Teller, enlarging on this subject, quoted France as a rich and prosperous and tranquil country, which was on a bi-metallic system. Its mints, he admitted, were not open to free coinage; but silver was kept within its monetary system. When a bill was brought to the Bank of France for exchange, 5 per cent. was paid in gold, and 95 per cent. in silver—one day—and another day, perhaps, 25 to 50 per cent. was paid in gold and the rest in silver. "But," he said, "the French people have not been threatened by disaster by their financial authorities, as we have been for twenty years. They have not had a Minister in France who, in every utterance made to the people, threatened that the country which they represented, and which they were pretending to serve, was about to go into bankruptcy. They believe in the solvency of their country, and the world believes in it."

Mr. Teller said that the low prices, not only in the United States, but in the world, were the result of demonetization of silver, first by Germany, next by the United States, and, lastly, by the Latin Union. The world was suffering to-day, he said, from a condition of prices that were not remunerative to the producer, whether on the farm, in the factory, or anywhere else. The prices of products to-day were below the cost of production; and that condition had been brought about by the appreciation of gold, by the narrowing of the metallic basis of money.

"It has been said that we, people who advocate the use of gold and silver, are in favor of cheap money. I want to say here that if sound money is provided for the American people it will be because of the efforts of men who are called 'silver men.' The gold basis is so narrow that you cannot maintain it, and you will be met some day with the demand for an issue of paper money based on a narrow metallic basis. We have come pretty near it. We were at the door of it once or twice. The condition of the country will lead the people to force us into some such system, unless we adopt a wise system based on the money of the world for ages past."

Referring to the labor riots in Chicago last year, Mr. Teller expressed his approval of the President's action. "But, oh, my countrymen," he exclaimed, "what a condition of affairs it is that requires an American army to keep the peace from American labor! When that is done there is a threat against the existence of free government, and it ought not to be repeated. It ought not to be repeated because the conditions should not exist. We should address ourselves to removing the conditions which make it necessary. Are we doing it? Have we done it? We on this side are not charged with the administration of Governmental affairs. But, for one, standing on this side of the chamber, I will say to my Democratic colleagues that I am ready to join you in any scheme that looks to the amelioration of the American people. I will join you in every scheme that will bring revenue into the coffers of the Government, that the Government shall not be running into debt, month by month. I have clearly, in my mind, a solution of this question. I believe that you can settle it, and settle it speedily. I have no hope that you will. I am not enthusiastic enough to believe that the silver question is to be settled now. I do not believe that the Republican Party is going to do it now. But I believe that this condition of affairs will continue until it is settled. I believe that the time will come when the party in power—no matter which it may be—will be compelled to settle this question.

LITTLE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE HOUSE

Most of the Session Occupied by Eulogies on Congressman Shaw.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Hatch, (Dem., Mo.,) in accordance with the request of the National Dairy Union, expressed in a resolution adopted at the meeting of the union yesterday, attempted to-day to secure in the House the passage of Mr. Grout's bill to make oleomargarine, butterine, and other imitations of dairy products subject to the laws of any State into which they may be transported. The effort met successful objection, and the hour allotted to its consideration expired before a vote was reached. The divisions of the House upon preliminary questions showed an overwhelming majority in its favor, so that its passage, when again it comes up, seems to be assured.

Previous to the discussion upon the oleomargarine bill. Mr. Kem (Pop., Neb.) presented a resolution asking the Secretary of Agriculture to give to the drouth-stricken regions of the Northwest as much as possible of the quota of seeds allotted to him, the distribution to be made through the regularly appointed relief committee of the several States, but objection was made to its present consideration, and it was referred.

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) reported the Indian Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896, and Mr. Meyer (Dem., La.) reported the bill to reorganize and improve the efficiency of the personnel of the navy and marine corps.

The bill codifying the pension laws, and the four private pension bills favorably acted upon at last night's session were passed. The House then proceeded to the execution of a special order setting apart to-day for the delivery of eulogies upon the life and services of the late Representative George B. Shaw of Wisconsin. Tributes were paid to his memory by a number of his associates, and at their conclusion at 4 o'clock, the House, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

Burglars Chloroform a Woman.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Burglars broke into the house of Jason Longendyke last night, and stole a quantity of silverware and other articles. They found Mrs. Longendyke alone in bed, and, to keep her quiet, chloroformed her. When Mr. Longendyke returned home about 11 o'clock, after the robbery, he found his wife in bed unconscious, with a bottle partly filled with chloroform at the bedside.

A Watch for Capt. Hardin.

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has presented to Capt. Edward E. Hardin of the Seventh Infantry, United States Army, an open-face gold watch made by Tiffany & Co. The presentation was made Friday evening. It was given as a token of appreciation of Capt. Hardin's services during his detail as drill instructor to the National Guard of this State.

Capt. Hardin was appointed drill instructor to the National Guard of New-York three years ago by the War Department. He is about to return to his post. His services have been of great value, and have won for him many friends. His company is stationed at Denver, Col.

The watch is a specimen of Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s best workmanship. On the back of the case the initials E. E. H. are engraved in the form of an intertwined cipher. Another inscription on the inside of the cover gives the date of [illegible]

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Chesapeake and Ohio's Plans for Reaching Louisville.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, has issued a circular to the stockholders, explaining the purpose of a special meeting called for Monday, Feb. 25, in Richmond. The stockholders will then be asked to vote on the following propositions:

"To authorize a contract for the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., and for the acquisition of securities of said company. To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the 1st day of March, 1945. To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the movement of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville."

It is asserted that for many years the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has been unable to secure its fair share of traffic with and through Louisville. This is owing to the fact that the Chesapeake and Ohio system ends at Lexington, beyond which point it has no control over the movement of trains or the management of traffic. It is believed that, in conjunction with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, arrangements can now be completed which will secure to the Chesapeake and Ohio the needed facilities in Louisville, with the use at that point of a bridge across the Ohio River, and that, with these provided, proper trackage arrangements can be obtained between Lexington and Louisville.

It is contemplated that as between the two railway companies the joint and several guaranty of the bridge company bonds (of which not more that $4,000,000 in all are now to be issued) shall be in the proportion of two-thirds by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company and one-third by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. It is not expected that this guarantee will impose any burden on the railway companies, as, at ordinary rates for traffic, the bridge and its terminals should be self-sustaining.

Position of the Canadian Pacific.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—The General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad makes the following statement regarding the reports from the West: "There has been a lot of writing about a transcontinental association by men who evidently do not know and do not care a great deal about the facts of the case. The great point appears to be to make a story that shall tell in some way against Canada. If it can be put forward that Canada is taking away trade from American railways, that goes every time. The Canadian Pacific Railway has never been an obstacle in the way of a new association. On the contrary, when I was in Chicago I did everything I could reasonably do to make the association a fact.

"The differential question has been settled, and there remains the immigration business. That was settled on Wednesday by Mr. Caldwel. and myself. Mr. Caldwell was empowered to sign for the other lines connected with the association and on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This agreement is couched in technical terms, and could be of no possible interest, but it decides that commissions are payable to agents, and looks to the maintenance of rates."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia yesterday refused the application of William A. Dick to have a Master appointed to conduct the annual election of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company next Tuesday. Mr. Dick is at the head of a committee which is opposed to the re-election of President Wilbur.

—There was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday a certificate of an increase of the capital stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New-York City from $7,000,000 to $9,000,000. The debts and liabilities of the company, including its capital stock of $7,000,000, amount to $13,148,059.

—H. Colbran, General Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, at Denver, has resigned his position with the Atchison to give his entire time to the duties of his position as President of the Midland Terminal Railway Company.

—Receiver Fitch has made a statement of the condition of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad, as per order of the United States court. Assets are placed at $5,276,214.19 and liabilities at $4,916,940. There are 110 miles of track.

—Ex-Gov. L. S. Ross, who was appointed State Railroad Commissioner of Texas, has declined, and will continue as President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Tex.

—Vice President and General Manager P. C. Purdy of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road is now in Europe on an extended leave of absence.

—John Harrigan has been appointed Master Mechanic and E. T. Carlton Master Car Builder of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad.

—Major J. W. Paddock, one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway, is seriously ill with pneumonia in Denver.

—J. W. Cook has been appointed Division Superintendent of the Norfolk and Western Road from Roanoke to Hagerstown.

—R. A. Wilson succeeds R. A. Forsyth as District Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Company in Kansas City.

—E. M. Herr has been made Assistant Superintendent of motive power of the Chicago and Northwestern.

—M. D. Murray has been appointed Superintendent of the Alleghany and Kinzua Railroad.

—Edgar Hill is the new Traffic Manager of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railroad.

Harlem Dispensary Burned Out.

An overheated stove caused a fire in the Harlem Dispensary, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, which rendered the one-story frame building unfit for further use, and totally destroyed its contents.

The woodwork in the rear of the building caught fire from the stove. The drugs burned so fiercely that the attendants were unable to save anything from the burning building, and the timely arrival of the engines alone prevented the flames from spreading to other buildings.

Dr. O'Brien estimates the total loss at $500, including $300 worth of drugs, and surgical instruments valued at $50. There was no insurance.

In consequence of the fire all the patients will be sent to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Dispensary until quarters for a new dispensary can be fitted up in the Harlem Hospital.

Marquis of Dufferin's Heir Here.

Lord Ava, the eldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin, was a passenger on the steamship Umbria, which arrived at her berth at the foot of West Houston Street, North River, at noon yesterday.

He is about 6 feet in height and has strongly-cut features and a well-tanned face. Lord Ava wore a long light-brown overcoat and a plain, dark suit. His waistcoat was a revelation. It was very blue, and was covered with grotesque figures.

Lord Ava is genial and free from affectation in his manners. He has been here before, and says he likes the country very much. He is on a six weeks' pleasure trip. He will stop at the Hotel Brunswick for a day or so, and then proceed to Montreal [illegible]

NEW-YORK'S WATER FRONT

Its Improvement and Development Under Consideration.

TO BE ACTED ON BY THE SEVENTY

A Report Prepared by a Sub-Committee Which Will Soon Be Presented — Changes in the Law Suggested.

The sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy's Executive Committee, appointed to consider the improvement of the water front, has prepared a report, which has not yet been presented to the full committee. Mr. Larocque said yesterday he hoped it would be ready for presentation soon.

The report, as it stands, reads:

The committee has had many meetings, and has applied itself diligently to an investigation of the problem of the development of the water front of this great commercial city.

Roughly speaking, about half of the water front is owned by the city, and half by numerous private parties. To develop this water front in a manner suitable for its highest use, to govern and regulate such use, both for public and private property, by proper rules and regulations, suitably to apportion districts for particular classes of commerce, and properly to regulate the kind of facilities which shall be permitted to exist over its varied portions, require in the first place an appropriately organized body of officals, and, next, a body of laws which will enable such officials to accomplish the purposes of their office.

The powers granted must be large, and much must be left to discretion. The results attained will,, of course, depend largely on the kind of men intrusted with the power. Here, as everywhere else, good government depends finally upon the intelligent administration of suitable laws by suitable men. The committee knows of no other road leading to good government.

1. This committee finds a Department of Docks organized under the laws, consisting of three Commissioners. The committee believes that this is the best and most suitable plan of organization. The powers to be exercised are vast, largely discretionary, and many of them such as were always exercised by the Legislature of the State prior to the organization of the Dock Department. These powers are properly legislative, and should be exercised in accordance with the legislative method, thus insuring publicity and discussion. A commission is, therefore, proper, and three is the smallest number of which it can be composed.

2. This committee finds that a large body of laws has been evolved, conferring great power on the Department of Docks. For the most part, these laws seem to this committee suitable for the purposes intended. The department has in the main about all the powers it needs, but not more than it should possess.

When the Department of Docks was first organized, it was contemplated that no property could be improved on the new plan, if not owned by the city, until it had been acquired by the city. This was the law until 1893. Under this system improvement could go on, outside of city property, only so fast as acquisitions of property could be made. As the private property and the city property is all intermingled, no great improvement anywhere could be made without purchase on a large scale. This involved necessarily enormous expenditure, and if pursued to the end, would result in the city becoming the most gigantic landlord in the world.

This committee has no purpose at this time to discuss the many questions which present themselves on this subject, further than to call attention to the changed condition brought about in 1893. At that time the Legislature empowered the Department of Docks, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to negotiate with private owners for the improvement of the water front, by such owners, on suitable terms, and at their own expense, but upon plans prescribed by the city, and under supervision of the department.

As so much misunderstanding in the past has existed as to the subject of raising money for the operations of this department, perhaps a word of explanation will be proper.

When the bonds of the city were issued, among other revenues pledged to their redemption was the money collected for the rent and the use of the city's water front. All these revenues are, therefore, paid into the City Treasury for the redemption of the city debt, and no portion can be used for the current expenses of care and maintenance, nor for the acquisition or improvement of the property. This revenue now amounts to about $2,000,000 per annum, and it is used to pay off each year in substance that amount of the bonded indebtedness of the city.

The money to be used for all the purposes of the department can in no year exceed $3,000,000, under the law, and this sum is raised by the issue of new bonds. In no year has the department ever expended its full allowance, and rarely has it ever expended anything like this sum. The existing arrangement is, therefore, the only one that would enable the city to practically employ its revenues from its water property to care for, acquire, and improve such property.

Many years ago authority was given by the Legislature to fill in the North River above West Eleventh Street to such an extent that the river was materially narrowed at that point. It was supposed that the commerce of the city would never need to enter what was then this far-away section. More recently we have seen the same short-sighted policy applied to sections of the water front which now seem to us equally remote. The future will probably show equal need of correction of the mistake. By the filling in at and above West Eleventh Street it has been made impossible to have any piers suitable for any considerable use, built in this section of the city for a distance of nearly a mile. The plans of the General Government and of our local Government, for reasons that are conclusive, prohibit it.

This section of the city is now urgently needed, to provide suitable accommodation for our greatly crowded commerce. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of restoring this most important district to modern commercial use. It would relieve for many years the congestion in the busiest commercial part of the city, and afford a means of supplying the demands which are continually being made, and which it is criminal to disregard if in any reasonable way they can be supplied. The Department of Docks has for many years been urging this improvement on the proper authority, and finally it has been given the power to restore this most important section to commercial use.

In the plan for the improvement of the water front, a very important feature is the permanent bulkhead wall. A plan has been adopted and acted on in its construction for many years, and large sections of this wall have been built in different parts of the city. The plan adopted and now in use has had the approval of some of the most eminent engineers in this country, who have examined it and reported on different occasions at the request of the city. It has all been built by the forces of the Department of Docks otherwise than by contract.

Until last year the department was empowered to do all the work under what is known as the new plan for the improvement of the water front, otherwise than by contract to the lowest bidder, whenever it was directed to be so done by the affirmative vote of all members of the board governing the Department of Docks. Last year the Legislature passed what is commonly known as the Lawson bill, by which all power to do any work otherwise than by contract to the lowest bidder, furnishing adequate security, was taken away from the department.

While we sympathize with the idea at the foundation of this bill, and while we do not propose to suggest that it be repealed, yet we do most urgently recommend that it be modified so that all the constructive work of building the bulkhead wall may still be done by the department otherwise than by contract, provided it is ordered to be so done by the affirmative vote of all the members of the board.

We still leave all the destructive work necessary to be done to get ready to build the wall, viz., the dredging and all the construction of piers, &c., to be done by contract as provided in the so-called Lawson bill. This committee is very strongly impressed with the wisdom of building such a structure as this wall otherwise than by contract to the lowest bidder, for a great variety of reasons, some of which will be briefly stated.

It is obvious that work which is done under water, and consequently cannot be fully and constantly inspected by supervising officers, should not be done by contract awarded to the lowest bidder, simply because he is the lowest bidder. It is sufficiently difficult under any circumstances to secure the well doing of such work, but it is very much more so when the selfish interest of a contractor, the lowest bidder, and possibly unprincipled, may prompt him to do poor and scampish work and bribe an inspecting diver not to report it. At very few if at any places where the bulkhead or river wall is to be built, can the divers see anything at all—in fact, it is absolutely dark on account of the silt and sediment always in suspension in the water, and all inspections and examinations must be made by the sense of touch only. In the department's service engaged in this under-water work, it is made the diver's sole interest [illegible] well-paid employment, and his only temptation is to report extra work to be done in order to benefit his fellow-workmen by giving them more employment.

The building of the bulkhead or river wall embraces four classes of work—dredging, stone filling, (the rip-rap and cobble,) piling, and woodwork, and concrete and granite masonry.

These four classes of work are also distinct branches or varieties of work, and no one person does them all. A general contractor, therefore, would have to employ other contractors to perform these branches of the work, paying them their profit and charging his to the city. The department by doing the work itself takes his place and saves his profit, besides simplifying the administration and management of the work.

The Department of Docks, in its course of twenty-five years of doing this work itself, has accumulated a very valuable plant for the purpose, which no one else has, (a schedule and valuation of this plant is given on Page 41 of the Commissioners' report for 1894,) and besides this has fitted two yards, one at East Twenty-fourth Street, and one at West Fifty-seventh Street, for building base blocks, handling granite, and other work in connection with the building of the bulkhead or river wall, &c., at a cost of about $108,000. This, added to the value of the floating property, which is $345,000, makes a total of $453,000, nearly all of which would be lost or thrown away if the work is to be done entirely by contract. This, while an important consideration, is distinctly subordinate, in the judgment of the committee, to the argument enforced by the nature of the work itself.

It has been sometimes suggested that this plant could be let by the city to the contractors, and thus the argument against doing this work by contract to the lowest bidder, so far as it depends upon the loss of already acquired plant, could be met. A moment's practical consideration disposes of this suggestion. The contractors at any one time doing this work would undoubtedly be several, as no one could be sure of getting more than one contract, by the nature of the system. No possible apportionment of the time when different parts of one indispensable plant should be used by parties independent of each other could even be attempted. The suggestion is entirely chimerical.

No such plant is at present elsewhere in existence, and any contractor must build or improvise one in order to build a section of the wall.

On account of the needs of commerce and the variety of ownership of the water front, it is necessary to build the bulkhead or river wall in small sections, say 400 to 500 feet in length, and frequently less, and with the average cost of the wall proper at $260 per foot, the contracts for sections of the wall would amount to about $100,000 to $125,000 each. A contractor could not afford to buy a proper plant for such an amount of work, knowing that he might not get another contract, because of some other persons bidding lower than he, without charging the cost of it to the work itself, whereas the department has this plant for use on all the sections of the work, and having it, has only now to provide for its maintenance.

It seems clear to this committee that where work of this character is to be done which cannot be suitably inspected, where the temptation to cheat the city is so great, and where it is of the utmost importance that the work should be perfectly done, and again, where the results of bad work might not manifest themselves for a long time and would then be extremely serious, that in such cases the city should not be compelled to put itself into the hands of a contractor who might simply be the lowest bidder able to furnish security.

We are often told that great under-water works are constructed abroad by contract, and that the General Government does the same. This, while true, is very misleading. Such works are built behind a coffer-dam, and, therefore, can be looked at at all times during construction and easily inspected. But here if the wall was to be built by use of a coffer-dam the cost would be doubled. The dam itself would cost as much as the wall. In many cases, owing to the character of the bottom, the dam would cost much more than the wall, if, indeed, it could be built at all. We do not believe that any government now considers it to be good practice to build such under-water work as this wall by contract to the lowest bidder where a coffer-dam is not resorted to.

This committee annexes to this report a draft of a proposed amendment to the law marked "Exhibit A." The only changes which this makes in the present law are three:

(a) It gives to the Department of Docks power, on the affirmative vote of all the members of the board, to perform all the constructive work of the bulkhead wall to be built on the new plan for the improvement of the water front otherwise than by contract.

(b) It gives the Department of Docks power to reject all the bids if in the opinion of the board such action is for the public interest.

This is a power than every other department of the City Government now has, and that all Governments usually reserve. It is necessary to protect the city from a combination.

(c) It restores the old power to do necessary work of repair, &c., if costing less than $1,000, otherwise than by contract. The Lawson bill reduced the limit to $500. Every other department of the City Government now has the power to do such work if costing less than $1,000 otherwise than by contract. It is even more necessary in the Department of Docks than in the other departments.

Before leaving this subject this committee wishes to repeat its firm conviction that the only way to secure good results, here, as elsewhere, is to place suitable power in the hands of the officials, and then secure good men and insist that they shall be held to a rigid accountability. Of all follies, the worst is to withhold from our officials power enough to enable them to do properly what should be done for fear that it may be abused. There is no short cut to good government.

This committee desires to call attention to the subject of cutting the stone for the bulkhead wall. By Chapter 277 of the Laws of 1894 the Legislature, among other things, enacted practically that all stone for this wall must be worked or dressed in this city. The law covers other work also. The cost of dressing this granite in this city would be much more than the cost of the stone already dressed if purchased by contract in the open market. The cost of the wall would be so largely increased that it is probable the city would be obliged to resort to some other and much less desirable form of construction unless this law shall be repealed. Like most laws that undertake to reverse the proper methods of business, it would in the end do no good, even to the class supposed to be benefited by it. We append a copy of this law marked "Exhibit B." We consider it very important that this law should be repealed.

The report was signed by H. F. Dimock, Gustav H. Schwab, Charles P. Sumner, Richard Deeves, L. T. Romaine, J. W. Miller, William H. Burr, and Charles H. Marshall.

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DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC "77" a preventive and cure.—A small bottle of pleasant pellets—fits your vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c., 5 for $1. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., cor. William & John Sts., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW GOVERNOR

Preparations in Harrisburg for the Inauguration of Mr. Hastings.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 12.—Governor-elect and Mrs. D. H. Hastings and Miss Helen Hastings, their daughter, arrived in the city this afternoon and are the guests of Mrs. Richard J. Haldeman at the old Cameron homestead, where a dinner was given this evening in their honor. Baby Sara was left at Bellefonte, where she will remain until the excitement of the inauguration has subsided. Monday the family of the Governor-elect will take possession of the Executive Mansion, where they will be joined by Miss Bella Rankin, a sister of Mrs. Hastings.

Gov. Pattison was a guest at the Haldeman dinner in honor of the Governor-elect to-night. Chief Marshal Olmsted issued an order to-day announcing the formation of the inaugural parade.

Engineer of the Hevelius Scalded.

The Lamport & Holt Line steamship Hevelius, which was scheduled to sail for Brazilian ports yesterday, cleared from her Brooklyn pier at 3 o'clock P. M., and shortly afterward signaled for assistance.

Three tugs went to her aid and towed her to an anchorage in the upper bay. The blowing out of a valve in the engine room was the cause of it all.

One of the engineers of the Hevelius was slightly scalded. The injury to the ship will be repaired by the mechanics of the vessel, after which she will resume her [illegible]

POLICE JUSTICES BILL

The Measure Approved by the Committee of Seventy.

PREPARED BY PROMINENT LAWYERS

Nine City Magistrates to Take the Places of the Present Police Justices—Provisions in Detail.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy was held yesterday afternoon to consider the new bill that its committee of lawyers has drawn affecting the Police Justices in this city. It held a secret session, and later reported the bill to the Committee of Seventy, which met to pass upon the report.

As every member of the committee had a copy of the bill mailed to him several days ago, all were familiar with it, and when the Executive Committee reported upon it, resolutions offered by Simon Sterne accepting the report and favoring the bill were unanimously adopted.

Joseph Larocque, who presided, stated briefly that the object of the bill was to separate the functions of the police magistrates; to have commiting magistrates and Judges of the Special Sessions separate in themselves, and to increase the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions and relieve the Court of General Sessions. Under it none but lawyers who have practiced for ten years shall be appointed to the Justiceships, and so, it is hoped, a higher class of men will be obtained in whom the public will have confidence.

The bill is the work of many of the best-known lawyers in the city, including Albert Stickney, C. C. Beaman, William B. Hornblower, and Francis M. Scott.

The bill is entitled: "An act in relation to the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction in the City and County of New-York."

The first section abolishes the present Police Justices, the Court of Special Sessions, and the Board of Police Justices and all of their clerks and subordinates at midnight April 30, 1895.

The second and third sections provide for the appointment of nine city magistrates in the city, to be appointed by the Mayor on or before April 20, 1895, whose terms shall begin May 1, 1895, and expire, three on May 1, 1899, three on May 1, 1902, and three on May 1, 1905. Their successors shall be appointed by the Mayor for terms of ten years each. In case of a vacancy, except by expiration of a term, the Mayor shall appoint, within thirty days, for the remainder of the term. The salary shall be $7,000 a year. The Justices shall be vested with all the powers now exercised by Police Justices, except in bastardy proceedings.

Section 4 constitutes the Board of City Magistrates, designates its functions and powers, declares that its meetings shall be public, and empowers it to appoint six police clerks, at a salary of $2,500 each, for a term of four years, and such other clerks, stenographers, &c., as may be necessary, and fixes their salaries, subject to the power of revision by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Section 5 allows the City Magistrates to adopt rules relating to the times and places of holding court, the hours for holding court, the order of business, &c.

Section 6 allows them to make rules governing their sessions.

Section 7 provides for keeping books of record and court papers and the particulars incidental to court business.

Section 8 requires a magistrate to be in constant attendance at each court between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., except Sundays and holidays.

Section 9 prevents a person brought before one magistrate from being sent before another without adequate cause.

Sections 10 and 11 relate to the powers, jurisdiction, and duties of the magistrates.

Section 12 provides for the appointment of five Justices of the Court of Special Session by the Mayor, to hold office for two, four, six, eight, and ten years, respectively, from May 1, 1895, vacancies to be filled as in the case of the magistrates. Their salaries shall be $9,000 a year, and their successors shall hold office for ten years each.

Section 13 provides that three of these Justices shall constitute the Court of Special Sessions, which shall sit every month in the year.

Section 14 states the jurisdiction of the court to be as follows:

(1.) Except as otherwise provided by this act, it shall have, in the first instance, exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all charges of misdemeanors committed within the County of New-York, except charges of libel.

The said court shall, however, be divested of jurisdiction to proceed with the hearing and determination of any such charge of misdemeanor in either of the following cases:

(1.) If, before the commencement of the trial in said court of any person accused of a misdemeanor, a Grand Jury shall present an indictment against the same person for the same offense; or,

(2.) If, before the commencement of any such trial in said court, a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, or the Recorder of the City of New-York, or a Judge authorized to hold a Court of General Sessions of the peace in and for the City and County of New-York, shall make an order that such charge be proceeded with before a Grand Jury.

It shall also have jurisdiction, at the request of a defendant, to remit a fine imposed by it, and, in place of the fine remitted, to substitute, in its discretion, imprisonment.

It shall have exclusive jurisdiction, in the first instance, of all proceedings respecting bastards, and the jurisdiction conferred by Sections 838 to 860, inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be exclusively exercised within said city and county by the said court.

This said court and its Justices shall also have, and shall exercise, all the powers and jurisdiction, not inconsistent with this act, which on the 30th day of April, 1895, shall be vested by law in the Court of Special Sessions in said city and county, and in the Justices thereof.

And on and after the 1st day of May, 1895, all sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure consistent with this act regulating and controlling the practice and procedure of the Court of General Sessions of the peace in the city and county of New-York shall apply, as far as may be, to the practice and procedure in the Court of Special Sessions, and shall regulate and control the practice and procedure of the said court in so far as its jurisdiction and organization will permit. All trials in said Court of Special Sessions provided for by this act shall be without a jury.

Section 15 declares that these Justices are Magistrates, with the powers conferred upon Magistrates, that they may make rules and appoint clerks and others to conduct the business of the court, and fix salaries, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and states when and how they may remove clerks and others whom they have appointed.

The remaining sections apply to the procedure in the courts, method of removing officials, and the time of their appointment, except Section 34, which states that no person shall be appointed a Magistrate or a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions unless he shall be a resident of said city and shall have been admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in the courts of this State at least ten years prior to the date of such appointment. No Magistrate or Justice of the Court of Special Sessions shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office, or hold any other public office, or carry on any business, or practice as an attorney or counselor at law in any court in this State, or act as referee; but each such Magistrate or Justice shall devote his whole time and capacity, so far as the public interest demands, to the duties of his office.

The present Police Justices, who will be legislated out of office by the passage of this bill of the Committee of Seventy, are William H. Burke, Patrick Divver, Thomas L. Feitner, Thomas F. Grady, Edward Hogan, Joseph Koch, Bernard F. Martin, Clarence W. Meade, Daniel F. McMahon, John J. Ryan, Charles E. Simms, Jr., Charles N. Taintor, John R. Voorhis, Charles Welde, and Joseph M. Deuel.

Died in a Fit While Fighting.

A fit brought on by the excitement of a fight caused the death of Henry Elliott, a hostler, forty-two years old, of 340 East Forty-eighth Street. Elliott was fighting with Philip Fey, eighteen years old, of 317 East Forty-eighth Street, in an open lot at 431 East Forty-eighth Street. Several blows had been exchanged when Elliott suddenly dropped to the ground. He was dead before medical aid came. A doctor said death was caused by a fit.

HOOD'S PILLS cure LIVER ILLS
They move the bowels easily and do not gripe or cause pain. They do not irritate or inflame the excretive organs. They are purely vegetable and cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice. Tasteless and effective. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

EX-MAYOR GILROY'S TRIP TO EUROPE

He Will Start Wednesday with His Wife and Two of His Children.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy will sail for Europe on the steamship Paris of the American Line next Wednesday. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Gilroy and two of their younger children, Master Arthur and Miss Virginia. They will probably remain abroad until April.

The ex-Mayor had intended going to Florida this month, but the family physician advised that a European trip would be more beneficial to Mrs. Gilroy's health.

"We have no definite plans as yet for our trip," said the ex-Mayor to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "We will of course, work to the south when we reach the other side and we may get to Genoa. Whether we will go to Rome or not I do not know. I would like to visit that great city."

"Have you any business plans to go into effect when you return?" the reporter asked.

"I have not the slightest idea of what I am going to do, but I must do something, even if some of the newspapers have intimated otherwise. On the other hand, some of the newspapers have detailed what business I was going into. Now, I hope they will find some good business for me while I am away, so that I can drop right into it when I return. Seriously, however, I have not made any plans for the future, but I will endeavor to do so after I get back to this city."

PEST OF NEW-YORK FRUIT GROWERS

Prof. Lintner Thinks State Aid Necessary to Exterminate the Scale.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Special legislation may be required for the extermination of the San José scale, which has been found in nurseries on Long Island and in Columbia County. State Entomologist Lintner has been at work on the matter for several months and reports that, unless active measures are soon taken, the fruit growers of New-York will feel disastrous results of the scourge.

The scale is a small insect no larger than the diameter of a common pin, and gets its name from being so well known in San José. It injures fruit trees in devitalizing the trees by boring through the bark with its proboscis, there being millions on a tree at one time.

The New-York State Agricultural Station, at Geneva, obtained an appropriation last year of $5,000 for the extermination of insect pests on the farms of the produce gardeners of Long Island, and will probably investigate the scale on Long Island. In the event of the fruit growers of the State neglecting to interfere with the pest, as is the case at present, the Legislature will be asked to pass a law allowing State employes free access to nurseries of the State to spray infested trees with whale-oil soap, which is fatal to the scale. Prof. Lintner will soon issue a cautionary circular on the scale to the fruit growers of the State.

OUR BOYS AND THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

To-day, reading of the condition of some of the schools for the poorer class of children, I felt as if one who is the mother of five boys and has seen them grow up in the public schools must speak, not only on schools, but on much that affects the life of our city children. The Times speaks of the "higher" schools and speaks to the point. Too much is done in our schools for the children whose parents have means. The schools on which money is spent are in neighborhoods where the better class of children live. Too much is done for the higher classes. Do many people think that many children never pass beyond the primary classes? Then they leave school and go to work. Should not the best teachers, the best influences, be made use of in those grades? Those children have no other time to study. It is not so. Often young girls, quite unfitted to train the young, have the care of these classes, especially in the poorer schools, where the best brains, those most awake to possibilities and improvement, are needed. When I see the train of young girls, coming from the Normal College, I think, as I look at their faces, How many are fitted in youth with the want of experience, the lack of patience, which only years give, to teach the young? Then, these children have no place to go after school but the streets. In the streets they must not indulge in childish games, or they must "move on," as Smike did. After having wholesome places for them to study and good patient teachers, who are teachers because they have proved themselves fit to be, why can there not be some places where the children can go and indulge in the play and activity natural to the young? Do people think to what the young boys in our city are driven? We drive them to vice and wickedness. They see wickedness thriving and successful. They have no outlet for the animal life and spirits that must come out. Yes, we drive the men into the grog shops for want of the simple amusements, which in most foreign cities they can have for a few cents—places where they can take their families and enjoy music and simple drinks for a few cents. Here we build up alluring grog shops on every corner, where heat, light, and intercourse with his fellow-men may be had, also for a few cents, spent on poison often, but the coarsest man would not take his wife. Now we talk of drilling in the public schools. Long letters in the papers are full of it. Of this also I should say much. Will this reach the poorer schools, where it is most needed? I think not. One reads an article in the paper speaking of uniforms for the boys and how parents would no doubt be willing to spend $10 on a uniform, or at least a cap for a dollar! Why should our boys be uniformed? How many mothers can pay $10 for a uniform? Could I fit out my five boys with uniforms? Does any one see to what this leads? The boys who can have uniforms are glad to enter into the drilling; the boys who cannot are proud, sensitive, and will not join.

Are we a nation of soldiers? No. The uniform of the public schools should be what the boy can honestly wear. He should drill in his company, as he walks to the polls when a man, as he lives as a citizen. Let cleanliness, honesty, and courage answer the roll call, not ten-dollar uniforms. The trouble is, the aggrandizement of the Principal plays too large a part—to have his school spoken of as the uniformed boys or the better class of boys, and often the boys are encouraged, not so much to be, but to appear. The great lesson to learn, it seems to me, is to teach honesty in these days of lying and cheating. Let our boys feel that each one can be as much of a man as the other, not by what he wears, but by the character that stamps him, as some one said of Cleveland: "You would not be with him without feeling his character." Then, they speak of arming the boys. Very few of them are able to carry a gun or a rifle. Their drilling should be with broomsticks or wooden guns. I live with my boys and listen to all their talk. One friend said he was so tired after marching with his gun. What folly! We do all this for the good of our boys, then raise ill feelings of jealousy and weary their bodies with guns. What a fine sight it was to see our public school boys march on Columbus day in the clothes of every day, shoulder to shoulder, as future citizens should march. It brought tears to my eyes. No, the boys must have exercise and amusement, but let it be free from rivalry and jealousy; let them have places where they can play football, baseball, all games that shall let off that surplus steam of which boys are full, which, pent up, ends in the wreck of the engine.

THE BOYS' MOTHER.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1895.

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King.
BIJOU, Broadway, 30th, 31st Sts—8:15—A Run on the Bank.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
COLUMBIA, Washington and Tillary Sts, Brooklyn—8:00—The Politician.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Superba.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Froh-Froh.
HARRIGAN'S, 5th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Variety. Curiosities.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Orientreise.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:00—Lucia di Lammermoor and Cavalleria Rusticana.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PARK, Fulton St, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—8:00—His Grace De Grammont.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St-4th Av—12:00 M. to 10:30 P. M.—Refined Vaudeville.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—The Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	30	35	3:30 P. M.	29	40
6 A. M.	28	33	6 P. M.	26	40
9 A. M.	28	35	9 P. M.	24	36
12 M.	27	39	12 P. M.	23	36

Average temperature yesterday.....36¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....26⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....29½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain, Turning to Snow, Colder.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 13, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE POOR AND THE SCHOOLS.

One of our readers, a lady "who is the mother of five boys, and has seen them grow up in the public schools," writes a letter, that will be found in another column, for which we ask the attention of all who are interested—and who is not, whether consciously or no?—in the effect of our system of public instruction upon the whole community. Our correspondent pleads, with a sincerity and simplicity that are almost pathetic, for the fair and honorable and intelligent treatment of the children of the poor. She is deeply impressed by the curious inversion of right prevailing in the expenditure of the large sums contributed for the public schools by the taxpayers. She writes with keen sympathy for those who have no means to enforce their just claims, who have indeed no clear idea of what those claims are, and have no opportunity, and, alas! no capacity, for forming a clear idea. With direct and intimate knowledge of the facts, and a mother's zeal for studying them, she presents in an unpretending form her conviction of the great wrong that is being done.

We are persuaded that in this very simple letter is touched the gravest and most essential element in the complex and important problem of the reform of public education. And we are confident that it is the element that ought to be dealt with first and with the greatest resolution and energy. In the first place, it involves a moral principle, and, whether we recognize it or not, moral principles have a way of compelling respect. The earlier and the more thoroughly respect is given them the better for all concerned. The principle involved in this matter is very simple. Those of our people who, relatively to their means, pay the largest share of the cost of the public schools, who, moreover, have the greatest need for such service as the schools can render, receive the smallest part of that service, and the part they receive is the cheapest and the poorest. That is a clear case of most unjustifiable and inexcusable wrong. Let it be remembered that the poor cannot escape taxation. There is not a family crowded in a tenement cellar that does not, through its rent, contribute to the support of the public schools. Now, those of the poorer classes whose children can get into the schools at all cannot keep them there after they are old enough to earn, though never so little, something toward the support of the family. In other words, these children are limited relentlessly for all the good they can get from the schools to that afforded by the primary schools.

It follows, first, that these schools should be ample in number and size to receive and fairly to accommodate all the children of the city under the age, at the least, of thirteen years, who are not schooled elsewhere. As a matter of fact, it is precisely the primary schools almost alone to which children are refused admission from lack of room. It is in the primary schools that those who can gain access are most crowded, are packed in foul and dark rooms, are poisoned with sewer gas, and are compelled to pass weary hours without decent provision for health and comfort. And when indignant protest is made by those who take the trouble to expose these facts, they are told by self-satisfied officials that the children are better off than they would be in their own homes—the very homes whose wretchedness is aggravated by taxation to support the schools. But it is not merely from want of rooms fit for school uses that this class suffer. The schooling they get is of the cheapest and least valuable sort. The teachers are the most poorly paid, the least trained, experienced, or competent—which is no fault of theirs—and on them is laid the heaviest and most difficult task. At the very start they have from three to five times more children to care for than they could possibly deal with adequately. And if there were room enough and teachers enough, they could not, from their own defective preparation, give the children the schooling to which they are entitled.

That is the broad, general situation. It makes the direction of reform perfectly plain. We are told that there is not money enough appropriated for our schools. That is true. But whether more money is to be provided or not, one condition should be fixed absolutely, that the primary schools should be first put in decent state, both as to number and character of the schools and the supply of teachers. As a beginning, not a dollar should be expended for the erection of schoolhouses for children above the primary grade until there is ample provision of light, healthy, and suitable schoolrooms for children of that grade in classes of not over forty each. This is not a high standard. It is in reality too low. But its firm and consistent enforcement would lead to an immense advance. That much once accomplished, the development of the system would be relatively easy.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

The Committee of Seventy has performed a valuable public service in causing a report to be prepared in relation to the Department of Docks, which is as sensible as it is clear and cogent. The reasons it gives for retaining the Dock Board as now constituted, consisting of three Commissioners, are conclusive, because it is not simply an executive head of the department. Its functions are largely legislative in character, and necessarily so, involving the exercise of a wide discretion. The real executive officer of the Dock Department is its Chief Engineer, and that office has long been held by a thoroughly competent and upright man. What the department needs, as the report very pertinently says, is an "appropriately organized body of officials" and a "body of laws" under which they can accomplish the purposes of their office.

The remarks of the committee on this point are worth quoting: "Here, as everywhere else, good government depends upon the intelligent administration of suitable laws by suitable men. The committee knows of no other road leading to good government." And again, before concluding the report, it repeats its "firm conviction that the only way to secure good results here, as elsewhere, is to place suitable power in the hands of the officials, and then secure good men and insist that they shall be held to a rigid accountability. Of all follies, the worst is to withhold from our officials power enough to enable them to do properly what should be done for fear that it may be abused. There is no short cut to good government."

Next to the composition of the board, the most important point dwelt upon by the committee—in fact, more important than that—is the necessity of allowing the commission to do the constructive work of the department itself, instead of letting it by contract, so far as it relates to the permanent bulkhead wall of the water front. When this power was taken away last year, at the instigation of contractors, we protested earnestly against it as contrary to the public interests, and gave precisely the same reasons which are now so urgently presented by the committee. These reasons are obvious to any one who has given intelligent attention to the subject, and are absolutely conclusive, and yet because the Dock Board was distrusted a year ago the Legislature committed the incredible folly of taking away a discretion that was essential to its work. If this under-water construction had to be done by contract, the Dock Board and the city would be at the mercy of a ring of contractors over whose work no effective supervision could be exercised.

The other recommendations of the committee are less important but equally wise. It proposes that the Dock Board be put on the same footing with the other departments in having power to reject all bids for contracts if the public interest so requires, and to make repairs otherwise than by contract up to the limit of $1,000. It also urges the repeal of the requirement that all the stone used for the bulkhead wall shall be worked or dressed in this city, which would add so greatly to the cost as to compel some less desirable form of construction, and be an injury in the long run even to the class it was intended to benefit at the city's expense.

The changes in the law proposed by the Committee of Seventy are few and simple and should be made without hesitation, accompanied or preceded by legislative action which will enable the Mayor to put "suitable men" in charge of the administration of "suitable laws." In other words, legislation relating to the subject should be directed to securing an efficient management of the great waterfront interests of the city by its own authorities and not to their control by a ring of contractors for their own profit.

NOT A QUESTION OF HASTE.

The only reason given by Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn for inclining to favor a new commission to frame a charter for the Greater New-York is that "precipitate action" and "hasty legislation" should be avoided, and Mayor Strong is disposed to agree with him because "there should be no haste." Why it is assumed that the commission which has been engaged upon this work of consolidation for nearly five years and has spent much time in studying the problem of governing the enlarged municipality would be more likely to act precipitately or hastily than a new commission, which would have everything to learn, it is not easy to see. There is certainly nothing indicative of haste in the initiative measure presented to the Legislature or in the petition with which it is supported. On the contrary, the purpose of this measure is to prepare the way for the most careful and deliberate action, and all the argument of the petition is opposed to hasty legislation.

The bill introduced in the Senate declares the consolidation for which the people voted at the last election, but leaves all the local agencies of administration and all rights and responsibilities within the territory consolidated precisely as they are for the present. It lays down the single principle regarding future legislation that it shall provide for "attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for the purpose of taxation throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged." This is the one thing which Brooklyn representatives have strenuously contended for, and which nobody else has objected to, and it is well to have it set down as assured. Beyond that, the bill gives the present commission, with the addition of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, the necessary authority and power to prepare the legislation required for the government of the enlarged municipality, and provides for the expense of its work, to be borne by the two Cities of New-York and Brooklyn in proportion to the value of their real estate as fixed by the State Board of Assessors.

There is certainly nothing in this implying precipitate action or hasty legislation, while it is specifically declared that the commission shall proceed "as continuously as may be," and report to the Legislature "from time to time" its progress and its recommendations, and prepare and submit bills "in proper form for enactment embodying such recommendations." In its petition to the Legislature the commission gives very clearly and forcibly the reasons for proceeding in this deliberate way, instead of attempting to displace by a single act the existing county, city, and town systems of administration, and to adjust all at once the complicated and diverse interests of the different communities affected.

Whether this commission, with the advantage of its study and experience, and with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn added to its membership, shall proceed with the work which it has so long had in hand, or whether that work shall be turned over to another commission, wholly new to the subject, is obviously not a question of precipitate action or of hasty legislation in dealing with what Gov. Morton rightly called a "comprehensive, delicate, and important task," requiring "careful and serious preparation." It is simply a question of fitness and capacity. The present commission has already given much "careful and serious preparation" to this task, which necessarily gives it an advantage. If there is anything in what it has thus far done or in the manner of doing it or in the character of its members which makes it desirable that the public should forego this advantage and intrust the completion of the task to new hands, that should be candidly stated. We have heard nothing of the kind intimated and seen no reason given why this commission should now be cast aside for a new one. Certainly the question of haste is quite irrelevant to the suggested change.

FOR A NEW POLICE MAGISTRACY.

The bill prepared by the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy "in relation to the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction" in this city aims to accomplish two objects of great importance. One is to get rid of the gang of Police Justices who now disgrace these courts and the other is to secure a far better system of administering justice in cases that come within their jurisdiction than the present system would be, even if proper men were on the bench.

There has been no greater obstacle to the efficiency of the police in this city and no greater encouragement to their corruption in the last few years than the conduct of the Police Justices, and no agency has been more active and effective in promoting and shielding the political abuses that have degraded the management of municipal affairs. Few people have realized the power for evil of men who can hold or discharge persons charged with petty crimes and violations of law if those men are corrupt or unscrupulous. The police become discouraged and practically powerless in the performance of their duties when men violating the excise laws or the laws against evil resorts and vicious practices are promptly discharged by the magistrates and the officers making arrests are reprimanded or sneered at. Frauds against the election laws, at times when public vigilance is not aroused, are easy and safe if political "pulls" control the action of Police Justices, and all sorts of criminals escape punishment through the exercise of "influence."

As the Police Judges have contributed much toward the production of the brood of evils which has been uncovered in this city, it is necessary in order to extinguish this brood and prevent a new one from springing up to reform completely the system of inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction. The proposed bill would sweep away the Police Justices and create a body of "city magistrates" in their places, who would have to be experienced lawyers and to devote their attention exclusively to their public duties. It contains many provisions calculated in other respects to improve the system of criminal administration and raise it out of the slough into which it has sunk during years of public indifference and neglect.

COTTON MILLS GOING SOUTH.

A large cotton manufacturing concern at Chicopee, Mass., obtained authority from the Legislature of that State last year to conduct the business for which it is incorporated "in any part of the United States," and decided to establish its mills in Georgia. Now two of the largest corporations of Lowell have petitioned the Legislature for the same privilege, and it is understood to be their intention to build cotton factories in the South.

This movement is a natural one for capital engaged in cotton manufacturing, and the wonder is that it did not start sooner and go on more vigorously. At least that would be the wonder if it were not known that political and social conditions in the South have not been attractive to industrial enterprise. Cotton is the cheapest material largely used in textile fabrics, the processes of manufacture for the lower grades of goods are inexpensive, and the finished products have a low price. That this cheap and bulky material should be transported hundreds of miles to a part of the country where the climate is more rigorous, coal less accessible, and labor more costly, and there manufactured and distributed back over long distances is an anomaly only explained by the circumstances in which the industry has grown up.

The advantages of establishing cotton factories in the South are obvious and are great enough gradually to overcome the obstacles to the transfer of an industry from the place where it has sprung up and flourished to another where the conditions for it are more favorable. This applies especially to the production of the coarser grades of goods which require a large bulk of material and little skill in labor and command low prices. There is every reason why this grade of cotton manufacturing should flourish in our Southern States as nowhere else in the world.

This need not draw from New-England the finer manufactures, which require less material in proportion to value, more skill in designs and processes, and larger investments of capital. Under proper trade conditions the manufacturing prestige of New-England ought not to be impaired by the growing up of cotton factories in the South, but should rise to a high level, for business enterprise and industrial intelligence and skill outweigh disadvantages of transportation in the production of the finer and higher-priced articles.

HENRY JAMES AS A PLAYWRIGHT.

While the hoots, yells, and hisses which the rough element that has always been conspicuous in the London theatrical audience bestowed upon the latest play of Henry James last week have not yet been accepted by Mr. James and his manager as a final expression of public opinion in regard to the play, the production of "Guy Domville" nevertheless marks the close of a well-defined epoch in Mr. James's career as a dramatist. Patience has ever been a distinguishing trait of Mr. James. Perhaps he may soon begin another epoch with another play. Meanwhile no intelligent person will feel inclined to make sport of his little discomfiture.

As a matter of fact, it is not either degrading or disheartening to a well-equipped writer to be the author of an unsuccessful play. Every dramatist has his failures, and, moreover, as Macaulay remarked, it is very easy not to write a play. There is a good market for every book and every short story or essay Mr. James chooses to write. But he has been for fifteen years unique among men of English letters for the persistence with which he has studied the demands of the contemporary stage and applied himself to the task of constructing plays for the entertainment of a heedless and ungracious public. While as yet we know little in this country of the unfortunate "Guy Domville," we may be sure that it is a work of literary art, and of fine dramatic art, too, in the technical sense.

Mr. James's aspirations to a place in the rank with Sheridan, after he had done much to gain one in the rank with Thackeray, first became known in the early eighties. Then his dramatization of his own famous story, "Daisy Miller," was known to be in the possession of the managers of the Madison Square Theatre in this city. Author and managers could not agree about the changes needed in it, and it was therefore never acted, but it was published in a monthly magazine and lives in the memory as a document, so that we can judge, by comparison with the four comedies published within a year, of the growth of Mr. James as a dramatist. These four plays were all written for the stage, each was designed for production by certain actors under certain conditions, and all failed to get the test of public performance. Yet they are all acting plays in the sense that the dialogue is never mere narrative, the characters, though rarely striking, are all clearly defined, the "business" is ample and intelligible, the development direct and unimpeded, and the stories—the matter of the play—while, except in one instance, not such as a popular dramatist would select by choice, are yet adapted to dramatic treatment. Compared with the "Daisy Miller" play, they show a remarkable advance in technique and dramatic perception. Mr. James has not merely written stories in the form of dialogues, as Mr. Howells does, but he has studied stagecraft, listened to professional advice and taken it, and borne in mind all the possible exigencies of performance, not only the time to which the "brief traffic of the stage" must be limited, but such sordid details as cheapness of scenic outfit and the employment of few characters for economy's sake.

In all this he has clung, however, to his style, his individuality, his habit of thought. That the result of his labors does not lack a great literary charm not to be found in the plays of any other contemporary English dramatist, excepting Mr. Pinero, is undoubtedly true, but the plays do not compare, as literature, with his novels and short stories. They are, in short, plays made to be acted, and they were all rejected, probably, on the ground that their humor is too delicate, their wit, though bright, is not glittering, and the stages of development are too subtle to catch the fancy of the "miscellaneous audience," that hodge-podge of all intellects and none, which every English dramatist must write for; in short, that, after all his hard labor, Henry James, the dramatist, is still Henry James, and not Hadden Chambers or G. R. Sims or something equally characterless and quite devoid of artistic or literary conscience.

We have not spoken of Mr. James's dramatization of one of his best-liked novels, "The American," which was acted in London some years ago with small success, for that was a manifest mistake, as most dramatizations of novels are, from an artistic point of view. In the period of his dramatic aspirations Mr. James has not allowed his reputation as a novelist to sink. Two of his finest works, "Princess Casamassima" and "The Tragic Muse," and many of his best short stories belong to this period, and his workmanship has always been exquisite. By this fact we may somewhat measure the toll of his dramatic studies, and we may infer, also, that these have had a distinctly unpleasant side for a man of his temperament. He has found himself in negotiations, cut and rewritten his manuscripts, and sacrificed a few cherished ideals, and all, as it now seems, for this result—the hisses of the costermonger who wears the rabbit-skin cap. This is the story, and at present it seems to have no particular moral.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OLD AGE.

Mr. Harold Frederic's study of the old age of Mr. Gladstone, published on another page, will be admitted to be an extremely interesting and suggestive paper by those who disagree as well as by those who agree with its conclusions upon matters more or less of detail. A normally constituted human being never tires of hearing about great men, as is illustrated just now by the remarkable revival of interest in Napoleon, about whom it seemed a full generation ago that everything there was to be said had already been said. Mr. Gladstone is the most interesting and important figure in the public life of Europe now left upon the stage, with the single exception of Bismarck, who alone can dispute with him the pre-eminence. Neither can fairly be said, indeed, to be now upon the stage, and both already belong to history.

Any comparison of the importance of their respective careers would be both difficult and invidious. It is equally hard to imagine Mr. Gladstone as the representative in the Cabinet or in the Legislature of a military hierarchy whose will it was his function to have enforced, in spite, if need were, of the people represented in the Legislature, and Prince Bismarck as the representative of an increasingly powerful democracy, increasingly conscious of its strength. Upon the surface there is more of consistency in the German statesman's career than in the British statesman's. He has stood all his life for the principle of authority and for the privileges of the "classes" in which he was born and trained. Mr. Gladstone, it is tedious to say once more, beginning life as the champion of privilege, ended his active life as the chief assailant, at least the most powerful assailant, of privilege. In his later years the privileged classes came to hate him with great bitterness. But his inconsistency has been in the nature of an intellectual and especially of a sympathetic development. He has pretty steadily represented the governing element in English society, and if it is not the same element by any means which he began by representing, the difference is that the centre of gravity of English society has shifted. The first Reform bill, the passage of which nearly coincided with his entrance into English politics, has at last, after sixty years, had its perfect work, and it is now a very plain prediction that the last remnant of the privileges which existed at the beginning of that period will be swept away within a period very much shorter, and that politically Great Britain will soon be a democracy, however the widespread spirit of snobbishness which has been produced by an aristocratic constitution of society may continue to be socially powerful and effective. Of this movement it may be said of Mr. Gladstone that all of it he has seen and a great part of it he has been. Throughout his long career it has been by his increasing sympathy with the people of England, in conjunction with his intellectual gifts for leadership, that he has been enabled to become the leader of a movement which might so easily have fallen under the leadership of men whose lack of sympathy with what was established and whose personal grievance against the old order of things might have led them into lamentable excesses.

It must be admitted, too, that Mr. Gladstone has played thus far with great dignity the part of a retired statesman, of a "sage." In this the English Prime Minister shines by contrast with the German Chancellor, whose performances in this capacity his discriminating admirers would be glad to forget and to have forgotten. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, has not betrayed the least consciousness that he had any grievances to redress or any enemies with whom to get even. Though the physical infirmities which forced his retirement as an active parliamentary leader have inevitably continued and increased, his incessant activity of mind has manifested itself in many ways, of which some are useful, some are graceful, and not one lacks dignity or is calculated to impair the pride with which the liberal and progressive part of his countrymen regard him. It must be said, too, that he shines by contrast with his successors, and that thus far there is everything in the conduct of the Liberal Party to enhance the greatness of the leader it has lost.

By the division among three Chicago men of $5,000 offered by the National Shoe and Leather Bank of this city, a thoroughly consistent conclusion is put to a series of events that, taken together, form as miserable a story as was ever recorded in criminal annals, a story that illustrates almost every squalid possibility of human nature and not one of its redeeming qualities. Beginning with an impudent overdraft on his bank account by Baker, a man who had long made loud-mouthed piety a cloak for dubious and devious financiering, Seely's moral cowardice, combined with the carelessness and incompetence of bank officials, made possible the theft of an immense amount of money. Now Baker is dead, a suicide, and his family is in disgraceful humiliation; Seely, after years of torture, lies in prison, while his wife, poverty stricken and ill, faces a hopeless future; the bank stockholders have been heavily assessed to make good an enormous loss for which their trusted and well-paid servants in high positions are indirectly responsible; and—$5,000 is divided between McFarland, an unspeakably despicable wretch who for a few dollars betrayed the man who took him from the gutter and fed and clothed him, and two "detectives," whose part in the shabby drama consisted in going to a house and arresting, not a criminal whom their skill had tracked down, but one as to whose whereabouts they had been definitely informed by others, through no efforts of their own, and whose apprehension was as perfectly simple a matter of the ordinary police duty for the doing of which policemen are paid wages as it is possible to imagine. Optimists are advised not to rejoice on this case.

WEBSTER, SUMNER, AND EVERETT

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale Tells in His Felicitous Way Pleasant Things He Remembers of Them.

From The Boston Herald.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale told at the Old South Meeting House on Saturday afternoon some of his recollections of distinguished men whom he has known. The occasion was the second of Dr. Hale's three readings for the benefit of the Central Lend a Hand office.

Dr. Hale said that he did not know when he did not know Daniel Webster. Webster was a friend of Dr. Hale's father, and Webster's second son, Edward, and Dr. Hale were friends continuously and inseparably.

The first time Dr. Hale remembered to have ever gone away from home was when he was four years old, in 1821. At that time his father took him to Sandwich, where a party made up of Judge Story, Webster, and the elder Hale went for the shooting. The children played in the sand and otherwise enjoyed themselves, while the gentlemen of the party spent their time in hunting. It was on this occasion that Dr. Hale first fired a gun, which was rested so that all he had to do was to pull the trigger. Whether the gun was Mr. Webster's or not, Dr. Hale could not remember.

Webster was extremely fond of children, and delighted in doing them little favors. Once, at a children's party where young Hale was, the luck ran against him, his counters were all gone, and he threw up his hands and asked if no one would lend him some counters. Webster, who sat near, shoved him a generous pile of counters and assured the young player that there was one friend still true to him.

Of the first time that he ever heard Webster speak, Dr. Hale had no distinct recollection. He told, however, the story of the first time young Edward Webster heard his great father. It was at Plymouth, when Webster delivered his famous Plymouth oration. Webster had just asked, in his solemn and impressive manner, "Will any man dare to say," when Edward, unused to hearing his father opposed, piped up, "No, pa," and caused a small interruption in the proceedings.

Webster's wonderful command over men was illustrated in the Fall of 1842 or 1843 in a speech at Faneuil Hall. Webster at that time was a member of Tyler's Cabinet, and his friends at the North were anxious to have him get out of it. Webster agreed to meet the Whigs in Faneuil Hall and to speak on the questions of the day. Many thought that he intended to seize the opportunity to make a dramatic announcement of his withdrawal from the Cabinet. The meeting was a crowded one, men coming from many parts of the country to be present.

Dr. Hale was present as a reporter, and had a place where he could see and hear well. It was on that occasion, in that crowded hall, that Webster used the phrase: "When I look down upon this sea of upturned faces." Within twenty minutes Webster had so worked upon his hearers that they were cheering sentiments exactly the opposite of those they had hoped to hear.

The first time Dr. Hale saw Webster in Washington was in 1844, when he saw Webster a good deal in his home. Webster lived in a very simple manner, and used to get up at 4 or 5 o'clock, build his own fire, and get through two or three hours of work before going to the department.

On his arrival at the department, Webster seemed unconcerned about work, and would discuss some line in Pope or some similar subject, but this unconcern was made possible by his hours of hard work earlier in the morning.

In the twenty-six years of his acquaintance with Webster, Dr. Hale never had a dream, a suspicion, or a thought that Webster cared anything about wine or liquor, much less that he ever used it to excess. The stories that have grown up to the effect that Webster was under the influence of liquor most of the time are untrue, and most other stories of a similar character are grossly exaggerated.

Edward Everett's relations with Webster were of the most cordial nature, and Webster showed his appreciation of his friend's worth by sending him as our Minister to England.

About Everett's habit of writing out his speeches and then committing them to memory, much has been said that is not correct. Everett could commit a speech to memory in one or two readings, so that there would be nothing remarkable in his memorizing his addresses. As a rule, his speech as delivered was more full of life, fire, and vigor than the original manuscript draft. Everett was not an orator who was bound to his manuscript.

When Gov. Everett went to Williams College he went as the first Governor of the State who had ever visited the college. For the occasion he prepared a paper on "German Influence upon American Literature." When he arrived in the town he found that he was supposed to address a gathering of Berkshire County people, and that the address he had prepared was not one suitable to the occasion. He threw over his prepared address, and the next day, at the time for the address, delivered a most interesting one upon the French and English influences at the time of the French and Indian war upon the vicinity in which Williamstown was situated. He spoke of Capt. Williams with praise, and made an address that pleased his hearers.

An old man said after the speech: "To think that I should have talked so much last night to Gov. Everett about our history, only to find to-day that he knows more about it than I." The fact was that Everett "pumped" the antiquarian for the matter of his speech.

Dr. Hale said that he thought that Everett's best speeches were made extemporaneously, and that perhaps one of the best was made before fifty or sixty persons present at the launching of the ship Edward Everett, in East Boston.

Charles Sumner was just before Dr. Hale in Harvard, but the doctor heard many good stories of "The Mutual Admiration Society," which included Charles Sumner, Henry W. Longfellow, President Felton, and George Hilliard.

At the time of the publication of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," the members of the Mutual Admiration Society went into Field's book store, one after the other, and each without knowing that any of the others had been in, picked up the book, and looking into it would say: "Mr. Field, has it struck you that what Petrarch has done for love Tennyson has done for friendship?" Who originated the remark was never known.

There is a good deal of nonsense talked about Sumner's being sent to Coventry, here in Boston, because he was an abolitionist. There was undoubtedly some feeling against him among the manufacturers, but he had distinguished and prominent friends. He was devoid of tact, liked to talk about himself, and had a gift for making himself disagreeable.

It is a little strange that for one who made his first reputation as an orator by a Phi Beta Kappa oration attacking the system of war that Sumner should have been so strong a supporter of the civil war.

He was a strong man who had his idiosyncrasies, but he was honest, earnest, and incorruptible and has not yet been wholly appreciated by Boston.

In closing his recollections, Dr. Hale paid a few minutes' attention to Longfellow, and then concluded with a few words about Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Dr. Hale, as President of one Phi Beta Kappa dinner, wrote and asked Dr. Holmes to attend. Dr. Holmes replied that he could not be present, that he was through writing verses for occasions, and that nothing could induce him to attend.

Dr. Hale replied that he had not asked him to speak, that he had more speakers than he knew what to do with, and that he wanted Holmes to come and say nothing.

This fired Holmes and he replied that of course he would come, that he would read a poem, that it was nearly half written, and a rather fair effort, and that if he was not called upon he should feel hurt.

Of course he attended and read his poem.

Boston's Old South's Communion Cups.

From The Boston Transcript.

At the Old South Church they have a very unique and valuable set of communion ware, which is used only once a year, at the January sacrament. It is composed of a large number of cups and flagons, some of the cups being very large and some very small. One of them is more than 200 years old. They were used last Sunday, and many persons remained after the service to examine them. Many of the cups were given to the church by various persons. The Old South will celebrate its two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary on Monday, 14th inst.

Most Ably Edited American Paper.

From The Georgetown (Ohio) News Democrat, Jan. 10.

The New-York Times is, in our opinion, the leader of its class of papers in the United States. It is, by far, the most ably edited paper in this country. Its news service is of the very best. Its tone is of the purest. Its literary character is of the highest order. Not a line appears in any of its issues which cannot be carried into any home. We would be pleased to see this paper in some form—daily, weekly, or Sunday—in every home in this part of Ohio.

ADVANCING ON CHIN-CHOW

The Chinese Troops Are Slowly Retiring to the Great Wall.

JAPAN VERSION OF THE MASSACRE

Reason of the Corean Regent's Retirement and Various Reforms Imposed on the King by the Conqueror.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to The Star from Tien-Tsin says the Japanese are steadily advancing upon Chin-Chow, and the Chinese are slowly retiring to the Great Wall, where they intend to make a stand. The progress of both is impeded by the heavy snow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Japanese newspapers of dates up to Dec. 15, received at the Japanese Legation in this city, discuss at great length the killing of Chinese at Port Arthur after that stronghold had fallen. The vernacular press is practically a unit in vindicating the conduct of the Japanese soldiers. The Jiyu and the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, leading journals, ridicule foreigners that censure the victors for alleged cruelty. The Jiyu says:

"Port Arthur, as a matter of fact, had this peculiarity, that the preparations for its defense involved the whole population. Fugitives from the forts found ready refuge in the houses of the town, whose masters and their grown sons, though in appearance townsmen, were soldiers to all intents and purposes. Under these circumstances, wholesale slaughter was necessarily the order of the day. As to the few women and non-fighting men killed, it must suffice to say that they fell victims to the confusion of the moment and the darkness, not to the alleged cruelty of the Japanese soldiers."

Other journals say in substance that foreign critics had better look at the soldiers of the States to which they belong, as reflected in the mirror of modern history, instead of crying out to their own disadvantage against the brave and well-disciplined conquerors of Port Arthur. The Nichi Nichi relates that, while Japanese troops were proceeding through the town of Port Arthur to attack the Golden Hill Fort, they were attacked by Chinese soldiers ambushed in a house apparently deserted. This caused the Japanese to search all houses, and they found about forty Chinese soldiers, who were cut down and thrown into the streets. Other Chinese attempted to escape by jumping into the sea, and numbers of them were shot. "The truth is," says The Nichi Nichi, "that our troops were much excited at the time. It is said that they unhesitatingly cut down every one that offered any opposition however slight, and that the military authorities wrote over the doors of the houses, 'The people of this residence must not be killed.'"

Another paper gives a version slightly different. It alludes to the terrible atrocities perpetrated by the Chinese on the Japanese killed and wounded, and says that despite such provocation the Japanese soldiers, as a rule, behaved with the greatest clemency, never failing to carry the wounded Chinese to the nearest field hospital, where they were well cared for. But among the Japanese, says this journal, there were some upon whom the sight of their mutilated comrades produced a maddening effect, and these, when the enemy came in sight, raised the cry of "No quarter," themselves setting the example of indiscriminate slaughter. So furious did the troops become when thus incited, that the officers were obliged to resort to pasting labels on the inhabitants of Port Arthur, each bearing the words, "This person must not be killed."

The reason for the retirement of the Tai-Won-Kun (the King's father) as Regent of Corea is given in an account of an interview between the Regent and Count Inouye, the Japanese Ambassador at Seoul, in which letters sent by the Regent to Chinese Generals were produced by the Count. The letters were of a serious character. They promised the Chinese Generals that on the approach of the Chinese troops at Seoul the Regent would instigate the Tong-Haks, an organized body of merciless Chinese guerrillas, to attack the Japanese in the rear. The Tai-Won-Kun apologized heartily to Count Inouye, and declared that he would show his repentance by not taking any further part in the active politics of Corea.

Count Inouye has placed before the King of Corea a programme for the reform of the kingdom, with which the King has expressed himself as satisfied. Some of the reforms which the King is called on to make are reported to be as follows:

To manifest that Corea has disclaimed the alleged suzerainty of China.

To place the independence of Corea on a firm basis.

To remedy abuses in the collection of taxes and salaries.

To dispatch promising men for study in foreign countries.

To establish a civil service.

To set up a distinct line of demarkation between the Court and the Executive.

To determine the national policy of the country, and to proclaim it throughout the kingdom.

The Chinese have acknowledged the neutrality of the Red Cross Society in a practical manner. A Chinese steamer flying a white flag under the colors of the society entered Port Arthur just after it had fallen and asked permission to carry away wounded Chinese for medical treatment in Tien-Tsin. Field Marshal Oyama refused the application, because the wounded Chinese were prisoners of war, and were receiving medical attention like that given wounded Japanese. It is said that a number of foreigners, including an American, were on board the steamer, directing the mission in behalf of a branch of the Red Cross Society established in Tien-Tsin, apparently through the efforts of the United States Consul there. The establishment of the Red Cross in China is under the immediate auspices of Li Hung Chang.

The Chinese are making great preparations for defending the Island of Formosa, which the Japanese may demand as part indemnity. Several Chinese men-of-war have been sent there.

MISSIONARIES AT CULESSA.

Somalis Defeated by Americans and Then by Hereditary Foes.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Mail advices from Zanzibar give further particulars of the attack upon the Swedish and American mission at Culessa, on the Tana River, by a band of Somalis on Oct. 30.

An American missionary who took part in the fight, which resulted in the repulse of the natives, reports that after the Somalis had retreated, they were attacked and harassed by their hereditary enemies, the Gallas.

The Somalis were without food and became exhausted by the constant activity and enforced marches to which they were driven by the ceaseless attacks of their enemies.

The Somalis finally reached their villages, after having lost half of their number, which, when they made the attack upon the mission, was fully 1,700.

HAITI HAS A NEW CABINET.

The Ministers Are Held in Esteem Among the Merchants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Department of State has received from Minister Smythe, at Port au Prince, a dispatch dated Dec. 28, announcing the termination of the Cabinet crisis by the official mention of an entirely new Ministry as follows:

Finance—M. Calisthène Fonchard.

Public Works and Agriculture—M. B. Prophète.

Interior—M. Papillion.

Public Instruction—M. Lobidon.

War and Marine—T. Simon-Sam.

Justice and Foreign Relations—P. Faine.

"Among residents and the business community," the Minister says, "the new Cabinet is considered especially strong, and from its personnel, geographical selection, and the progressive spirit credited to its members, gives unusual promise of success. The nomination of Mr. Fonchard as Minister of Finance is regarded as a pledge for the rehabilitation of the Treasury on a better basis, and this is emphasized by an immediate decrease of 4 percentum in the price of exchange. I know little of the new Minister of Foreign Relations, but all that I can hear is to his credit. He was for a long time a Commissaire of the Government, and has recently been a merchant in this city. He is regarded as a clear-headed man of business, and is universally conceded to be an 'honest man.'"

THE ANTI-REVOLUTION BILL.

Debate Concluded and the Project Referred to a Committee.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The preliminary debate on the Anti-Revolution bill was concluded in the Reichstag to-day, and the bill was referred to a committee of twenty-eight members.

Prince Hohenlohe delivered a vigorous speech. The bill, he declared, represented the minimum of power the Government must have if it would uphold its authority. The measure, he said, did not fetter free criticism, nor seek to curb expression of opinion, except in the matter of speeches which were intended to lead to breaches of the peace.

The bill was especially directed against the international crimes of Socialists. No Government, the Chancellor asserted, had done more for the working classes than that of Germany. Since 1891 Germany had inaugurated social reforms which had been unequaled anywhere.

At the conclusion of the Chancellor's speech, Count Herbert Bismarck advanced to the Government tribune and shook Prince Hohenlohe by the hand. Subsequently all the Ministers, except Baron Marschall von Bieberstein and Dr. von Boetticher, descended to the floor and surrounded Count Bismarck, with whom they shook hands and engaged in animated conversation. The incident caused a great deal of comment.

AN IRREVERENT DEPUTY'S IDEA

Rouanet Says that the Majority of the Chamber Is Dishonest.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—In the debate on the budget to-day in the Chamber, Deputy Rouanet, Socialist, for a metropolitan district, caused a tumult by making a general attack upon the character of the house.

The majority of the members, he said, were morally unfit to perform any public act. The Chamber contained so many dishonest men that it was incapacitated from discharging its duties to the people.

After the usual amount of shouting and denying, the Chamber voted to censure M. Rouanet, and to exclude him from the next fifteen sittings.

M. Gustave Armand Rouanet is thirty-nine years of age, a Municipal Councilor of Paris, and a writer for Socialist journals. He was Benoît Malon's private secretary. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the first time in 1893, as a Socialist Republican. His rival in his canvass was the Abbé Garnier, Christian Socialist.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Steamship Prescott Apparently Lost and Bark Vesuvio Damaged.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The British steamship Prescott, from Sunderland for Marseilles, is believed to have gone down in the recent storms. No news of her has been received since Jan. 4, and a lifeboat filled with water and marked "Prescott" was seen on Jan. 8 floating about six miles off Spurn Head, coast of Yorkshire. The Prescott was a 1,200-ton vessel and carried a crew of twenty-three men.

The Italian bark Vesuvio, Capt. Longobardo, from Girgenti, Dec. 28, for Norfolk, has arrived at Castellamare in a leaky condition and with her pumps choked.

John Burns's Heedless Opinion.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—John Burns, M.P., the labor leader, arrived here from New-York to-day. In an interview with a representative of the United Press, Mr. Burns, speaking of his brief tour of the United States, said he liked the Americans very much; but, in his opinion, the American capitalist was an enlarged and offensively glorified edition of his English replica. Excepting in the skilled trades, he said, American workingmen were not organized to the extent of the English workingmen.

Priem on His Way Back.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Charles Priem, who was wanted to give testimony before the Lexow investigating committee in New-York, and who disappeared suddenly when the committee was ready to take his evidence, will sail from Hamburg for New-York to-morrow on the steamer Phoenicia.

Plotters Punished in Servia.

BELGRADE, Jan. 12.—Ex-Minister Tauschanovics, Deputy Tajsics, and three other persons have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and ex-Deputy Czebinatz to two years' imprisonment, for plotting to dethrone King Alexander and enthrone Prince Karageorgevitch.

Americans Returning to New-York.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the American Embassy in this city, and the Rev. Dr. Lunn, the lecturer, who recently led a party of English pilgrims to Jerusalem, are among the persons booked for passage on the steamship New-York, which sails from Southampton to-day.

Wedding of Crispi's Daughter.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Mlle. Giuseppina Crispi, daughter of the Premier, was married to-day in Naples with religious ceremony to Prince Francesco Bonnano di Linguaglossa. Most of the Cabinet Ministers and numerous high officials attended the wedding. The civil marriage took place two days ago.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Health.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Randolph Churchill was suddenly seized last night with an attack of heart weakness, which threw him into a state of coma. He rallied this morning, and is now conscious, but has not yet regained his strength.

More Earthquakes in Italy.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Several earthquakes shook Southern Italy and Sicily to-day. The inhabitants of many towns are so frightened that they are erecting huts in the fields, where they intend to pass the rest of the Winter.

Sugar Production in Queensland.

BRISBANE, Jan. 12.—The official returns of the production of sugar in Queensland for the year 1894 show that the output exceeded that of 1893 by 10,000 tons.

Hohenlohe's Visit to Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—It is said that Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe will start for Friedrichsruh to visit Prince Bismarck to-morrow morning.

A RAID ON EDWARD COREY'S RESORT

He Is Arrested and Held for Keeping a Disorderly House.

Edward W. Corey, the son of the ex-ward man, was arrested Friday night and arraigned yesterday morning in the Yorkville Police Court on the charge of keeping a disorderly house at 115 East Fourteenth Street.

Acting Capt. Kelly of the Eighteenth Precinct raided the place Friday night. He was assisted by Detective Sergeants Charles J. Wade, Charles A. Stanley, and John Hard of Inspector Williams's staff.

Four men—Isaac Wolf, 419 Grand Street; John Fleming, 30 Christie Street; Edward Simons, 320 East Thirteenth Street, and Joseph Cohney, 135 Fourth Avenue—were also arrested.

The four men were discharged, but Corey was held in $1,000 bail for examination next Thursday.

To Investigate Alleged Bribery.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night a resolution petitioning the State Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate last year's City Government was unanimously adopted. The legislative committee is especially asked to look into the charges and rumors that certain Aldermen of the previous board had been offered bribes. The matters in which the alleged bribery was attempted were the purchase of a quantity of fire hose for the city and the granting of franchises to the Colonial Electric Railroad.

BIG BLIZZARD PREVAILS

From Minnesota to West Virginia Its Chilly Winds Are Felt.

HEAVY SNOWFALLS IN MANY STATES

Ten Degrees Below in Chicago—In St. Louis the Temperature Fell Forty-five Degrees—Much Suffering.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The cold wave which has been hovering around Chicago for the last day or two is on in earnest, and the most disagreeable weather of the season is the result. Thermometers registered 10° below zero to-day. A brisk wind and a dense fog of smoke added to the discomfort.

A change in the temperature, though predicted by the Weather Bureau, found everybody unprepared. It swooped down on the city with the velocity of a cyclone late yesterday afternoon. At that time the mercury stood at 21° above. Thirty minutes later it had fallen to 7° below. A fine, dry snow is falling.

Reports from Iowa, Illinois, and the Northwest show the mercury from 10° to 15° below zero.

As many poor families in this city were unprepared for the sudden change, much suffering has resulted.

A heavy snowstorm prevails in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, which will be of great benefit to lumbermen.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—It was 10° below zero here to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The coldest weather of the season prevails here to-day. The mercury has fallen 45° since yesterday afternoon, and at 9 o'clock this morning registered 5° below zero.

A brisk northwesterly gale is blowing, and the indications are that the mercury will continue dropping for the next twenty-four hours. Reports received from points throughout the State and in Southern Illinois, Arkansas, and Northern Texas state that the cold spell extends to those points. There is no snow in St. Louis.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—The Missouri Valley has been swept by a cold wave of unusual severity. A repetition of the blizzard of seven years ago, in which many lives were lost, is feared. The wind reached a velocity of fifty miles per hour last night, accompanied by snow in some sections. There will probably be great suffering among the destitute in Western Nebraska.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12.—The mercury this morning stood at 5° below, with a light northwest wind.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The cold wave struck this vicinity with full force about midnight, accompanied by a blinding snowstorm. At 7 o'clock this morning the mercury registered 9° below zero. The cold weather will check the river, which is almost at a stand now, with 45 feet 6 inches in the channel.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 12.—There is ten inches of snow on the ground, and it is still falling. Business is practically suspended. Street-car travel is stopped and all trains are late.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The thermometer registered 6° below zero at 7 o'clock this morning. Snow is falling heavily.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—It commenced snowing here about 9 o'clock last night, and still continues. At times it is almost blinding. Street-car travel is greatly impeded. The thermometer registered zero at 7 o'clock, and it is still getting colder.

LIMA, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The worst blizzard in years is prevailing here. The storm began about midnight, and the thermometer reached 10° below zero. The snow was a foot deep by 6 o'clock this morning. The cold abated somewhat at noon, but about 1 o'clock the mercury began falling again. Trains are all late, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road has several freight trains blockaded south of here. The Lake Erie and Western Company was four hours getting its local trains out of the yards. The storm is unprecedented in severity.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 12.—The thermometer has been gradually falling, and early this morning registered 10° below zero. A heavy snowstorm prevails in this section of the State.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 12.—Eighteen degrees below zero and a foot of snow is to-day's record.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN MICHIGAN.

The Coldest Weather of the Season in Some Parts.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 12.—A small-sized blizzard has been raging since daylight, but, so far, has not interfered with street-car traffic.

The Michigan Central Railroad officials report that the blizzard struck Michigan City, Ind., at 9 o'clock this morning, when the mercury dropped to 10° below zero. Two hours later it had reached Jackson, the temperature falling to 2° below zero. The railroads are preparing to fight a blockade.

Niles, Mich., reports a fall in temperature to 15° below zero.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 12.—A cold wave struck here last evening, and to-day the temperature is the lowest of the season. The mercury registers 6° below zero. The peach buds are reported safe so far.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 12.—The weather here this morning is the coldest for years. The mercury stands at 15° below zero. Peaches and small fruit have not been damaged. At Dowagiac, Mich., the thermometer registered 18° below zero at 6 o'clock this morning. There are about 14 inches of snow on a level. Farmers report wheat and fruit in good condition.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 12.—A heavy snowstorm traversed the upper peninsula from west to east yesterday, and lumbermen are feeling much more cheerful. Advices from all parts of the pine district show that snow has fallen in sufficient quantity to enable lumbermen to begin operations.

The tug F. W. Gillett, belonging to the Gillett Towing and Wrecking Company of this city, was blown from her moorings by the heavy gale this morning and driven hard aground. The sea is breaking over her with full sweep, and the tug will probably be a total wreck.

Over two feet of snow have fallen here in the last eighteen hours, and it has drifted so badly as to bring local traffic to a complete halt. Railroad trains so far have not fallen much behind schedule time, but trouble is anticipated on some sections of the roads.

THE SOUTH FEELS THE BLIZZARD

One Below Zero at Charleston, West Va., and Growing Colder.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 12.—The thermometer here registered 1 degree below zero at 7 o'clock this evening, and the weather is growing colder. There is heavy snow in the mountains.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 12.—A high gale, almost reaching the force of a cyclone, passed over this city early this morning. Mission Ridge broke the force of the hurricane and undoubtedly saved the city from serious damage. As it is, more or less loss of a minor nature was inflicted.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 12.—The mercury fell several degrees here last night. A snowstorm is raging to-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Reports of snowstorms, blizzards, and thermometers below zero in other localities quite as far south as Washington have been read here with surprise. The temperature in Washington was exceedingly pleasant all day, and overcoats were not needed. Toward night, however, an offshoot of the cold wave reached the city, and the temperature perceptibly diminished.

Very Severe in Pennsylvania.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 12.—A terrific blizzard swept over the north end of Fayette County at 5 o'clock this evening, and continues with increasing fury.

Snow is falling in blinding sheets and a strong gale is drifting it badly. The mercury fell from 20° above to the zero mark within two hours.

In the mountains east, the storm is even worse and is likely to blockade the railroad tracks. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway has every available man at work between Connellsville and Cumberland keeping the tracks open.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 12.—The ice in the Susquehanna River has formed a gorge six miles long, above McCall's Ferry. Much damage is apprehended if cold weather should set in while the gorge remains firm.

This Is Peculiar Snow.

ELVA, Ky., Jan. 12.—When people in this locality arose this morning they found the ground covered with two inches of white snow, and this covered with a yellow-tinted stuff that would turn water inky black. There is no explanation of the phenomenon, and an analysis has been undertaken.

GUEST OF THE LOTOS CLUB

MAYOR W. L. STRONG WARMLY WELCOMED BY ITS MEMBERS.

He Says Everybody Seems to Want Office, and Remarks that All the Plums Have Not Been Plucked.

Mayor William L. Strong was the guest of the Lotos Club at dinner last evening, in the handsome clubhouse, at 558 Fifth Avenue.

Covers were laid for 300 persons, and the company that gathered around the board to break bread with the Mayor was a clever one. Three of the club's spacious parlors were filled with the diners. The menu cards were tastefully gotten up, and the tables were decorated with flowers. The speeches teemed with wit and with complimentary allusions to the guest of the evening.

The guests' table was placed between the parlors, so that the speakers could be heard by all present. Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, presided. On his right was Mayor Strong, and on his left was Recorder Goff. Others at the table were Gen. Horace Porter, Chauncey M. Depew, Judge Patterson, C. C. Beaman, Chester S. Lord, ex-Mayor Hewitt, John A. McCall, William Henry White, Job E. Hedges, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, J. A. Taylor, and James Sheffield.

The following letter of regret was read from the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst:

Chester S. Lord, Secretary.

My Dear Sir: I regret exceedingly to say that circumstances with me are such that it is going to be impossible for me to enjoy the honor of being your guest at the dinner to be given to Mayor Strong. I write this with deep regret, but I am the victim of circumstances that are beyond my control.

Yours very sincerely,

C. H. PARKHURST.

Among others present were John E. Milholland, George F. Spinney, Surrogate Arnold, J. H. Flager, Miles M. O'Brien, and Charles H. Knox.

When the board was cleared President Lawrence arose and said, that for many years it had been the custom to invite the Mayor of the City of New-York to a dinner, and that the members of the club never considered the Mayor properly installed until he had been dined by the club.

He said that the Lotos Club had never entered actively into politics, but he felt that the occasion demanded that the members appreciate the revolution in municipal affairs and that they recognized the personal worth of Mayor Strong, and, further, that they were for honest municipal government.

The members present stood up and cheered and showed much enthusiasm when the Mayor was introduced. He made a witty speech and was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. He said, in part:

Mr. Lawrence, here, has asked me confidentially to be made City Chamberlain. He wants all the expenses of the office paid, so he can have the $25,000 salary. Other people here have asked to be made a Dock Commissioner. I won't make any member a Dock Commissioner. There is too much money in it.

Other members have asked to be made Excise Commissioners. I find that every one wants to be an Excise Commissioner. Probably so they can grant a license to the Lotos Club to sell on Sundays, so they will not have to go around the corner.

Now, boys, I have not made all the appointments. The big plums are not distributed. You are all on deck.

Do you know I don't know who elected me? The ladies come to me and say: "You are one of us. We elected you. We want the School Board and to clean the streets. We are prepared." I say: "Ladies, you have carte blanche to go ahead." I like the ladies. They have given me much pleasure throughout my life.

The Committee of Seventy says: "We elected you and you are ours," and the State Democracy men say likewise. I have been Mayor just twelve days, and I have had more fun in those twelve days than ever before in my life. All those who wrote to me for places say they have been Republicans for twenty-five years. Only a few have owned up to being Democrats.

Now, because a man is a Republican, I have no prejudice against him. It don't weigh against him if he says he is an anti-Tammany man, or even a Mugwump. I rather like the latter class.

Now, gentlemen, I have spoken in a happy vein. To speak seriously, I would say that the character of the administration will be unpartisan until the last day of my term. I recognize that you welcome me as the Mayor of the city. I have had the support of the press so far, except in my refusal to pay $1.80 for my lunch.

Mayor Strong was followed by ex-Mayor Hewitt, Gen. Horace Porter, Recorder Goff, and C. C. Beaman.

A SENATE CLERK'S PROMOTION

James A. S. Crystal, a Republican, Made the Assistant Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—James A. S. Crystal, a clerk in the Senate Post Office, at $1,800, was to-day promoted to be Assistant Postmaster of the Senate, at $2,088 a year, vice Lawrence J. Fell, Jr., of Orange, N. J., whose resignation was accepted yesterday.

This promotion was a surprise to the politicians around the Senate, as Mr. Crystal is a Republican, having been appointed to a clerkship from Iowa many years ago. The understanding was that Senator Smith, who was Mr. Fell's political sponsor, would get the nomination of his successor, and that a Democrat would be appointed. Mr. Crystal knows the business of the Post Office thoroughly, and it is understood that he was selected for promotion by the Sergeant at Arms because of his fitness for the post. It is the desire of the officials of the Senate to reform the methods in vogue at the Post Office, which have of late been very severely criticised.

The statement is made that the Senator whose turn it was to appoint to such a vacancy as this failed to designate a suitable person for the office. The business of the Post Office was pressing, and the work had to be done at once. It was not possible to wait longer for the selection of the Assistant Postmaster, and Mr. Crystal was chosen because of his intimate knowledge of the work and because of his ability to take hold of it without any delay.

SEARCHING FOR ILLEGAL RESORTS

Superintendent Byrnes Sends Out a Special Force of Detectives.

Superintendent Byrnes was busily engaged yesterday in investigating the published statements of the existence of gambling houses, poolrooms, and policy shops in this city. He will make a report on the subject at the next meeting of the Board of Police.

He has had a force of trusty detectives at work making an investigation, independent of those he ordered the Captains to make. The Superintendent called these detectives into his office yesterday and gave them special instructions in regard to the investigation in which they are engaged. They were instructed to visit every precinct last night and make a special report of what they discovered. They were also instructed to procure the necessary evidence against any place that might be open in violation of law, and to raid such places, if possible. Should the detectives succeed in raiding any illegal resorts, the Captains of the precincts in which the places are situated will be called to account.

Capts. Smith, McCullagh, and Thompson, who took charge yesterday of the precincts heretofore commanded by Gallagher, Price, and Meakim, reported to Superintendent Byrnes, who told them plainly what was expected of them, and warned them that, unless they obeyed his instructions and enforced the laws in their new precincts, they would be again transferred.

Latest Arrivals.

SS City of Para, Lockwood, Colon Jan. 6, with coffee, hides, &c., and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

Bark Bankiands, (of Liverpool,) Pierrepont, Philadelphia Jan. 11, in ballast to J. R. Lawrence & Co.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE—Plant System. QUICKEST ROUTE to FLORIDA, Cuba, [illegible] AIKEN, AUGUSTA. Route of celebrated N.Y. & FLORIDA SPECIAL. [illegible] trains daily.—Adv.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD

The stock market as a whole continues in a state of stagnation, broken by occasional movements in specialties. The attention of the Street is becoming increasingly aroused on the currency question, and doubtless in this respect it represents the general feeling of the country. Last month it was pointed out in this column how indifferent the Street seemed to be about the Currency bill then just presented, as compared with its interest in the Pooling bill; the explanation being that while the latter seemed just about ready for passage, it was felt in regard to the former that it would do no more than start discussion of the subject it dealt with, and what measure would be the final outcome of the discussion, no man could tell. Neither could any one tell when that final measure would take shape. The progress of the bill in Congress since then has demonstrated the correctness of the impression. The first bill presented was riddled in the preliminary debates; a second was presented which fared scarcely better under fire, and the House finally killed it on a side motion. Attention then turned to the Senate. Two bills have made their appearance there, more are promised; at the same time it is intimated that time will not permit the passage of any bill, and the intention of the President is said to be to call an extra session. If this is called, responsibility for legislation will have to be shouldered by the Republicans. Thus far, therefore, it might seem that nothing has been done and nothing can be done this session. Not at all. A great deal has been done, and more will be done, although no bill should pass. The way is being cleared. The things that should not be done are being found out. The conflict of ideas, the sifting out of schemes, the presentation of policies—all this is a necessary and indispensable precedent to the formation of a measure which shall finally meet public approval; because only in this way, by debate and discussion of the various plans presented, can the public become enlightened, or the diversity of views become reconciled. Currency is the severest problem in economics. Now if the economists, the specialists, have found this out, it is natural that non-specialists should be considerably at sea about it. The bankers are supposed to deal with currency problems in their regular way of business, but they don't; and no bill could be framed at this time which would command the undivided support of the members of the Clearing House of this city, for while all are substantially agreed upon one or two questions, there are a dozen upon which they are not agreed, and yet these would have to be dealt with in the bill. In fact, with the public mind in its present state, if the Angel Gabriel came down with a plan of heavenly perfection it would not be accepted. One party would say it did not do justice to silver; another that it was open to the objection of inflation; a third that its redemption features were unsound; while possibly his interference at all would be resented, as representing a place with which we had no practical relations.

In cases of this kind, there is perpetually turning up the difficulties which beset the practical application of a general principle upon which there may be substantially unanimous agreement. We have a beautiful illustration of this in the case of a company whose affairs are again actively interesting Wall Street—the Chicago Gas Company. Everybody is agreed that competition is the life of trade, and that monopoly tends to the public injury. To protect the public against monopoly, various more or less crude laws have been passed, prohibiting trusts, combinations, and so forth. Illinois has such laws. Now a few years ago there were half a dozen different gas companies in Chicago, each independent of the other. Then some shrewd men, perceiving the great economy which would result from uniting them all, bought up a controling interest in each, and did unite them into the present company. Thereupon there arose a great cry of injury to the public by monopoly. The courts were resorted to, to protect the public. Did the petitioners allege that the public was injured by advance of prices, bad quality of gas, inferior service, &c.? Nothing of the kind, for there was no ground for such charges. Prices, in fact, were reduced. They alleged that the laws forbade combinations, and this was a combination. So the courts held. And they ordered that to secure better and cheaper service to the public, the half dozen or more companies must be restored, that they must all have their different Boards of Directors, their different administrative staffs, their separate offices, their separate plants, and in all things must be kept distinct; so that instead of one company economically distributing gas at a less price and of better quality than the city had ever had before, the expense of manufacture and distribution should be six or seven times increased—in order to comply with the law passed to secure the public the benefits of competition! If this is not reducing the argument to an absurdity, the reductio ad absurdam, what is? Nominally, these orders have been complied with. Practical common sense consents to their evasion; for it perceives that the remedy, if remedy were needed, was nothing so preposterous. Incidentally it may be mentioned that some representative Western capitalists are going into the company, who will do much to disarm the local hostility to it. What may happen to the stock it is useless to guess, but the 5 per cent. bonds of the company ought to be a good purchase at present prices.

The stockholders of the Distillers' Company will soon have a circular issued to them by the Protective Committee which they will find interesting reading, as will Mr. Greenhut, the President of the company. The committee will call for proxies, to be used at the approaching election. Proxies are already being sent in to the committee in such numbers that it looks as if they would vote substantially the entire capital stock when the time comes. There is every reason why this should be so. Stockholders should remember that they are fighting for no empty bag, whose contents have been stolen. It has nearly always happened in the past that stockholders have roused themselves to action only when their property was gone, and have merely come into possession of the place where it was. This is not the case in this instance. If the managers of the company had been able to borrow the millions necessary to take their goods out of bond before the increase in tax went into effect, the thing would have been different. That money would have gone the way of the rest, and the company would have been buried in debt. Fortunately, they could not. They had so discredited the corporation in bearing the stock that they could not borrow. The company was thereby saved. Between now and election Mr. Greenhut may possibly spring some new scheme, but he is well watched. The three different schemes already tried, the reorganization circular being the latest, have failed of their effect. He may try the receivership scheme as a last desperate resort. But this company has no fixed charges except the interest on one million of bonds, (of doubtful validity,) which interest was paid in December; and the ground rents of certain of its distilleries, which are paid quarterly. If attempt is made to default on these, the committee will take care of it. The amount involved is comparatively insignificant. Mr. Greenhut's last report, only a few weeks old, showed a cash surplus over all liabilities. The situation at this moment is that Mr. Greenhut is in possession, and the stockholders' committee is already armed with power to oust him. In the few weeks before election, it will be a fight between the two—on the one side to smash the company (it is said there are between sixty and seventy thousand shares out on the short side), and on the other to save it. If the stockholders win they will save, not a wreck, but a valuable property.

THE WEEK'S FOREIGN MARKETS

REVIEW OF THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Money Market Easy and Rates Very Low—American Securities Fairly Steady and Easy.

LONDON, Jan. 12, [Copyrighted, 1895.]—While the imports of gold during the week have been small, the return from circulation, which was expected during the holiday season, has been large. The final payment for the Baring debentures was made yesterday, the guarantors being finally released from their liability, and receiving a full expression of gratitude from the Barings. The London banks are declaring reduced dividends, owing to the stagnation in business last year.

The money market is still easy, and rates are very low. Silver was steady until Wednesday, when the price fell sharply. On Thursday the lower price induced a demand for the East. The price is now recovering.

American securities during the week were fairly steady and quiet, in view of the settlement on Monday. Illinois Central had a good recovery, which is still visible. New-York Central, Denver and Rio Grande, Milwaukee, and Southern Pacific securities are improving. Lake Shore and Reading shares and bonds are weaker. Norfolk a[illegible] Westerns, Northern Pacifics, Union Pacifics, and Westerns are losing ground slightly. Gold shipments and the unsatisfactory posi[illegible] of the currency question prevent any[illegible] like a growth of confidence in American securities. Canadian securities are all falling, on the continued decline in earnings.

Wheat is sensibly dearer, on the forecast of reduced supplies and interrupted communication. Business is slow, but sellers are firm for both spot and future deliveries.

There is a good demand for American and Egyptian cotton. Prices have risen during the week, but at the close they are easier. Futures are steady and quiet. The stock has decreased 86,000 bales. China is buying goods rather more freely, and there is a good Indian demand, but falling exchange induces caution, especially for yarns.

The wool sale will begin on Tuesday. The prospects are not bright, however, unless foreign operators buy well. The trade returns for December show an improving tendency, chiefly through the better exports to the United States.

THE GRIP CONTINUES TO SPREAD

Coroner O'Meagher Now Has It—A Health Board Official on Microbes—Brooklyn's Death Rate Higher.

Six more deaths from grip were reported to the Registrar of Vital Statistics yesterday.

It was announced yesterday that Coroner O'Meagher was laid up with what seemed to be a very bad attack of the disease. Ex-Coroner Shea, ex-Deputy Coroner Cuff, and Clerk Frederick Hart also have the grip.

Visitors to the offices of the Board of Health were warned to keep a sharp lookout for microbes.

"I haven't seen any of the animals about here," said a prominent Health Board official, "but according to the Judges, they are running wild about the building. If you should see one sitting on a window sill or door jamb, knock his head off with your cane. I dare say the courts would see to it that you were rewarded.

"The fact is, these Judges don't know what they are talking about when they say that our department attracts microbes. More diseases are carried into the courtrooms by tramps and bums than we could possibly collect. Our presence here is really a safeguard to the courts."

Elias B. Dunn, Observer and Local Forecast Official of the United States Weather Bureau in this city, is preparing what he terms a grip chart. He is comparing the records of the Board of Health with those of his department for the purpose of finding what atmospheric conditions have prevailed during periods of grip epidemics. The chart will embody the results of Mr. Dunn's investigation.

Mr. Dunn had not carried his search far enough yesterday to enable him to determine whether there have been peculiar atmospheric conditions during the prevalence of the grip in former years. It will be late in the week when the chart is finished.

Dr. George E. West, Secretary of the Brooklyn Health Department, in his report for the week ending at noon yesterday, states that there has been a large increase in the number of deaths, especially due to pneumonia.

There were 503 deaths in the city for the week up to noon yesterday. This sent the death rate from 22.0 in the present week up to 24.3 for last week. Of the 503 deaths 142 were of children under five years old. There were 233 deaths in tenements, and fifty-nine in public buildings.

Pneumonia was responsible for no less than 127 deaths, or 25.23 per cent. of the whole number. There were also twenty-two deaths from grip. The deaths from other diseases which come under the same category were: Diphtheria, 17; whooping cough, 5; croup, 5; tubercular diseases, 66.

CAPT. WISHART MAY TALK LATER ON

He Says He Can Tell Lots of Things About the Parkhurst Society.

Capt. Alexander Wishart, who has been deposed as Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, made a statement yesterday morning, in which he said the things said about him by Thaddeus F. Kenneson, a member of the Executive Committee of the society, were erroneous.

He said that if there was any bone of contention it was over B. F. Webb, a stenographer, whom he suspended from duty. Mr. Webb now occupies his former position in the office.

Mr. Wishart said he had 500 documents to back up statements about the society, which he might decide to make public. It would depend on Mr. Kenneson and the committee whether he should produce any more testimony about the affairs of the society.

Scope of Courts-Martial Questioned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A navy pay clerk, who was tried art Norfolk on the charge of embezzlement, is giving the Navy Department trouble. He has carried the case into court on the ground that the court-martial had no right to inflict the punishment of imprisonment upon him, and one court has already decided in his favor.

The Government will take the case into the Supreme Court, and will be aided in its argument by Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, who acted as Judge Advocate of the court at Norfolk.

Miss Murphy's Guests at Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Miss Murphy, daughter of Senator Murphy, entertained a party of young ladies at luncheon to-day. The table was elegantly decorated with lilies of the valley, and at each place was a cluster of the same flowers, tied with broad pink satin ribbons. The guests were Miss Lockwood, Miss Harlan, Miss Condit Smith, Miss Goodfellow, Miss Ramsay, Miss Deering, Miss Stewart, Miss Herbert, Miss Daisy Gorman, Miss Rochester, and Miss Reamy.

Smile On.

Smile on, with ruby lip and full,
Thou maid of sunny eye!
The cold heart of an eremite
For smile like thine, might sigh.

Smile on, and show the dimple coy
That in thy cheek doth hide!
In smile like thine, eternal joy
And living love abide.

Smile on! reveal those pearly teeth,
Like gems of purest ray.
They plainly show that SOZODONT
Is used by thee each day.

LAUGHTER LENDS A NEW CHARM

To beauty when it discloses a pretty set of teeth. Whiteness, when nature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life by using the fragrant SOZODONT.

No well-regulated household should be without Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BRYAN.—At the residence of her brother, Samuel W. Thomas, Bay Ridge, L. I. Saturday, Jan. 12, Sarah E. Bryan, widow of the late Marshall Bryan, in the 72d year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Lockport, N. Y., papers please copy.

COE.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, at her residence in this city, M. Louisa Coe, daughter of the late William S. Coe.
Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DIBBLE.—On Thursday night, Jan. 10, 1895, at 513 Madison Av., Cecelia S., wife of William A. Dibble.
Funeral at her late residence on Monday, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment Greenwood.

FLINT.—On Friday morning, Jan. 11, Catherine M. Flint, widow of the late Cyrus Flint.
Funeral services at her late residence, 69 South 9th St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 14, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Boston and New-Orleans papers please copy.

HINCKLEY.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 11, 1895, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. T. M. Lloyd, Mrs. Mary Minot Hinckley, widow of John Goddard Hinckley.
Funeral services at 125 Pierrepont St., Monday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.
Morristown papers please copy.

JUNG.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1895, Andrew Norwood Jung, aged 59 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 15 South Portland Av., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 12, 1895, Mary Ann Newbold, wife of George N. Lawrence and daughter of the late George and Mary Emlen Newbold.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

METTAM.—On Friday, 11th inst., at her late residence, 24 East 114th St., Isabella Smith, wife of the late John Mettam, of Trinity College, Dublin, in the 80th year of her age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Archangel, St. Nicholas Av., between 117th and 118th Sts., Monday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

ROBINSON.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1895, Margaret J. Robinson, eldest daughter of the late Robert and Mary Robinson.
Funeral services from her late residence, 459 West 43d St., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 1 P. M.

STIKEMAN.—On Friday night, Jan. 11, 1895, at the residence of her son, Geo. Stikeman, Lucretia W. Stikeman, in the 80th year of her age.
Funeral at 824 Quincy St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 14, at 2 P. M.

UNTERMYER.—On Friday, Jan. 11, Theresa Untermyer, in the 68th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 13 East 92d St., on Monday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.

UPHAM.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1895, Harrie M., wife of Henry H. Upham, of pneumonia, aged 37 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, 259 West 127th St., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

VAN CORTLANDT.—At the Van Cortlandt Manor House, Croton-on-Hudson, Saturday, Jan. 12, Catharine Elizabeth, widow of Peirre Van Cortlandt, and daughter of the late T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., in the 77th year of her age.
Interment at the Manor Cemetery.
Albany papers please copy.

WARREN.—At the Clarendon Hotel, on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, 1895, J. Kearney Warren, son of the late John Warren, in the 74th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHEELER.—Jan. 11, 1895, George Stafford Wheeler, son of the late Andrew S. and Nancy B. Wheeler.
Funeral services from his late residence, 56 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

FRIENDS OF CREMATION MAY WITHOUT permit visit the Marble Columbarium at Fresh Pond, opposite Lutheran Cemetery, any afternoon, Sundays included. Full information at Cremation Office, 62 East Houston St., New-York.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD —48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office, 16 East 42d St. Telephone call, 556.38.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Special Notices.

A.—BY THE
FIFTH AV. AUCTION ROOMS,
238 5th Av.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Jan. 15, at 2 and 8 o'clock,
PEREMPTORY SALE,
By order of
JOEL M. MARX, Attorney,
FOR
S. WEILL, SURVIVING PARTNER OF WEILL BROTHERS,
CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS,
By Distinguished Artists,
Including
The Beautiful Example,
by
ALEXANDRE CABANEL,
"EVE AFTER THE EXPULSION."
ALSO
A COLLECTION
of
CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAINS.
EXHIBITION DAILY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

A.—AT THE
FIFTH AV. AUCTION ROOMS,
238 5th Av.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
A RARE COLLECTION
of
CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAINS,
ENAMELS, LACQUERE, IVORY CARVINGS, SWORDS, SWORD GUARDS, BRONZES, CRYSTAL BALLS, MANUSCRIPTS, BOOKS, ARMS, ANTIQUE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SEVERAL OF WHICH ARE REPEATERS, &c., &c.,
formed by
MR. CHARLES GREGORY
of
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
to be sold at auction
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, JANUARY 16, 17, 18, AND 19, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH AV. ART GALLERIES,
366 Fifth Ave., Near 34th St.
PALACE ROBES, TEA GOWNS, IMPERIAL HANGINGS, AND RARE EMBROIDERIES.
OLD ORIENTAL
PORCELAINS, BRONZES, IDOLS AND CURIOS
AT UNRESERVED PUBLIC SALE
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
JAN. 14TH, 15TH, AND 16TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

SAMUEL KREISER, Auctioneer,
No. 9 West 28th St.
ON EXHIBITION MONDAY AND TUESDAY, A RARE COLLECTION OF
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS.
These elegant goods have just been received from the Custom House, and comprise a select assortment of the various choice weaves of the Orient.
Sale Days—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Jan. 16, 17, 18, and 19, 2:30 P. M.
All goods guaranteed as represented.

WHEATENA!
Cooks in a minute!
Every grocer sells it!
Has no equal on earth!
The perfect breakfast food:
HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5TH AVENUE.

A.—A.—A.—A.—The highest award for Artificial Teeth at the World's Fair was granted to Dr. HENRY F. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th. Specialty, Artificial Teeth. Expression restored.

EXPERT DETECTIVE SERVICE.—BENJAMIN Franklin's Detective Agency, 280 Broadway; established 1854. Philadelphia office, Broad and Chestnut.

New Publications.

EPILEPSY.
EPILEPSY.
Just published, full account of the mode of treatment in the Williamson Sanitarium, New-London, Conn., with recorded cases. Address as above, with stamp, for free copy.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RECKLESS YOUNG MR. TODD

Reads a Lecture to Justice Barrett in Supreme Court.

TELLS HIM HE DID NOT DO RIGHT

Insists that Justice Was Denied to His Client and Escapes Without Even a Mild Reprimand.

Andrew M. Todd, LL. B., young, ardent, and profound, counselor and attorney, promises to have an interesting career at the bar, if it is not cut short some day by a term in jail for contempt of court. For several minutes yesterday Mr. Todd's legal brethren, assembled, in the Supreme Court Chambers, had an attack of chills for fear that the dénouement in that fearless young barrister's legal existence would be reached then and there, and that they would see him carried off to a dungeon or hanged in chains.

Neither the one nor the other happened; nevertheless, the lawyers who witnessed young Mr. Todd's peril received a shock that will leave them hazy and uncomfortable for some days to come. They heard Mr. Todd lecture Justice Barrett roundly for what he considered the Justice's lack of legal knowledge, and the last words that struck on the ears of the horrified lawyers in the courtroom was this breezy defiance, shouted back by young Mr. Todd, as he left the judicial presence:

"In my opinion, however, justice has been denied my client."

It happened that the client to whom "justice" was "denied" is also the mother of the fiery young bachelor of laws. She is a widow, and the son appeared in her behalf as the executrix of her husband's estate.

Among other things the estate consists of $1,100 in promissory notes given to the father of Mr. Todd by the Marks Adjustable Chair Folding Bed Company. The elder Todd had been counsel to the company, and the notes were disputed on the ground that they had been given under threats to close up the business on a warrant of attachment. The company contended that it had paid its counsel in full for all the services he had rendered, and that the notes were given without adequate consideration.

Some time ago Justice Barrett decided a point in the case against Mr. Todd's "client," and yesterday that bustling young gentleman appeared before the Justice, hot and indignant, to argue a motion to vacate the order previously made by the court. The lawyer started the ball rolling by calmly declaring that the Justice had "acted in the matter without having duly deliberated the law of the case."

His Honor looked surprised, and all the lawyers in attendance listened breathlessly to hear something drop. But Justice Barrett has the reputation of being one of the most indulgent men on the bench, and, after he eyed the young lawyer for some moments, he simply remarked:

"You have the privilege, under the law, of appealing from my decision."

But Mr. Todd was in no mood to rest content with so pacific a reply. It only served to whet his appetite for strife. So, taking a step nearer to the bench, he said:

"Your Honor gave your decision before I had concluded the reading of my affidavits, and I think if you had heard me through and had taken time to deliberate upon the provisions of the statute, you would have come to a different conclusion. I don't think I was given a proper hearing. This was not fair to the plaintiff, who is a widow. In my opinion your Honor should have taken my papers and looked over them at your leisure, and decided the question after deliberation."

The attendants in Supreme Court, Chambers, have seen and heard much, and rarely get flustered, but if some one had told them at this moment that they must stand on their heads on the judicial bench they would probably have done it, so great was their amazement. Even the mild-mannered Justice was stricken speechless. A hush fell on the room, and the ticking of the court clock sounded like the pounding of a sledge hammer. After a time the Justice recovered the use of his tongue, and, in a tone that had a far-away sound, he said:

"I am not here to listen to any lecture on the legal propositions. I heard you fully in the matter, and decided the question after giving it that consideration which I thought it deserved. I did not consider that it was necessary to take the papers. I understood the law, and acted accordingly. I do not think you are right in coming here now in this manner. You have your remedy by appeal if you do not wish to comply with the order."

"In my opinion," retorted Mr. Todd, as calmly as ever, "my client has been denied justice."

Thereupon the Justice, who apparently thought he had a new species to deal with, explained at some length the situation of affairs as it appeared to the eyes of the court, and added again that Mr. Todd might appeal. Instead of appearing grateful Mr. Todd gave another note of defiance and bounced out of the courtroom with his declaration that "my client" had been denied justice.

It was some time before an air of calm settled down on the chamber of justice again. Only a few days ago young Mr. Todd gave a somewhat similar exhibition of an apparent opinion that Judges do not amount to much, anyway.

He was before Justice Beach on this occasion, and he informed the Justice that there were some papers in the case on file in the County Clerk's office which he would like to have him read.

"Perhaps you would like me to go down into the County Clerk's office and get them," said the Justice, with cold, studied sarcasm.

"Yes," said the lawyer, blandly, "your Honor can go down and see them for yourself."

"Your motion is denied," retorted Justice Beach, with an indignant glare at the innocent bachelor of laws.

PHOTOGRAPHER AND "POET."

Lawyer Blumenthal Would Locate Chapman and Recover $149.31.

If you'd be happy and enjoy a laugh,
Let Chapman take your photograph.
They're polished fine and look immense,
And six cost only 15 cents.

In the case of any man less unlucky than Chapman, this epic gem would have led to fame and fortune. But Chapman never had much luck, and, instead of reaping the rich rewards that the authorship of these fine lines should have brought him they have made of him a wanderer for whom Deputy Sheriffs have hunted in vain.

Chapman never had any other name, as far as anybody knows, but for the purposes of the law he is recorded in the books as "John." In the good old days of '92, Chapman had a "photograph gallery" at 124 Park Row. In conformity with the spirit of enterprise prevailing on that street Chapman hired a stout-lunged "puller-in," whose duty it was to stand in front of the "photograph gallery," and to recite the lines quoted in his most energetic style. The effect was very satisfactory in the Chapman coffers.

The "guy," on whom Park Row feeds, found the poem irresistible in its composition and logic, and he flocked to the Chapman camera in an endless stream.

Unfortunately, however, there were some callous merchants on Park Row who objected to what they called the "yelling" of Chapman's "puller-in." So they hired Maurice S. Blumenthal, a lawyer, to put an end to it. Mr. Blumenthal obtained a preliminary injunction restraining the "puller-in" or any of his successors from opening his mouth except for eating purposes.

Chapman contested the preliminary injunction, but Justice Beach of the Supreme Court decided against him and granted a permanent injunction, restraining for all time the rendering of the heroic lines, and adjudged them a nuisance. This decision ruined Chapman's business, and he removed to a place unknown.

This was satisfactory to the Park Row business men, but Mr. Blumenthal was interested in the whereabouts of the photographer, in that Judge Beach had allowed the lawyer $149.51 costs in the injunction case, which remain unpaid. An execution was issued to the Sheriff, but has been returned, indorsed, "Defendant not found."

In the meantime, Mr. Blumenthal is wondering where he is coming in for his cost.

THEY KISSED AND MADE IT UP.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Conclude to Keep Away from Divorce Courts.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Thompson have concluded to cheat the lawyers. After starting with much ferocity on the high wave that leads to the divorce court, they suddenly changed their minds, and yesterday they announced to J. J. Nealis, who had been appointed as referee to pass on their differences, that they had kissed and made up.

They apeared arm in arm, all smiles and sunshine, and left the gloomy old Court House as loving as two turtle doves.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson live at Hempstead, L. I. About a month ago Mrs. Thompson left her husband's home and went to her mother's house, at 408 West Fifty-eighth Street, taking with her her two-year-old boy Arlington. It was said to be a case of mother-in-law.

Mr. Thompson got a writ of habeas corpus on Dec. 11, for the production of the child, from Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court. When the case came before him the Justice appointed J. J. Nealis referee.

The testimony in the case was taken last Saturday, and Referee Nealis advised Mr. and Mrs. Thompson to take a week to consider the matter. When they appeared before the referee yesterday they told him they had no further use for his services. After receiving the congratulations of Mr. Nealis the couple started for their home, taking the child with them.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday signed an order dismissing the writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Chinaman, Lee Yuen, charged with illegally entering the country, and released Lee Yuen in $1,000 bail pending an appeal to the Judges of the Circuit Court.

—Henry L. Schilling was yesterday appointed by Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, temporary receiver for the Schillinger Fire-Proof, Cement and Asphalt Company in an action brought by Philippine Schillinger, a judgment creditor.

—Philip J. Dwyer has taken an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the recent decision overruling his demurrer to the complaint in the suit of David J. Gideon against him to recover $50,000 damages for slander.

ISELIN WILL HAVE CHARGE

To Sail the Syndicate's Cup Defender —Confers with Herreshoff.

Yachtsmen who are interested in the defense of the America's Cup had a busy day yesterday. The clubhouse of the New-York Yacht Club was well patronized all day long, and every one was discussing the outlook for building boats to defend the cup. With some of the most prominent members there was an air of confidence, and it was freely stated that all the difficulties in the way of organizing a syndicate to build a boat had been removed, and that all was plain sailing now.

Early in the morning there was a meeting of yachtsmen at the office of ex-Commodore James D. Smith, and it is understood that the syndicate was practically formed then. "Nat" Herreshoff was there, and he explained the details of the yacht he proposed to build and listened to suggestions made by those present. The money necessary to build the yacht has all been promised, but those who were willing to subscribe wanted C. Oliver Iselin, who got the Vigilant in such fine shape for the races of 1892, to take charge of the boat.

Mr. Iselin was willing to contribute liberally to the fund, but he strenuously objected to having charge of the boat. He says that the Vigilant took all his time, caused lots of worry, and cost him many thousands of dollars in addition to his contribution to the syndicate. He was constantly being criticised for his actions when connected with the boat, and thought it was some one else's turn. Considerable pressure has been brought to bear on Mr. Iselin. He is certainly one of the best amateur sailors in the country, and his friends have urged him to take charge of the boat, and now he has reluctantly consented. This will ease the minds of many yachtsmen, as they will be assured that a cup defender in Mr. Iselin's hands will be got into the best possible condition and sailed for all she is worth.

Later in the day Mr. Iselin went to Bristol and had a long conference with the Herreshoffs. He inspected their yards and the arrangements made for building the new yacht.

This syndicate will be composed of August Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, Perry Belmont, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, E. D. Morgan, E. M. Brown, C. Oliver Iselin, Adrian Iselin, C. O'D. Iselin, and others.

There was another meeting yesterday morning. This one was at the clubhouse, and was attended by the officers of the club. Among those present were: Vice Commodore E. M. Brown, Rear Commodore Royal Phelps Carroll, Treasurer F. W. J. Hurst, and Secretary J. V. S. Oddie. Their discussions were not made public, but it is understood that they conversed about the plan to be laid before the club at the meeting to-morrow night, when the members will be asked to subscribe to a fund to build another cup defender.

The members of the club realize that the Valkyrie will be a very powerful boat, and they want to take every precaution possible to keep the America's Cup in this country, and so will try to have all the defenders built they can. If the syndicate builds a boat, the club another, and George Gould and his friends a third, a very respectable fleet will be turned out without the two boats that may come from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

READY TO BUILD CUP DEFENDERS

Improvements in the Herreshoff Plant for Yacht Building.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 12.—The Herreshoffs are pushing ahead with the work now on hand, presumably that it may be cleared up as far as possible in case an order should come for a cup defender. Should an order be given it would find the company in good shape to begin work at once on the boat and rush her right along. She would probably be set up in the north shop, for the big steamer building there is so far along that she could probably be launched by the time the frames of the new boat were bent and the keel ready to stretch.

The steamer is about ready for her boilers and engines, and the company would get them into her before she was put overboard. Workmen are now busy with the interior work, and are making the customary neat and good-looking job. The seventy-five-foot steamer for President John B. Herreshoff is nearly finished as to her hull. Her engines are ready to go in. The engines for the large steamer are also ready. The twenty-rater for Germany is nearly planked. The twenty-rater for Howard Gould will be set up next week. She is a duplicate of the first boat. Nothing is known at the works as to who Mr. Gould will have for a skipper.

On the land recently leased by the company in the "cove" to the southward of the shops, a very complete marine railway is being built. Vessels as large as 150 tons can be taken on it, and of as great draught as 11 feet. The railway is substantially built with cross ties on a pile foundation, and will have a steel track and improved methods of blocking. A forty-horse power engine and improved machinery will make it possible to haul out any smaller craft very rapidly, perhaps from three to five minutes for a twenty-five to thirty footer, and fifteen minutes for the largest size the railway can accommodate. Prices for work will be arranged, says President John B. Herreshoff, so that competition will be out of the question. The company is also making a new departure in having the sails for all its boats made in its own lofts. Proper appliances have been put in, and the company is prepared to make sails for even yachts of cup-defense size. N. G. Herreshoff will be the head of this, as of all other departments.

The Owens thirty-footer for Boston is finished outside, and will be completed as fast as possible.

South Orange Field Club Meeting.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 12.—The annual meeting of the South Orange Field Club, whose clubhouse was destroyed by fire on Thursday, was held in the rooms of the South Orange Republican Club last evening, when it was about decided to erect a larger, more commodious clubhouse than the former one at a cost of $15,000, to raise which sum it will be necessary to increase the price of the annual dues from $8 to $12 or $15. It was suggested that athletic members be admitted at $8 and full members at $20 per year. The whole matter was finally referred to the new Board of Governors, to which the following members were elected: Two-yearTerm—Austin Colgate, R. Hilliard Gage, Rollin H. Lynde, Dr. Henry A. Mandeville, Livingston Middleditch, Bertram Young; One-year Term—Col. Cyrus F. Loutrel. The Treasurer's report shows the club to have $5,313.33 assets and $1,582 liabilities. It has 354 members.

Rowing and Skating at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 12.—An unusual spectacle was witnessed on the river here to-day. On the north side of the river it is open nearly half way across, and there were a number of rowboats out. The ice on the south shore is yet about three inches thick, and three or four iceboats skimmed merrily over its surface. In the cove fronting Commodore Morford's residence a number of skaters were enjoying themselves. All the first, second, and third class boats of the ice-yacht club were taken from the ice yesterday.

HORSE BREEDERS PLEASED

Satisfied with Prices Realized at Madison Square Garden.

CLOSE OF THE MIDWINTER SALE

Two Hundred and Eighty Head Fetched $89,335, an Average of $318—Fine Stock Was in Good Demand.

Only odds and ends of trotting stock were left to be disposed of yesterday at the big sale of horses which has been in progress for four days under the auspices of Peter C. Kellogg & Co. in Madison Square Garden. Fifty-one animals passed under the hammer on the closing day, and they fetched only $9,090, or an average of less than $200 per head. This was the lowest average of the week. Wednesday's offerings, with the ten-thousand-dollar stallion Alcantara included, realized $26,780, or $425 per head; Thursday's sale footed up $32,140 or $382 per head, and Friday's total was $21,325, or $265 per head.

The grand total for the four days' sale was $89,335 for the 280 animals sold, or an average of $318. These figures are looked upon by breeders and horsemen as very encouraging in view of the fact that the dead of Winter is the worst time in all the year to sell a horse, and, moreover, that very many of the animals in the sale were undeveloped colts and old, cast-off brood mares, some of which went for $30 and $40, nobody wanting them at any price. The really good horses in the sale, and they were by no means few, fetched very satisfactory prices in most cases, although, as a matter of course, many big bargains were secured by lucky and by experienced, discriminating buyers during the week. When a nineteen-year-old stallion will bring $10,000 under the hammer, and a ten-year-old brood mare sells for $5,300 at public auction in a period of financial depression and adverse legislation, there is still a bottom, and a solid one, to the trotting-horse breeding industry, say the breeders.

The only animal sold yesterday which brought as much as $1,000 was Nathan Straus's big brown mare Missile, a daughter of Director, 2:17—the horse that got Directum, 2:05¼, and Direct, 2:05½. Missile sold for $1,150 to W. W. Seaman of Westbury, L. I., who intends to campaign her next season. Mr. Straus gave about $700 for Missile one year ago, and has driven her on the road in this city since that time.

Following are some of the best prices realized yesterday:

PROPERTY OF W. H. RILEY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Miss Nancy, (1887,) b. m., by Ultimus, dam Mary Rynder's, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Frank Connelly, New-York City.... $130

PROPERTY OF GEORGE M. THOMAS, NEW-YORK CITY.

Daisy Thomas, (1888,) b. m., by Stargard, dam Mercy B., by Richmond; T. E. Hunt, Glen Gardner, N. J.......... $130

PROPERTY OF S. C. HALEY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Alcanza, (1886,) b. s., by Alcantara, 2:23, dam Lady Marion, by Blackwood, 2:31; T. E. Hunt, Glen Gardner, N. J......... $220

PROPERTY OF FRANCIS QUINN, FALL RIVER, MASS.

Critt, 2:24¾, pacing, (1886,) ch. g., by Steinway, 2:25¾, dam Lady Wattles, by Abbotsford, 2:19¾; W. Brennan, South Amboy, N. J.......... $260

PROPERTY OF CHARLES M. GILMAN, SOUTHPORT, CONN.

Wynnetka, (1888,) b. m., by Ben Franklin, 2:29, dam Shawmut Girl, by Shawmut, 2:26; J. H. Shults, New-York City...... $145

Fallis Belle, (1891,) b. m., by Fallis, 2:23, dam Draco Belle, by Draco, 2:28½; J. H. Varian, New-York City...... 130

PROPERTY OF JOHN BARTNETT, NEW-YORK CITY.

Porcelain, 2:23¾, (1888,) b. g., by Alcantara, 2:23, dam Iika, 2:31¾, by Smuggler, 2:15¼, T. Farnsworth, New-London, Conn $460

Baron Brown, (1891,) br. g., by Brown, 2:18¾, dam Aspinola, by Belmont; J. C. Carlisle, Boston, Mass...... 110

Duster, 2:32½, (1889,) b. g., by Sterling, dam Nelly H., by Prompter; J. W. Dale, Poughkeepsie, N. Y...... 150

Hilarity, (1890,) b. s., by Baron Stoner, dam Pioneer Belle, 2:33½, by Pioneer; J. J. Collins, New-London, Conn...... 140

Jack, (1889,) br. g., by Ormond, 2:27½, dam by General Knox, 2:31½; J. F. McKeon, New-York City...... 105

PROPERTY OF J. D. WILLIS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Lady Harrison, (1889,) blk. m., by Blackwood Prince, 2:23¼, dam Hattie Clay, by Sayres-Harry Clay, 2:29; W. Hoegg, New-York City...... $260

Bloomfield, (1885,) br. g., by Volunteer Clay, 2:44½, dam Beauty Bloom, by Thomas Jefferson, 2:23; A. Nodine, Brooklyn, N. Y...... 120

PROPERTY OF J. LYON GARDINER, GARDINER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Doctor Watson, (1888,) ch. s., by Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, dam Molly Drew, 2:27, by Winthrop; P. H. Powers, Brooklyn, N. Y. $210

PROPERTY OF ELMER KING, MILLVILLE, N. J.

Nea, (1887,) br. m., by Bayonne Prince, 2:21¼, dam Minnehaha, by John Goldsmith, 2:28½; E. H. Cunningham, Natick, Mass...... $220

Sunday Wilkes, (1894,) b. c., by Sir Wilkes, 2:29, dam Panatela, by Stranger; Burrell Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y...... 150

PROPERTY OF CHARLES S. UPTON, NEW-YORK CITY.

Alto Benton, (1890,) b. c., by Palo Alto, 2:08¾, dam Virtue, by General Benton; G. W. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y...... $320

PROPERTY OF C. L. MORGAN, GREAT NECK, N. Y.

Hinda, (1882,) b. m., by Electioneer, dam Maggie Mitchell, by Clay Pilot; A. Van Buren, Newburg, N. Y...... $195

PROPERTY OF GEORGE F. OPCKERSHAUSEN, ROSEBANK, N. J.

Glen Nevis, (1890,) br. s., by Sable Wilkes, 2:18, dam Theo, by Le Grande; S. W. Lake, East Greenwich, N. Y...... $330

ROPERTY OF ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Romanza, (1891,) b. f., by Piedmont, 2:17¼, dam Rachel, by Electioneer; J. W. Driscoll, Parkville, N. Y...... $150

PROPERTY OF NATHAN STRAUS, NEW-YORK CITY.

Missile, (1887,) br. m., by Director, 2:17¼, dam Lorette, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; W. W. Seaman, Westbury, N. Y......$1,150

J. M. B., (1890,) br. g., by Polonius, dam Stella, by Melrose, 2:29½; J. Burrell, Brooklyn, N. Y...... 175

PROPERTY OF A. N. KINGSLEY, ASHUELOT, N. H.

Azmoor, Jr., (1891,) b. s., by Azmoor, 220½, dam Demleath, by Clay, 2:25; J Burrell, Brooklyn, N. Y...... $300

PROPERTY OF RICHARD INGRAHAM, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Morning Sprite, (1888,) ro. m., by Marksman, dam Morning Mist, by Peck's Idol; D. J. Williamson, Brooklyn, N. Y...... $190

Roan mare, (1890,) by Winloch, dam Morning Mist, by Peck's Idol; W. F. Nichol, Princeton, N. J...... 170

Bay filly, (1891,) by Revelstohe, dam Mariette, by Kentucky Prince; Rufus Cornell, Islip, N. Y...... 125

Bay gelding, (1892,) by Revelstohe, dam Mariette, by Kentucky Prince; D. W. Kaatze, New-York City...... 160

Revelstohe, (1889,) b. s., by Viking, 2:19¼, dam Vesperone, by Tom Moore, 2:28; J. Doty, Hempstead, N. Y...... 500

Augustus, (1881,) b. s., by Vounteer, dam Susie, 2:21, by Hampshire Boy; P. L. Williamson, Brooklyn, N. Y...... 275

Brown gelding, (1891,) by Winloch, dam Filbert, by Sayres's Harry Clay, 2:20; P. L. Williamson, Brooklyn, N. Y...... 140

Bay gelding, (1891,) by California King, dam by Volunteer; P. L. Williamson, Brooklyn, N Y...... 170

Bay gelding, (1891,) by Douglas, dam Sopas, by Volunteer; P. L. Williamson, Brooklyn, N. Y...... 140

PROPERTY OF W. H. LOCKWOOD, NORWALK, CONN.

Chestnut colt, (1894,) by Alcantara, 2:23, dam Francoinia, by Almont; C. E. Shelley, Morristown, N. J...... 30

Total for 51 head	$9,090
Average per head	178
Grand total for 280 head	89,335
Grand average per head	318

BUSY DAYS AT RIDING ACADEMIES

Some of the Indoor Riders and Their High-Class Saddlers.

The unpleasant weather of the last week has kept indoors all except a few of the hundreds of New-Yorkers who ride on horseback, and the academies in the vicinity of Central Park have been accordingly well filled. As soon as the Winter season shows the first sign of breaking, all the enthusiasts will take to the Park and the road, leaving the tanbark rings deserted so long as sunshine and warmth are to be found out of doors. Some notion of the present busy scenes in the schools may be gained from the fact that one of the leading academies up town has found it necessary to add thirty-five new saddle horses to its stable, in order to accommodate the patrons of the place.

At Dickel's school in Fifty-sixth Street there are now 125 horses in use in the public and private classes, besides a large number of animals which are owned by pupils and patrons. The light, airy ring is well filled with ladies and gentlemen on horseback every day, and there are some fine horses and riders on the tanbark at times.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Souto have a choice collection of handsome animals, one of which is the high-spirited horse Peacock, a superb bay from the blue-grass region in Kentucky. He is ridden by Mrs Souto, who is a thorough horsewoman and one of the most accomplished riders in New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Souto are to take part in the quadrille on horseback, which will be one of the notable features of the exhibition ride at Dickel's on Tuesday evening of this week. Among the others who will assist in this pretty figure are the Misses Thompson, Dunlap, Kennedy, Dunham, Escorioca, Symer, and Wiche, and the Messrs. William Ercnens, John Edwards, Joseph Edmunds, F. Bender, A. Bendt, Emil Gabler, and R. Clenn.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Dieterich and son Alfred keep five splendid specimens of horseflesh at the Dickel Academy, and they are among the most enthusiastic riders who frequent the place. One of their finest animals is Diamond, a noble bay of the finest saddle-horse type, with high-set wethers, short back, sloping shoulders, and a wealth of muscle and power in his broad, swelling stifles and quarters.

Liberty and Queen, a gray and a chestnut, are two other very handsome animals often seen in the academy ring. Liberty is ridden by Miss Nedla Wells, and Master Raynor Wells is the proud possessor of Queen.

David Pyle and McAlpin Pyle ride a pair of neat black ponies, Polo and Locust, and they Pare both very clever at rough riding and all-around skill in the saddle.

The Tuesday evening entertainment at Dickel's includes a display of fine saddle horses, a grand entré, jeu-de-barre; a dress-and-undress race, exhibitions in high school, and jumping by some notable horses. There will be two horses in the high-school class, viz., Mr. Gabler's gr. s. Harold, Henry Lippe's b. s. Cleveland Swell, both ridden by their owners. Some of the good ones in the jumping class will be F. W. Chesebrough's Hotspur and the school's Mascot, Mikado, and Hotspur, all of them horse-show winners last season.

The programme for this week at the Central Park Riding Academy, in Fifty-ninth Street, is an interesting one, although there is no formal exhibition ride on the card. On Monday evening the private music class, which is under the patronage of Dr. and Mrs. A. Sturndorf, will have possession of the ring, with Carl A. Nyegaard as commander of the ride. The Tuesday Evening Club, which meets weekly on the following evening, is under the patronage of Mrs. Jules S. Bache, with R. P. Doudney in command. Among the members are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neukirch, Miss Irene Scheftel, Miss Florence Rothschild, Miss Addie Schiffer, and Messrs. Jesse Seligman, Harry Meyer, E. Lowenthal, Charles Bernheimer, Henry Schelheimer, George Seidenberg, Lee Kohns, and others. Wednesday evening is set apart for the gentlemen's class, known as the Manhattan Riding Club. About thirty young men are members of the club, and their principal sport is rough riding under the command of A. Dinglemann. Thursday evening is given over to the usual public class, in which sixty or seventy ladies and gentlemen ride to music and go through the countless figures and manoeuvres which have been devised for the entertainment of horseback riders.

The weekly ride of the Park Riding Club takes place on Friday evening, under the command of Mr. Dinglemann. This is one of the best-known clubs of its kind in New-York, and includes in its membership list many prominent men about town, among others Elias Rothschild, J. Steinhart, E. Grund, George Blumenthal, L. F. Straus, L. Gottheil, and Theodore Haebler.

At Durland's Academy, in Fifty-ninth Street, preparations are making for the charity ride, which is to take place next Wednesday, in aid of St. Mark's Hospital. The affair promises to be the event of the Winter in riding circles, and there is every prospect that it will be one of the most unique and interesting exhibitions of horsemanship that has yet been seen in New-York. Some of the features will be similar to those of the English military tournament which won so much applause at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Another feature will be a jumping competition over fences, with 140 pounds up, for a silver cup and hunting crop stick.

E. C. von Gilman, who is delivering a series of illustrated lectures on horsemanship and riding at Dickel's Academy in Fifty-sixth Street, says that certain traits of character are absolutely necessary to the making of a good horseman either as a rider or as a driver. No person who lacks firmness and decision can ever completely master a horse and get out of him the best and all that he can do. It is the quiet, stern, positive, and determined man who makes the best horseman as a rule. Gen. Grant possessed all these traits, together with a natural love for horses, and he was about as successful in handling horses as he was in handling men. Edward F. Geers, the man who drove Robert J. in 2:01½, has the same characteristics in a marked degree, and he can probably rouse a horse to greater effort without resorting to the whip than any other driver on the turf. His affection for a good, game, honest horse amounts to a passion almost, and the famous pacer, Hal Pointer, that gave him his first great reputation as a reinsman, is his idol.

It is told of Geers, who is one of the most peaceable and kind-hearted men in the world, that he once nearly killed a man who abused the old horse. A big, burly, six-foot groom in his employ was giving Pointer a rub-down one day when the horse made a move which did not please the rubber, whereupon the latter drew back and gave the game old pacer a kick. Geers happened to walk into the stable just in time to witness this brutal treatment of his pet. His eyes blazed with anger, and before the groom could escape, the mild-mannered reinsman snatched up a big steel tooth file and dealt the offender a whack over the head which felled him to the floor. Luckily the groom was an Alabama negro with plenty of bone in his skull, else the blow might have been the last of him.

The four-year-old bay mare Merryfield that won third prize in a class of thirty-six jumpers at the National Horse Show in November, is being ridden this Winter by Miss Charlotte Stillman of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. Merryfield was brought to New-York by the well-known Canadian horseman, Adam Beck, and in the mammoth field at the Garden show she beat such noted animals as Mack, Punch, Ascetic, and Goodboy, owned by the Monmouth County Hunt, and Seabreeze, Gerina, Cottontail, Perfection, and others.

RACERS OFF FOR EUROPE.

The Dwyer and Croker Cracks Shipped on the Mississippi.

The stable of thoroughbred horses with which Richard Croker and M. F. Dwyer have set out to invade the English turf sailed away yesterday on the steamship Mississippi of the Atlantic Transport Line. Twenty-one animals were sent over, in charge of Trainer Hardy Campbell, to try conclusions with English thoroughbreds in some of the classic events of the British turf.

It was originally intended to send over only about a dozen horses, but as the time for shipment drew near the list was increased by the addition of some promising two-year-olds, mostly the get of Mr. Croker's great horse Iroquois, that was sent abroad by Mr. Lorillard in 1880 and that won the Derby in 1881 from the pick of the English three-year-olds.

Following is a complete list of the horses that sailed on the Mississippi:

Banquet, 9, b. g., by Rayon d'Or-Ella T.
Stonenell, 6, ch. s., by Stonehenge-Nell.
Don Alonzo, 5, b. c., by Long Taw-Round Dance.
Dobbins, 4, ch. c., by imp. Mr. Pickwick-Thora.
Flirt, 4, b. f., by imp. Sailor Prince-Lady.
Harry Reed, 3, b. c., by Himyar.
Utica, 3, b. c., by Iroquois-Duchess.
Montauk, 2, ch. c., by Strathmore-Spinaway.
Herbert, 2, b. c., by Iroquois-Hildegarde.
Matt Bumpo, 2, b. c., by Tremont-Tassel.
True Blue, 2, ch. c., by Iroquois-Tullahoma.
Belle Meade, 2, ch. f., by Glenelg-Trade Wind.
Sweet Marie, 2, ch. f., by Iroquois-Baby.
Trilby, 2, ch. f., by Iroquois-Theodora.
Dinah, 2, ch. f., by Iroquois-Orphan Girl.
Chestnut filly, 2, by Iroquois-Tattoo.
Chestnut colt, 2, by Iroquois-Vallette.
Bay filly, 2, by Iroquois-Armiel.
Brown filly, 2, by Tremont-Pride.
Chestnut filly, 2, by Enquirer-Tomrig.
Bay colt, 2, by Sir Modred-Faux Pas.

The horses were brought over from the Brooklyn track early yesterday morning, after a night of hilarity and celebration on the part of all the trainers and horsemen in Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay, and were on the wharf in readiness to be loaded at 10 o'clock. Luxurious quarters had been prepared for them on the main deck of the Mississippi amidships, in the best part of the vessel as regards light and ventilation. Each horse had a double stall, so fitted up that it may be quickly converted into a narrow single stall in rough weather to prevent the valuable racers from plunging and falling when the weather is rough at sea. All the stalls were heavily padded on all sides with rough mattresses of burlap stuffed with straw, while a six-inch covering of soft, fresh peat moss served as bedding on the floor.

Stonenell was the first of the famous flyers to ascend the gangplank, and the chestnut son of Stonehenge went aboard without lifting his nose at the somewhat exciting ordeal. Don Alonzo, who followed, reared and plunged, and stubbornly refused to walk the plank until Hardy Campbell resorted to strategy, holding a wisp of fresh, bright timothy just in front of his nose, when the big horse suddenly forgot his antics and went aboard with the quiet contentment of an old salt.

Banquet, the game, resolute old hero of half a dozen campaigns, showed fight for a moment, but finally walked up the gangplank, and, once aboard, took to his strange surroundings with the good grace of a true philosopher. Dobbins was the honest, good-natured horse he always is under all circumstances, and gave his trainer and grooms not a particle of trouble. Utica simply "raised Cain." He struck out with his forefeet and his heels simultaneously, bolted and bucked, and finally balked outright when half way up the plank, refusing to go up or down. An overcoat was at last thrown over his head, when he was successfully backed off on to the dock, walked around in a circle a few times so as to confuse him, and started on a run for the plank. This smart bit of strategy worked to perfection, and before he knew what he was doing Utica, like Dan Alonzo, had been tricked aboard ship for his transatlantic voyage.

The two-year-olds, strangely enough, gave no trouble at all, and a few minutes served to stow them away in their new quarters.

Mr. Croker arrived at the wharf just in time to see the last of his racers walk the plank. He went to the stall of his favorite, "Honest Dobbins," petted the chestnut colt, and gave him a wisp of hay.

The Mississippi, on which the horses were shipped, has brought over many famous thoroughbreds, including the great horse Ormonde, for whom young McDonough of California paid $150,000 a short time ago.

DRUG CLERKS' BOWLING CONTESTS

Two Victories for Parke, Davis & Co. in Well-Rolled Games.

The weekly games in the Drug Trade Bowling Association attracted a large crowd of enthusiasts to Reid's alleys in Church Street yesterday afternoon. The afternoon's sport was marred by the non-appearance of Robinson & Son's team. Notwithstanding that the latter "five" was delayed owing to the removal of the firm, they failed to ask to have the games postponed, and as a result two defeats are charged against them.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s, India Rubber Comb Company's, and Colgate & Co.'s bowlers, who were to have opposed Robinson & Son's players, rolled single games in order to retain their averages for the individual prizes.

The first regular game resulted in a victory for the Parke, Davis & Co.'s team by 27 pins. Parke Davis's bowlers also won the second game from Colgate & Co.'s players, having 95 pins to spare. The third contest resulted in a victory for Colgate & Co.'s players.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mariger	3	3	4	147
Thornton	2	4	4	150
Fisher	1	6	4	100
Ahearn	2	2	6	124
Carr	2	2	6	135
Total	10	17	23	716

INDIA RUBBER COMB COMPANY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Fliedner	2	2	6	127
Hillyer	0	5	5	134
Olson	1	3	6	130
Morton	1	4	5	135
Ferhune	2	5	3	153
Total	6	19	25	679

FRAMES.

P., D. & Co..56 151 217 277 353 420 482 558 633 716
I. R. C. Co...56 103 186 263 329 399 474 549 616 679

Averages—Parke, Davis & Co., 143 1-5; India Rubber Comb Company, 135 4-5. Scorers—Messrs. Pinder and Barnes. Umpire—M. Apt.

SECOND GAME.

INDIA RUBBER COMB COMPANY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Fliedner	1	8	6	128
Hillyer	1	4	5	130
Olson	2	1	7	121
Morton	1	4	5	139
Ferhune	1	3	6	126
Total	6	15	29	644

FRAMES.

I. R. C. Co....47 98 167 221 302 371 464 526 590 644

Average—India Rubber Comb Company, 127 1-5. Scorer—Mr. Greenberg. Umpire—Mr. Bissell.

THIRD GAME.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mariager	0	6	4	146
Thornton	2	8	2	192
Ahearn	2	2	6	133
Fisher	0	5	5	142
Carr	2	4	4	152
Total	6	25	21	765

COLGATE & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Barnes	2	5	3	164
Allen	0	2	8	100
Colgate	0	2	8	106
Ranson	3	5	2	158
Chrystal	1	4	5	141
Total	6	18	26	669

FRAMES.

P., D. & Co.86 179 252 319 385 462 546 619 697 765
Colgate & Co.82 147 210 261 328 402 466 523 594 669

Scorers—Mr. Greenberg and Mr. Thornton. Umpire—Mr. Apt. Averages—Parke, Davis & Co., 153; Colgate & Co., 133 4-5.

FOURTH GAME.

INDIA RUBBER COMB COMPANY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Fliedner	1	2	7	109
Hillyer	1	2	7	108
Olson	1	4	5	134
Morton	3	2	5	145
Terhune	0	3	7	114
Total	6	13	31	610

COLGATE & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Barnes	4	2	4	164
Allen	1	4	5	134
Colgate	0	5	5	133
Ranson	3	4	3	158
Chrystal	2	3	5	136
Total	13	18	22	725

FRAMES.

I. R. C. Co...56 125 173 245 315 362 409 483 536 610
Colgate & Co.85 168 247 300 378 454 529 594 661 725

Scorer—Mr. Greenberg. Umpire—Mr. Dezzeller. Averages—India Rubber Comb Company, 122; Colgate & Co., 145.

The two games rolled in order to preserve individual averages, opposing teams having defaulted, are as follows:

FIRST GAME.

COLGATE & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Barnes	0	3	6	130
Allen	0	3	7	120
Ranson	1	4	5	130
Colgate	1	3	6	129
Chrystal	1	2	7	127
Total	4	15	31	636

FRAMES.

Colgate & Co.47 112 170 232 307 370 437 519 576 636

Average—Colgate & Co., 127 1-5. Scorer—Mr. Greenberg. Umpire—Mr. Bissell.

SECOND GAME.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mariager	0	3	7	111
Thornton	2	2	6	134
Ahearn	2	4	4	153
Fisner	1	5	4	148
Carr	1	1	8	108
Total	6	15	29	654

FRAMES.

P., D. & Co.65 114 191 253 318 397 477 532 594 654

Average—Parke, Davis & Co., 130. Scorer—Mr. Greenberg. Umpire—Mr. Bissell.

Two Games for Oxfords.

The Oxford Club and Midwoods played a postponed game in the Brooklyn interclub bowling tournament Friday night. Oxford won both games. The score:

FIRST GAME.

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinbugler	0	10	0	185
Hubbard	1	6	3	153
Clarkson	1	6	3	154
Johnson	2	3	5	146
Haviland	1	3	6	129
Total	5	28	17	767

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	1	4	5	143
Lee	2	5	3	154
Beard	3	6	1	191
Whittlesey	3	4	3	162
Fisher	0	7	3	157
Total	9	26	15	807

SECOND GAME.

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinbugler	1	5	4	142
Hubbard	2	5	3	159
Clarkson	1	6	3	157
Johnson	1	4	5	137
Haviland	4	2	4	163
Total	9	22	19	758

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	3	3	4	153
Lee	2	2	6	128
Beard	2	5	2	175
Whittlesey	3	4	3	156
Fisher	2	5	3	179
Total	13	19	18	791

TO GOVERN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Western Presidents of Universities Decide upon Rules.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Seven Presidents of leading universities of the Northwest held a conference at the Auditorium Hotel last evening and adopted resolutions embodying their ideas as to what action authorities of institutions of learning should take regarding football and athletics in general, and their conception of the scope of rules to govern games. The Presidents who took part in the session, were O. K. Adams of the University of Wisconsin, Chairman; Cyrus Northrup of the University of Minnesota; Henry Wade Rogers of the Northwestern University; Andrew S. Draper of the University of Illinois, James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago, and James H. Smart of Purdue University.

Rules adopted by the Presidents are as follows:

1. That each college and university that has not already done so, appoint a committee on college athletics who shall take general supervision of all athletic matters in their respective colleges or universities, and who shall have all responsibility of enforcing the college or university rules regarding athletics, and all intercollegiate sports.

2. No one shall participate in any game or athletic sports unless he be a bona-fide student doing full work in a regular or special course as defined in the curriculum of his college; and no person who has participated in any match game as a member of any college team shall be permitted to participate in any game as a member of any college team until he has been a matriculant in said college under the above conditions for a period of six months. This rule shall not apply to students who, having graduated at one college, shall enter another college for professional or graduate study.

3. That no person shall be admitted to any intercollegiate contest who received any gifts, remuneration, or pay for his services on a college team.

4. Any student of an institution who shall be pursuing a regular, prescribed resident, or graduate course within the institution, whether for an advanced degree in professional or graduate schools, may be permitted to play for a period of the minimum number of years required for securing the graduate or professional degree for which he is a candidate.

5. No person who has been employed in training a college team for intercollegiate contests will be allowed to participate in any intercollegiate contest as a member of any team which he has trained, and no professional athlete and no person who has ever been a member of any professional team shall ever play in any intercollegiate contest.

6. No student shall play in any game under an assumed name.

7. No student will be permitted to participate in any intercollegiate contest who is found by the Faculty to be deficient in any of his studies.

8. All games shall be played on grounds either owned or under the immediate control of both of the colleges participating in the contest, and all games shall be played under student management, and not under the control or patronage of any other corporation, association, or private individual.

9. The election of managers and Captains of teams of each college shall be subject to the approval of the Committee on Athletics.

10. College teams shall not engage in any games with professional teams nor with those representing so-called athletic clubs.

11. That before every intercollegiate contest a list of men proposed to play shall be presented by each team or teams to the other or others, certifying that all the members are entitled to play under the rules and conditions adopted. Such rules to be signed by the Registrar or Secretary. It shall be the duty of the Captain to enforce this rule.

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORTS.

—The boxing bouts between representatives of the Boston Athletic Association and the Chicago Athletic Club will be contested at Boston Jan. 19. Members of the Boston Athletic Association and guests only will be admitted to the contests. The sparrers will be: W. Hagan, Riverside Bicycle Club, vs. A. W. Crane, Chicago, 158 pounds; Joe J. Lynch, Cooper Social and Athletic Club, vs. W. C. Knepper, Chicago, 145 pounds; J. Donovan, East Boston, vs. E. H. Wood, Chicago, 145 pounds; P. Finnegan, East Boston, vs. E. Gerke, Chicago, 135 pounds; B. C. McArthur, Riverside B.C., vs. F. Britten, Chicago, 130 pounds; "Con" Hartigan vs. not picked, Chicago, 115 pounds; J. W. McArthur, Riverside B.C., vs. J. Lewis, Chicago, 115 pounds; L. Walsh, Lowell; C. Bennett, Boston, or Sullivan, Lawrence, vs. W. J. Kendall, Chicago, 105 pounds. Other specials are: C. Weldon, Lawrence, vs. W. W. Smith, Boston, 158 pounds; "Kid" Mulligan, Lowell, vs. H. H. Brady, Roxbury, 120 pounds; George Darrah, Charlestown, vs. J. Bolan, South Boston, 140 pounds.

—The annual tournament for the cup offered by the Boston Athletic Association and the New-York Racquet and Tennis Club for the amateur racquet championship of America will be held in the court of the New-York Racquet and Tennis Club, commencing Feb. 12. Entries will close Feb. 4, 1895, with E. Ira Montagne, Jr., Chairman Racquet and Tennis Committee, New-York Racquet and Tennis Club. An entrance fee of $5 must accompany each entry. Matches to be best of five games, each entry to play every other entry. During the two weeks immediately preceding this tournament the court will be open for practice to those having entered, subject to such arrangements as the committee may make. The cup mentioned above will be held each year by the club whose member has won the tournament for the year, but will never become the absolute property of any person or club.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Newark Rowing Club was held on Thursday evening in Reichle's Hall. The boathouse, which is now situated on the Harrison bank of the Passaic, opposite the city dock, has been floated and calked, and will be towed to its new mooring place at the foot of Filmore Street as soon as the foundation is completed, which will be in about one week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Michael A. Dougher; Vice Presidents—Michael T. Shine and James P. McGuinness; Recording Secretary—Lawrence A. Reilly; Financial Secretary—Thomas J. Sinnot; Treasurer—William F. Mullin; Trustees—James H. Davenport, William J. Cain, John Henry, Andrew Tuite, Francis P. Dunn; Captain—Matthew Quigley; Lieutenant—James F. Wilson; Log Keeper—John W. Gavin.

—The annual meeting of the Riverside Gun Club was held Friday night at Red Bank, N. J. The following officers were elected: President—John B. Bergen; Vice President—James Cooper, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer—John P. Cooper; Captain—Henry C. White; Lieutenant—William H. Little; Trustees—Edward M. Cooper, Millard F. Cornwell, and John Dey. The club has just joined the State League Shooting Association. The association has monthly shoots, in which five men from each team represented in the association are privileged to take part. Feb. 7 the Riversides will have a benefit entertainment in the Opera House, when "Only a Private," a military drama by local talent, will be presented.

—A collector of athletic statistics belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia announces that 1,112 football players represented eighteen leading colleges last year. Of this number Yale had 55, Pennsylvania 100, Princeton 95, and Lehigh 125. There was only one seriously injured, ten were temporarily disabled, and sixty-five were disabled for a week or so. The compiler says the information came from Faculties or officers of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the colleges.

—A discussion as to whether rowing was injurious has lead to a search among graduates of Oxford who took part in college races as to their experiences. In 40 races, from 1829 to 1869, 294 Oxford men rowed. Those who reported that they were benefited by rowing were 115 in number, the uninjured 162, and the injured 17. Medical directors say that if the system of training now in vogue had been used in the years mentioned the injured list would have been reduced.

—The Willet's Point Baseball Club has organized for the season of 1895, and intends putting a strong team in the field. They would like to hear from first-class amateur teams with a view to arranging Saturday and Sunday games. The season will extend from May 1 to Sept. 30. There is a first-class baseball field at Willet's Point, on the post parade ground. Address W. E. Abbott, Manager, or Harry C. Loinsen, Secretary, at Willet's Point.

—A pigeon-shooting match for $100 a side will take place at Oceanport, N. J., next Wednesday between Frank E. Heyer of Colt's Neck and Winfield S. Price of Oceanport. Each man will shoot at fifty birds. Heyer will stand at the twenty-five-yard mark and Price at thirty yards. The match will be governed by Hurlingham rules.

—Rosedale Boat Club of Hoboken will give its annual ball at Odd Fellows' Hall, 412 Washington Street, Hoboken, Thursday evening, Feb. 14. The Committee of Arrangements consists of A. Burfeud, R. L. Laurance, C. Rosenbaum, and J. Finn.

—The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club has purchased additional ground and will extend the links over the new property. The clubhouse is to be enlarged and refitted before next season opens.

—The Yale freshmen have elected Victor M. Taylor of this city President of the crew and Edward Sawyer of Dover, N. H., President of the baseball team.

—The second special pigeon sweepstakes of the New-Utrecht Gun Club will be shot at Woodlawn Park Wednesday, Jan. 23.

—University of Pennsylvania will not send a crew to Henley regatta this year, as was for a time contemplated.

JUNIOR EVENTS EXCLUDED.

National Association of Amateur Oarsmen Adopt New Rules.

The Executive Committee of the National Amateur Rowing Association decided at the annual meeting at the Hotel Marlborough last evening to hold the next regatta of the association at Saratoga. The dates will be selected later.

One of the most important rulings of the committee was the decision to have no more junior events at the national regattas. A rule defining a junior sculler was adopted, however, so that provincial associations can be guided in the classifications. The events selected to comprise the national regatta programme were as follows:

Single-scull shells—Senior and intermediate.
Pair-oared shells—Seniors.
Double-scull shells—Intermediate and senior.
Four-oared shells—Intermediate and senior.
Eight-oared shells—Intermediate and senior.

Classification rules were drawn and adopted as follows:

A junior sculler is one who has never won a race.

An intermediate sculler is one who has never been a winner of a senior or intermediate race.

A coxswain shall weigh not less than 105 pounds, and shall not be otherwise classified.

The following clause, bearing on the above definitions, was also adopted:

Competition between members of two clubs only are permitted without affecting their standing.

Treasurer Harvey K. Hinchman of Philadelphia tendered his resignation, but the committee refused to accept it, and requested him to reconsider the matter.

The association has never had an official flag, and when the subject was introduced at a preliminary meeting of the oarsmen on Friday evening it was received with much favor. Last evening the subject came up for official action, and a pennant was adopted. It was decided to always have the width two-thirds of the length, and the centre stripe of blue, bearing the letters "N. A. A. O." in white. The outer stripes will be of red. The original flag, made to display at the meeting, has been secured by the Atalanta Boat Club of this city.

The meeting was attended by the following: President Henry W. Garfield of Albany, Vice President Charles Catlin of Chicago, Treasurer Harvey K. Hinchman of Philadelphia, Secretary Frederick R Fortmeyer of this city, Julius D. Mahr of this city, Conrad Behrens of Philadelphia, William C. Jupp of Detroit, R. H. Pelton of Brooklyn, Theodore Van Raden of this city, Walter Stimpson of Cambridgeport, Mass.; Oscar P. Schmidt of Washington, and James R. Doyle of Boston.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Bowling.—Montauk Wheelmen vs. Columbia Wheelmen, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Annual dinner of the Passaic Boat Club, at the Arena, Thirty-first Street.

Special meeting of New-York Yacht Club.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Bowling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 331 Bowery; Brooklyn inter-club tournament.

Meeting of American Yacht Club.

Annual meeting of St. George Athletic Club, Sixteenth Street, near Third Avenue.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Bowling.—Tourist Cyclers vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Paterson; Castle Point Wheelmen vs. Atalantas, at Newark; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.

Reception of Metropolis Wheelmen, at 146 West Twenty-fifth Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Manhattan Bicycle Club, at Rahway; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.

Meeting of Jockey Club, 8 P. M.

Meeting of Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, at Astor House, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Bowling.—Kings County vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Columbia Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Republican Club League.

Ryan-Dempsey glove contest, at Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, 8 P. M.

Reception of Harlem Wheelmen, at Lenox Lyceum.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Skating championship at Newburg, N. Y.

Opening National Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

Glove contests at Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 198 Church Street.

Practicing for Skating Races.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Skating and ice yachting is now the order of things for Orange Lake. The recent thaw and rain, succeeded by a cold snap, has made the ice excellent, and the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club has called its regatta for Monday next. There will probably be three races if wind is favorable.

Harley Davidson of Canada has arrived and is in practice for the national skating races Saturday next. He and "Joe" Donoghue have been practicing together to-day at the lake.

Maplewood Gun Club Shoot.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 12.—The Maplewood Gun Club held its monthly sport this afternoon. In the badge contest J. Warren Smith won, with 25 straight birds. In Class B the winner was D. W. Van Iderstine, 20 birds, and C. Edward Reeves won in class C, with 17 birds.

Orange Whist Players Win.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 12.—The Orange Whist Club last night defeated the Elizabeth Athletic Club at the former's rooms in a match game of whist by six tricks, with a total of 1,406 tricks. Eighteen boards were played.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:23|Sun sets...4:55|Moon sets...A. M. 8:07

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:54	9:24	2:40	3:11
Governors Island	9:14	9:50	3:10	3:48
Hell Gate	11:07	11:43	4:38	5:16

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) JAN. 14.		
Iroquois, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 15.		
Elbe, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Venezuela, Antwerp	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Montevideo	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.		
Claribel, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, Windward Islands	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	6:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 17.		
Norwegian, Glasgow	......	......
Santiago, Nassau	......	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 18.		
Yemassee, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) Jan. 13.—Achilles, Gibraltar, Dec. 28; Critic, Dundee, Dec. 29; Fulda, Genoa, Jan. 3; La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 5; Norfolk, Gibraltar, Dec. 25; Ptolemy, Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 18.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.—Allianca, Colon, Jan. 6; Colorado, Hull, Dec. 31; Mohawk, London, Jan. 3; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 8; Seneca, Havana, Jan. 10; Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 4.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.—Ailsa, Port Limon, Jan. 6; Lepanto, Antwerp, Dec. 31; Victoria, Gibraltar, Jan. 1.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8; City of Washington, Havana, Jan. 12; Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 1; Edam, Rotterdam, Jan. 5; Lydian Monarch, London, Jan. 1; Slavonia, Havre, Jan 3.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Jan. 12.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Paris, Watkins, Southampton Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Cienfuegos Jan. 2, via Nassau, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:14 A. M.

SS Weser, (Ger.,) Burosse, Bremen Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Jan. 5, via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to V. H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:42 A. M.

SS Palermo, (Ger.,) Schamberg, Santos Dec. 17, via Rio de Janeiro, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Christie, Glasgow Dec. 29, with mdse. to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKenzie, Philadelphia Jan. 11, in ballast to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Bark Alice M. Claridge, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dill, Montevideo 44 ds., with mdse. to Baring Brothers—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Herbert Fuller, (of Harrington,) Nash, Rosario 63 ds., with hides to Baring Brothers—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Wallace B. Flint, Pearsons, Colombo, Alloppy, 98 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Flint & Co.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Robinson, London Dec. 30, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 2:38 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., NE, fresh breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Aurania, for Liverpool; La Champagne, for Havre; Scandia, for Hamburg; Galileo, for Liverpool; Panama, for Bordeaux; Adirondack, for Kingston, &c.; Yumuri, for Havana and Mexican ports; Maasdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Mississippi, for London; Furnessia, for Glasgow; City of Augusta, for Savannah; Beacon Light, for Dover, for orders; El Norte, for New-Orleans; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Columbia, for West Point, Va.; Louisiana, for New-Orleans; Comal, for Galveston and Key West; Brillian, for Dover, for orders.

Spoken.

Bark Auguste, (Ger.,) Capt. Bothe, from New-York Dec. 20 for London, was spoken Jan. 6 in lat. 48 N, long. 26 W

Bark William Hales, from New-Orleans for New-York, was spoken Jan. 11 in lat. 38 25, long. 74 28.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Jan. 20, 1895, or at the first favorable opportunity, Light Vessel No. 45 will be withdrawn for repairs from her station, about 2⅝ miles ESE of Winter Quarter Shoal, and temporarily replaced by Relief Light Vessel No. 9. Relief Light Vessel No. 9 will show a fixed red-reflector light, and during thick or foggy weather the fog signal will be a bell struck by hand. The vessel has two masts, schooner-rigged, but differs from Light Vessel No. 45 in having a short bowsprit and a red hoop-iron day mark at each masthead, (instead of at the main-mast only.) The hull is red, but has only "9" in white on each quarter. Light Vessel No. 45 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Jan. 10.

SS Salier, Capt. Peterman, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, from New-York Dec. 22, arr. at Swinemunde Jan. 9.

SS Hamilton, (Br.,) Capt. Skrimshire, from New-York Dec. 30, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from New-York Dec. 29, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Dalton (Br.) sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

SS Linda, (Br.,) Capt. Sawyer, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, sld. from Santos for New-York yesterday.

SS Powhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New-York Dec. 10, arr. at Venice Jan. 9.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Leboeuf, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

SS New-York, Capt. Jamison, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

SS Baumwoll, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuldt, from New-York, via Genoa, arr. at Naples to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York Dec. 29, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) from New-York Jan. 5 for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth, from Palermo Jan. 5 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Jan. 1, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as good chambermaid and seamstress; many years' best city references; willing to wait on lady; care of wardrobe; very willing and obliging. B. V., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a capable woman as experienced chambermaid and seamstress; understands both thoroughly; city references; or help wait on a lady. M. R., 20 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced chambermaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. M. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city reference; no cards. 234 West 35th St., first flight up, rear house.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent French girl as chambermaid or maid for young ladies; do plain sewing; first-class city references. N., 457 6th Av.; ring Bell 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as light chambermaid and nurse; no children under three years; good references. L., 326 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectful young American girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. Mrs. Bages, 203 East 33d St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced chambermaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in the pantry; two years' first-class city reference. 208 West 54th St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young Protestant woman; willing to assist with other work; in private family; best city reference. S. S., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; or would do housework; willing and obliging; city reference. M. M., 329 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl in private family as chambermaid; do plain sewing or assist with waiting; first-class city reference. G. K., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city reference; no cards. 234 West 35th St., first flight up, rear house.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; three years' city reference. 184 East 64th St., third bell, left side.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 437 West 48th St.; ring Duffy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with washing or waiting in private family; first-class references. E. D., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference. L. L., 405 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Call at present employer's, 15 West 39th St., Monday, from 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; best city references from last place. M. C., Box 325, 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can sew nicely or be generally useful. A. T., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or wait on lady if necessary; best city reference. 301 East 38th St. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; good references. M. S., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. M. Kurz, 334 East 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Three years' reference. 117 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and FINE SEWING.—Has best city reference. 235 West 19th St., Room 12.

CHAMBERMAID and WASHING.—234 West 31st St.; Gleason's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class references. 58 West 93d St., basement.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By colored girl; city reference. 205 West 61st St., Jackson's bell.

Cooks.

COOK, (Professed.)—By expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls together; one good cook and baker; first-class laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. E. W., 308 West 16th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook for city or country where kitchenmaid is kept; four years' best city reference; can be seen at last employer's; wages, $35. Call, after 12 o'clock, 101 East 40th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; New-York and Boston reference; last employer can be seen. 807 9th Av. Cullen.

COOK.—By young woman as private family cook and laundress; excellent city reference; understands the business in all branches. 209 East 89th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; excellent on meats, soups; excellent baker and pastry maker; ices, creams, desserts; best references. Mary, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a young Protestant Scotchwoman, who is a splendid cook; willing to do little washing; city or country; best reference. 212 West 27th St., store.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; with or without kitchenmaid; understands her business thoroughly. L., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to plain washing; best city references. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; with or without kitchenmaid; understands her business thoroughly. L., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young Protestant girl as good plain cook in private family; willing and competent; city reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soups, fish, all meats, game, desserts; good baker; city or country; good reference. 209 East 28th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; no objection to country; first-class references. 1,052 3d Av.; ring bell once.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By neat, respectable West Indian girl as good plain cook and do plain washing; best of references. Call, all week, at 218 West 62d St.; ring Joseph's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all branches; no objection to leave city; best reference; wages, $30 to $35. H., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 426 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—First-class; by the day or month; thoroughly understands French and English dishes; highest reference. 1,322 Broadway, Herald Square, second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged German as cook and laundress in private American family; city reference. Imbach, 249 East 56th St., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman in a private family; thoroughly experienced in all branches; the best of city reference. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; best references can be had; no objection to country; wages, $30 to $35. Call, for two days, at 429 West 41st St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook and to assist with washing or general housework in small family; fully competent; good reference. Call, Monday, 245 East 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good family cook and laundress; good city reference. 123 West 24th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as thoroughly-competent cook; best city references. 649 3d Av.; Ward's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, 706 3d Av., 44th and 45th Sts.

COOK.—By a competent person as cook; soups, entrées, and desserts; good reference. S. M., 250 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook; good city reference; good baker; no washing. R. R., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class colored woman cook; gets up dinners and lunches; best reference. 9 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; best references; private family. 545 East 134th St.; Lundgren's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. C. M., 110 East 41st St., two days.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of references. C. M., 110 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly-competent cook; best city references. 649 3d Av.; Ward's bell.

COOK.—By French girl as cook; does not speak English. D. Hourcade, care of Bernadou, 135 West 27th St., Room 5.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; best city reference; wages, $40. 25 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references. 19 West 57th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK, (Professed.)—By expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recomended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, (Swede;) competent to take full charge; do large parties in style; economical manager; private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference. K. K., 666 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook or laundress by the day or week. Call, for two days, at 313 East 48th St., care Higgins, third floor, front.

COOK.—By young woman in private family; excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference; wages, $20 to $25. M. R., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands French and German cooking in all branches; best reference; lady can be seen. 915 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and laundress or general housework; in private family; good reference. E. F., 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; private family; no objection to plain washing; excellent city references; American cook. E. C., 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; with or without kitchenmaid; understands her business thoroughly. L., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Professed; by an expert Englishwoman; take charge of dinner and lunch parties; marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. F. C. C., 105 West 117th St.

COOK.—First-class.—By young woman; understands all kinds of cooking; by the day or week; best city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as experienced cook and laundress for a small family; personal reference. E. W., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; first-class reference. Call, two days, at 470 2d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and washer; good city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook and to assist with washing; good reference. Call, two days, 365 West 52d St., Murray's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class restaurant cook; dinner or order cooking; a good carver. Call, two days, at 575 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; best city references. 237 East 29th St., Hackenson's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; makes fine entrées, desserts; in refined family; wages $25 to $30. 238 East 56th St., first floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By young Scotchwoman as cook; will do the washing and ironing of a small family; best city reference given. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; first-class; would assist with washing; best reference. 355 West 47th St., Cunningham's bell.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—City or country; best city reference. 426 3d Av., third floor, back.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; thoroughly competent; best reference. 121 East 94th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. C. M., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. 110 East 4th St., two days.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an English Protestant young woman; would make herself useful in private family; is a good plain cook; five years' city references; lady can be seen. Address, by letter only, Leemon, 235 East 28th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a smart young woman to go out by the day washing or ironing; good housecleaner; city reference. Mrs. Fagan, 313 East 24th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day or week; good laundress; no objection to cleaning; good city reference. 421 West 56th St. Mrs. Riley.

DAY'S WORK.—By young Swedish woman to work by day; good laundress; or will do any other work; best reference. 205 East 38th St., top floor. Nilson.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing or cleaning. 247 West 29th St., basement.

Dressmakers.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter, accustomed to fine trade, desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal references. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian; competent and reliable, with first-class city reference; will go out by the day or take work at home; tailor suits, street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligé, made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; original designs in fancy waists and jackets; latest Parisian styles in skirts; ball and reception gowns made at short notice; at home or out by day; terms, $3. Mme. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, altering, repairing; children's dresses. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits stylishly made at reasonable prices; latest Parisian styles; dresses remodeled equal to new; also competent person by day; references. French Dressmaker, 765 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Very exact and stylish; now disengaged; perfect fitter; tailor-made and evening suits, from $5; references. Modiste, Box 355 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced, competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French lady; understanding thoroughly dressmaking in all its branches; by the day or at home; work guaranteed; references. Mme. Noel, 249 West 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish dressmaker wishes few more customers by day; $1.75; perfect fitter; Taylor system used; best references. Miss M., care Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaking establishment will make dresses at half price during January and February; will go out by day. A. D., 270 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker by day; reduced prices; unexceptionable reference; remodeling evening dresses a specialty. L. W., 985 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wants a few more customers home or by the day. Dressmaker's bell, 201 West 88th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By good dressmaker; thorough family seamstress; $1.25 per day; personal references. Mrs. Stamm, 211 West 13th St.

DRESMAKER.—Excellent fitter, fast sewer, wants sewing in or out of city, at moderate price; excellent reference. M., 134 West 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker wants work by day or at home; terms reasonable; late with Egan. Dressmaker, 119 East 24th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class Parisian dressmaker; $2.50 per day; references. Isabelle, 140 West 66th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced colored dressmaker at home or out; $1 a day and car fare. 686 8th Av. M. M.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker by day or take work home; terms, $1.50; tailor-made suits, $5. Dressmaker, 1,224 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class Parisian dressmaker wishes more work; 2.50 day; references. Isabelle, 140 West 66th St.

DRESSMAKING.—Fine walking and evening dresses made reasonable; thorough dressmaker; by the day; highest reference. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

INFANTS' OUTFITS MADE TO ORDER AT home or by the day; also children's dresses; hand embroidering done first-class. E. Muth, 809 6th Av.

WALKING AND EVENING DRESSES MADE reasonably; theatrical, misses' dancing dresses specialty; also first-class dressmaker; by the day. 1,322 Broadway, second bell, near 34th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By highly-educated, competent North German; teaches children and takes entire charge; American family; best references. B., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well-educated French Protestant; entire charge of children; good seamstress; speaks no English; references. D., 314 West 35th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated American German young woman; nursery governess; in private family where intelligence and faithfulness would be appreciated; no objection to leave city; excellent city reference. Nursery Governess, 356 West 33d St.

Housekeepers.

A.—A.—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Position desired by one who is qualified for such work; references. E. K., 92 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged American woman as housekeeper; city or country; where there are one or more servants kept; nine years' reference. Call or address, all week, 305 East 89th St., ground floor, west side.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do housework or chamberwork in private family; three years in last place. Mrs. Smith, 131 Washington Place.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable Protestant girl to do general housework or as chambermaid and waitress. 421 West 45th St., Henderson's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant woman to do general housework in small private family; willing and obliging; good reference. K., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework; good bread and biscuit maker; excellent laundress; city or country; good reference. 1,142 2d Av., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swiss girl, speaks French, to do housework in private family. 108 West 63d St.; care of Mr. Sthali.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do light housework, plain washing, and ironing. 318 East 59th St., ground floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced person to do kitchenwork and assist chef; also first-class woman cook. 204 East 45th St., care of Schillinger.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; willing and obliging; city references. 234 East 46th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—English; to one lady; understands her duties thoroughly; excellent packer and traveler; best reference; wages, $25; only ladies requiring a thorough maid need apply. Address, for two days, L. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID—BUTLER.—By young French couple; wife as maid; good dressmaker; man butler or valet; no objection to travel; best references. B., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young German, speaking French and English; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best city reference. 434 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Frenchwoman, just arrived, as lady's maid; good dressmaker and hat trimmer; speaks no English. A. B., 278 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker, excellent packer; no objections to leave the city; good reference. S. J., 20 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; city reference. M. O., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person speaking no English; very good seamstress. Simon, 106 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant girl; good seamstress; best city reference. A. L., 108 West 29th St.

MAID.—By French maid; first-class dressmaker, milliner; used to travel on sea; advertiser thoroughly capable; best city references. O. C., 1,018 6th Av.

MAID.—By French girl as maid to growing children; wait on lady; do sewing; or as nurse; good reference. 387 7th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; excellent shirts and collars; thoroughly understands laces, flannels, and all branches of laundry work; first-class personal city references. 33 Amsterdam Av., second floor, two days.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress by the day; thoroughly understands her business; can make flannels look like new; five years' reference from her present employer. 140 West 62d St., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl; first-class shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; willing to assist in a little chamberwork; good city reference. 155 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in a private family; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress in small family; would assist with other work; city or country; good reference. 136 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in American family; would assist with other work; city or country; good reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist in chamberwork in American family; good city reference. M. B., Box 112 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as thoroughly-competent laundress by the day; can furnish first-class city references. 587 8th Av., Love's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; over eight years best city reference. Address, for two days, M. D., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young, respectable girl, lately landed, as laundress in small family. 241 West 46th St., Maher's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. J. B., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant woman as first-class laundress; city or country; city reference. 27 Cottage Place.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; no other work; city or country; best city reference. P. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—An experienced laundress wants washing; 50 cents a dozen. Smith, 110 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by the day or week; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference. Can be seen, for two days, 164 West 36th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young North of Ireland Protestant as experienced nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; ring Hitherington's bell.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, competent North German; (Hanoverian;) understands kindergarten; in first-class family; best references. S. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; devoted in sickness; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages $25. 157 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By a young French, Protestant girl, just arrived from Europe; can teach the children first lessons; can be highly recommended. A. B., 108 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, first-class nurse; capable; entire charge from birth; devoted in sickness; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $25. 157 East 52d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined North German; understands kindergarten; to children not under three years; in first-class American family; best references. S. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant young girl to take care one or two children; can give good reference. A. A., 108 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy girl; capable of taking entire charge from birth; long city references. 1,042 3d Av., 61st and 62d Sts., picture store.

NURSE.—An experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent, refined North German as nurse to one or two children; plain sewing; best city reference. 13 East 108th St., Marymonet's bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference; will call if so desired. S. E. D., 119 West 41st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a refined, competent, monthly nurse, with diploma; best families only; references. 520 3d Av., Bell 1.

NURSE.—By a French girl to take care of children; good reference; no objection to the country. 409 West 45th St., care of Mrs. Quelet.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a young German girl as nurse in private family; lately landed; can speak little English. L. E., 18 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By young Scotch girl as nurse; good plain sewer; good reference. Jennie, 167 East 37th St.

NURSE.—As nurse girl and to do plain sewing in private family. Susan Deboe, 109 East 89th St.

NURSE.—By a young French nurse for growing children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

WET NURSE.—By young American woman as wet nurse. 302 East 49th St., top floor.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent servant; and assist the butler; or as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

PARLORMAID.—By parlormaid, or will do waiting in private family; city references. 13 West 9th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a very competent Protestant woman; can do all kinds of sewing, hairdressing, and up-stairs work; willing to wait on lady or growing children. Call, two days, 649 3d Av., Miller's bell; no cards.

SEAMSTRES.—By competent seamstress and maid to young ladies or grown children; understands dressmaking; will assist with chamberwork; good reference. Schears, 303 East 69th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young Norwegian widow, as seamstress in private family; understands dressmaking; references. E. A., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with and finish after dressmaker; in private families; operates; also neat hand sewer; city reference. B., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and LADY'S MAID.—By French young lady; knows a little English; as seamstress and lady's maid in private family; good references; write. 142 West 17th St.; bakery.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress and chambermaid or assist with children; will be found willing and obliging. 582 3d Av.; ring dressmaker's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—Wants more customers by day; remodeling children's clothes a specialty; terms reasonable. Seamstress, care of Mrs. Knouse, 115 West 62d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week; understands cutting and fitting; can give references. Mrs. P. Black, 556 Grand St., Brooklyn, E. D.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; good hand on children's dresses. 318 West 49th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Present employer (lady) wishes to place thoroughly-reliable and desirable servant, who has lived with her for three years. Call, Monday, at 255 Madison Av.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. 192 East 76th St., Mullen's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced; town or country. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

Miscellaneous.

A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG FRENCHWOMAN will take reading or conversational classes; young ladies or little girls; would read aloud. M., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

GERMAN LADY desires more private pupils; painting, music, and languages; terms reasonable. H. H. C., Griffon Hotel, 19 West 9th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish movement to ladies at their own homes by expert Swedish masseuse; terms, $1.50. Mrs. Hansen, 104 West 42d St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 209 East 42d St., Room 18, supplies stenographers, matrons, housekeepers, companions; capable servants.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a young woman as stenographer and typewriter; good longhand writer. Miss Gaar, 356 West 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, accurate; also position for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets fitted, altered, and made over; rugs mended, curtains made; also other upholstery work; moderate prices; first-class references. Caldwell, 106 West 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife is excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have the best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York; city or country. H. R., 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a young, intelligent Englishman; butler or valet; thoroughly understands care of silver, china, wines, decorating tables; can take full charge of parties; take good care of gentleman's wardrobe; understands packing, shaving, traveling; recommended by leading families. F. C. B., 338 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English and German; competent and experienced man; in private family; will care for parlor floor and make himself generally useful; best city references. G. L., 491 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Protestant man; 12 years' best city references; wages no object; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his duties; strictly temperate. J. N., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—SEAMSTRESS.—By man and wife as butler and seamstress; assist light chamberwork; good dressmaker; both are experienced and obliging; first-class city reference. M. C., 400 West 20th St., top floor.

BUTLER and VALET or VALET.—By a neat, steady, and competent young Englishman; references very satisfactory; disengaged Tuesday, Jan. 15. G. H. W., The Knickerbocker, 247 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-experienced young Englishman; where parlormaid or second man is kept; tall and good appearance; good valet; leaving through family going to Europe; first-class personal reference. H. D., 1,020 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; good valet; expert at silver and table decorating; age, 40; height, 6 feet; first-class references. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler; understands all branches; height, 5 feet 10 inches; three years' good references from last place. J. M., care of Martin, 1,326 Broadway.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER.—By an honest, sober man; English; would attend to his duties; age, 35; city or country; reference. Butler, care of Lang, Railroad Av., Hackensack, N. J.

BUTLER.—Lady would be glad to place her butler, whom she has had for the past three years; excellent butler and valet; neat. Jaffray, Box 290 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss in private family; understands his business; competent in every respect; honest, sober, willing, obliging; best references. J. F., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady going South wishes to find a place for her first-class butler; willing and obliging; single; age, 38. A. B., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; sober and willing; full charge of dining-room floor; best of references; good valet. G. G., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; thoroughly competent and obliging; first-class city reference. G. C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By competent young Frenchman in small private family; good Paris and city references. J., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent, first-class butler; private family; understands his business in all branches; very best city reference. L. G., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference; last employer can be seen. G., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Private family; age, 31; thoroughly competent in all duties; where parlor maid is kept; first-class city references. 349 West 36th St., care O'Neill.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an Englishman; age, 26; height, 5 feet 11 inches; can furnish first-class references from former and last employers. Mason, 135 West 62d St.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference; last employer can be seen. G., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss in private family; understands his business; competent in every respect; honest, sober, willing, obliging; best references. J. F., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By man and wife; German; thoroughly competent; speak English and French; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; good valet; expert at silver and table decorating; age, 40; height, 6 feet; first-class references. "Donly," 232 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; by Frenchman; speaks English; with best city references; two years in last place. P. B., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly competent; town or country. A. B. C., care of Hochster, 112 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a respectable colored man as butler; private family; fully competent; good city references. J. W. T., Box 193 Times.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; the man as butler and wife as cook; good references. E. M., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—Man as butler; wife as good cook; understands all kinds of pastry; good references. K. K., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young German; city or country. Butler, 244 West 32d St., second floor.

BUTLER.—By experienced, steady man; sober and obliging; has first-class city reference. M. C., 400 West 20th St., top floor.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly-trained Englishman; good appearance and address; unquestionable reference. C. Gower, 255 4th Av.

BUTLER.—English; in a good private family; excellent waiter; has the best of city references. W. P., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; is willing and obliging; can give best city reference. E. B., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman, with best of city references. Willing, Box 294 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Englishman; thoroughly experienced; trustworthy; good reference; age 34. L., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good city references. E. B., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family; understands his duties; best city references. J. Bar, 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; single-handed; very willing and obliging; first-class city references. M.M., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in private family; understands his duties; best references from last employer. J. F. Bar, 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; personal references. C. M. C., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Well experienced; age, 28; height, 5 feet 10 inches; English; well recommended; good valet. L. T., 749 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a competent man; age, 29; single; sober and honest; present and former employers can be seen. M. C., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; in a good private family; excellent waiter; has the best of city references. Butler, 217 East 47th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By a second man with good experience; good valet. L. F., care of Foster, 749 6th Av.

BUTLER.—French; arrived few months ago; in private family; good references. G. G., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly-trained Englishman; good appearance and address, with unquestionable reference. C. Gower, 255 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young German; city or country. Butler, 244 West 32d St., second floor.

BUTLER.—Experienced and trustworthy; height, 5 feet 11 inches; age 40. T. C., 143 West 46th St.

BUTLER.—By Japanese butler in private family; city reference. N. Y., Box 173 Times.

BUTLER.—In private family; middle-aged; good city reference; English. R. S., 38 West 64th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age, 30; first-class references. G. L. Coles, 256 West 39th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or FOREMAN.—By an A1 horseman; tandem and four-horse driver. Expert, 20 West 14th St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable, trustworthy man as coachman; fifteen years in last place; present employer can be seen. J. D., 5 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; middle age; good reference; city or country. M. F. Carroll, 183 Court St., Brooklyn.

[illegible]N.—By young colored man; generally useful; very neat. P. Jones, Dakota Stable, 75th St., Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Experienced in handling colts and road horses; city or country; reference. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Danish; single; steady position; good reference. Kuhl, 636 East 142d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver and stylish appearance; first-class city references; employers can be seen. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man; understands his business thoroughly; sober, honest, and industrious; best city references, written and personal; city or country. W., 330 West 70th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of fine road and carriage horses; willing and obliging; strictly sober; city or country; first-class references; English; age, 36; married. F. W., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Disengaged in few days; lady turning horses out; thorough groom and driver; strictly sober, honest, reliable; highest references, written and personal. Coachman, 49 West 57th St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his coachman; single; Protestant; best city references; last and former employers can be seen. Call, two days, at 137 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 35; medium size; also experienced in breaking and handling of colts and road horses; city or country; references. F. H., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; age, 35; married; understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; one who understands the hunter or the trotter as well as the carriage horse; is competent to take charge of any private establishment; twenty years' best city reference. James, 229 East 83d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; strictly sober; age 35; good appearance; first-class, stylish city driver; thoroughly understands business in all branches; 11 years' first-class city reference from last employer. Brans's bell, 898 3d Av.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Trustworthy, sober, reliable; long experience; thorough groom; careful driver; care of steam, furnaces, windows, sidewalk; first-class city and country references. Reliable, 990 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Useful for gentleman; country; single; young Scotchman; eighteen months in this country; sober, honest, obliging; last employer can be seen for reference. D. McDonald, care Mrs. Longada, 207 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; stylish, neat, and thoroughly understands duties, and be generally useful; first-class reference. P. Jones, Dakota Stable, 75th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young single man in the country to take care of a gentleman's place; understands horses and carriages; best references. D. W., care of A. Furstnau, 323 West 47th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly experienced in the care of horses and in all stable duties; married; without family; first-class references. A. B., 161 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good and careful driver; sober and honest; Englishman. A. C., 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By one who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class references; married; no incumbrance. J. D., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; best reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. P. Clarke, 241 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—I wish to procure a place for my coachman; has served me faithfully for ten years; can recommend him in every way. T., 650 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; Swede; thirteen years' references from last employer; willing and obliging; city or country. J. S., Robert Curry, 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By thoroughly-reliable married man; fully understands his business; city or country; very best personal references. Casey, care McDonald, 204 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend for sobriety, honesty, and capability; careful city driver. J., 333 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman whom he can confidently recommend to any person requiring his service. E. S., 240 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man as coachman; has best of city references, from three to five years, from last employer. Call or address, two days, D. E. I., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; best reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. P. Clarke, 241 East 42d St.

COACHMAN and GENERALLY USEFUL.—By an Englishman; medium size; good appearance; the best of references. Yorkshireman, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By thoroughly-reliable married man; fully understands his business; city or country; very best personal references. Casey, care McDonald, 204 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced driver of tandem and four; good rider; best references from here and abroad; city or country. Trustworthy, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man; age 35; stylish driver; understands his business in every particular; 12 years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman, lately landed, as coachman; smart appearance; stylish driver; strictly temperate; first-class reference; city or country. H. Marston, 999 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class man; thoroughly understands horses, harness, carriages, making up of stable; country preferred; best references from former and last employer. P.K., 626 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By married German; 38 years; fully understands greenhouse, vegetable, or ornamental gardening; also general care of private place and care of stock; twelve years with best of American families; best of references. R. L., care of Siebrecht & Wadley, 5th Av. and 37th St.

GARDENER.—Married; Scotch; no incumbrance; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; wife a good butter maker; also raising chickens; have had some large places; a place without glass not excepted; best reference. M. S., Box 37, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—English; thoroughly understands the culture of cut flowers, stove and greenhouse plants, vines, &c., and the general care of gentleman's place; married; one child; good references. F. W. G., Woodhaven P. O., L. I.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; no children; large experience; growing plants, orchids, grapes, peaches, vegetables; care of lawns, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; disengaged; reference. Gardener, 2[illegible] Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a Scotchman; married; no family; thoroughly understands green houses, farm, and garden; wife good cook or buttermaker; over twenty years' good references. T. H., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By a reliable, trustworthy, single man as foreman on truck farm; capable of taking full charge of gentleman's place; best written and personal references. Gardener, care of Mrs. McVay, 206 9th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his work; also the care of trotter; can ride well; first-class reference. W. P., 16 West 18th St.

GROOM or STABLEMAN.—Thoroughly understands the care horses, harness, carriages; reference from last place. M. C., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By young Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; sober and obliging; best city reference. J. Dunseith, 307 West 48th St.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—City or country; good reference. Private stable, 152 East 55th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman, lately arrived in this country; speaks no English; private family; wages no object. G. T., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By young Englishman; thorough valet; understands his duties; willing and obliging; city references. H. B., 905 6th Av.

SECOND MAN.—English; age, 26; height, 5 feet 9; total abstainer; understands his duties; good references. F. Sparks, 43 West 35th St.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; understands waiting on table and housework; best city reference. Frank, Box 310, Stapleton, S. I.

SECOND MAN.—By young colored man; no objection to job; excellent city and other references. R. Pitter, 212 West 48th St.

SECOND OR USEFUL MAN.—Four years' personal reference; city or country; English. H. C. M., 203 East 38th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman in a private family; city references. Edward Tinson, 152 East 39th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; American; thoroughly understands the care of brasses, silver, windows, steam, and other furnaces; best reference. Frank, Box 292 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands steam and other furnaces; all kinds of housework; seven years' city personal reference from last place. Reliable, Box 360 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Neat and respectable; good horseman in every particular; sober and obliging; small wages; references. D., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By a Swedish couple together; wife as first-class cook; man as useful man; willing and obliging; best of references. Mrs. Cronvell, 302 West 46th St.

USEFUL MAN or SECOND MAN.—In the house; by a young man lately landed; six months' city reference. H. R., 16 East 27th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a sober, industrious Swede, married, as general useful man; can manage horses. Charles Helin, Post Office Box 50, New-York.

USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's place; 28; good all-round man; references. Coughlin, 634 East 14th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a first-class, trustworthy man of many years' experience, who thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; a good traveling servant, who has traveled considerably; an invalid gentleman or bachelor in apartments not objected to; single; English; age, 34; Protestant; personal recommendations will be gladly given; disengaged. W. W., 54 East 41st St.

VALET or COMPANION.—To young or elderly gentleman; highest testimonials; willing to travel or go to country place. J. N., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—An experienced young man, having a few spare hours, would attend a gentleman morning or evenings; references. Frank, present employer's, 173 5th Av.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER

Appreciation.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Full many a jest is made of him
In Winter time and Summer;
But let me state,
I think him great—
The man they call the plumber.

For when the ice was in the pipes—
Bewailed by everybody,
And there was no
Desired flow
Of water for the toddy,

He came—the plumber—in his might;
His hand oped wide the throttle;
We drank his health
And wished him wealth,
And he drank—half a bottle!

Its Fit Place.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Tommy," said Mr. Figg, sternly, "I hung a motto in your room to the effect that little boys should be seen and not heard."

"Yes, Sir."

"I find that it has disappeared."

"Yes, Sir."

"What did you do with it?"

"I—I took it down to the deef an' dumb orphan asylum."

Her Mercenary Spirit.

From The Boston Transcript.

She—I think highly of you, Harry, but why will you persist in asking me to marry you? You konw that you have never been able to support even yourself, and all your friends say that you never will.

He—And to think that you should be mercenary—you, whom I have ever regarded as far above all sordid considerations!

A Surrender.

From The Washington Star.

"He's no longer a good Populist," was the indignant exclamation. "He has backslid."

"How do you know?"

"He was heard to remark that the institutions of this country might be worse."

Crushed by the Cook.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mrs. Houser (to applicant for a place)—Can you cook?

Bridget—I always let the fire do that, mum.

Experience.

From Brooklyn Life.

Friend—I suppose the doctors in your town know all about malaria.

Suburbanite—They ought to. They all have it.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Valets.

VALET.—By experienced Japanese; speaks three languages; as valet and cook in gentleman's apartment; best personal city reference. Satu, Box 207 Times.

VALET.—Englishman, well educated, as valet and attendant; good references from present employer, who can be seen personally. B., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—To an invalid or sporting gentleman; thoroughly understands his business in every branch; English; first-class city reference. W. W., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By good, steady man for hotel, restaurant, or club; would go outside of New-York. T. L., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT and USEFUL COMPANION.—By young man, with professionel experience, to gentleman ill or nervous; speaks North German and English; would travel; best references from New-York and Philadelphia. Advertiser, 1,603 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Penn.

ATTENDANT VALET and NURSE.—By an Englishman; 35; willing and obliging; highest New-York physicians' references. B. A., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AGE 24, PLUMBER and gas fitter by trade, also very handy with carpenter's tools, would like position as handy man in large hotel, factory, or estate; town or city. E. M., care of Mrs. Dreeke, 663 6th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—$16; young man, (28;) has seven years' practical experience double-entry bookkeeping; best city reference. McGowan, 114 St. Felix St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—17; respectable; to assist butler; in private family; good reference; city or country; willing, neat, obliging. J. B., 25 West 44th St.

DRIVER.—By young Swede as driver in private family; city or country; best of references. V. O., 420 West 49th St., in grocery store.

DRIVER, &c.—By a boy, 16, a place with doctor as driver and to do office work; best personal reference. 26 West 32d St.

FARMER.—American, twenty years' experience, would like position on gentleman's place; wife first-class buttermaker; references. Franklin, 82 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

HELPER.—A place as helper in a private stable; good references. 37 Great Jones St.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish-movement cure, by expert scientific masseur; highest references given; terms moderate. Masseur, care of Hansen, 104 West 42d St.

MASSAGE.—Experienced massage operator is open for a few engagements; moderate terms; excellent reference. J., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.—Position wanted as helper; twenty-five years' experience in all branches; salary moderate. A. B., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

OYSTERMAN.—In hotel or club. T. C., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

PORTER, &c.—By a young man 25 years of age, as porter or to do any kind of office work, or jobwork in painting. T. G. Borthwick, Morris Heights, New-York City.

PORTER.—Hotel or club; city reference. K., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

STEWARD.—In social or political club, or janitor; six years in passenger steamers to the West Indies; first-class references from present employers; age, 36. G. S., 207 Times.

SECRETARY, CLERK, &c.—By middle-aged American; translater of Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese. Secretary, 670 Columbus Av.

UPHOLSTERER.—First-class; desires work; hotel or private; competent in all branches; furniture repaired, recovered; polishing and varnishing; mattresses made over. Winter, 464 7th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, thorough business school education, bright and industrious; A1 reference; bond if necessary; desires position with future. Address Ambitious, Box 201 Times.

The Trades.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER, formerly with Marcotte, would work at your residence; furniture reupholstered, walls covered, &c. Address, for ten days, Upholsterer, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Governess; either English or American; must be thoroughly competent to teach growing children; one understanding German and French preferred; best city references required. Call, Monday, from 9 to 12, at 25 West 50th St.

WANTED—An experienced French nurse for child of two years; city reference required. Call, Monday, between 10 and 1, at 13 East 64th St.

WANTED—By small private family, at Mount Vernon, young woman as cook and laundress; good wages; personal references required. G. H., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A Swedish cook wanted by private family; must understand fancy cooking; permanent place; no kitchenmaid. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, 117 East 34th St.

WANTED—In an American family, a German chambermaid and waitress, with good city references. Call, Monday morning, 10 to 12 o'clock, at 1,388 Lexington Av., between 91st and 92d Sts.

WANTED—Experienced women canvassers. A. M. C., Box 170 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

TO MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING OUR ELECTRIC Telephone; best seller on earth; sent all complete ready to set up; lines of any distance; a practical electric telephone; our agents making $5 to $10 a day easy; everybody buys; big money without work; prices low; any one can make $75 per month. W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 11, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—For the U. S. Army, able-bodied unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 25 Third Ave., N. Y. City, and 35 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A married man as competent gardener on a gentleman's place; must understand all work under glass and taking entire charge of extensive grounds. Address, with full particulars, giving references, wages expected, age, and number in family. P. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A boy about 15 years old; must live in the city with his parents. Beach, Stock Broker, Box 147 Times Office.

Musical.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

PROF. NIEDZIELSKI, 37 EAST 28th ST.—Violin instruction, own or pupil's residence; engagements for concerts; circulars.

Lost and Found.

$50 REWARD FOR RETURN OF SEALSKIN ROBE, lost from carriage in Gramercy Square on Thursday, between 5 and 6 o'clock; no questions asked if returned to 40 East 36th St.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34th ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, with private table; one door from 5th Av.

175 WEST 88th ST.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with first-class board; reference given and required.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

25th ST., 125 EAST.—A large square room to rent very reasonable to permanent party, giving reference; gentleman only.

256 WEST 135th ST.—Two nicely-furnished rooms; gentlemen only; without board; private family; references exchanged.

A DESIRABLE ROOM FOR SINGLE gentleman, near Madison Square; terms, $5.50 weekly. Address BACHELOR, 1,227 Broadway.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—By a physician, parlor and back parlor, also bedroom, in private house; must be located between 55th and 65th Sts., on or near Madison Av., not west of 6th Av. Address, stating terms, MEDICUS, Box 358 Times, Up Town.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES GOOD-SIZED ROOM, with bath; in private residence preferred, west of Madison Av., between 30th and 42d Sts.; permanent if suited. Address, stating price and full particulars, I. M. D., P. O. Box 2,816, city.

Hotels.

HOTEL MAJESTIC, Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IN THE WORLD,

Offers Unequaled Accommodations to FAMILIES AND TOURISTS.

Grand concert during and after dinner every evening until 11:00 P. M. } Moderate Charges, Unsurpassed Cuisine.

RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

HOTEL BRISTOL,

5TH AV. and 42D ST., NEW-YORK.

(American Plan.)

FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
SUPERIOR CUISINE AND APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE HANOVER,

Cor. 5th Av. and 15th St.

A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

Apartments furnished or unfurnished, with private service, if desired.

E. W. EAGER, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.

A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times.

C. L. BRIGGS.

Instruction—City Schools.

DAHL'S CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

125 EAST 23D ST.

All branches of

Music, Languages, Painting, Elocution, Acting,

Taught by

Greatest Authors and Masters.

Shorthand, Commercial, Civil Service, Regents' Examination, and all English Branches. Stage and Society Dancing, under care of most eminent Professors. $10 to $30 quarter; $5 advance.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. The reputation of this school is a guaranty of its superiority.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 16 East 42d St.; incorporated by the Regents; prepares for Regents' and college examination; chemical laboratory; modern languages in charge of Prof. F. M. Beltzung. Address the Secretary.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; private instruction; day and evening. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

LANGUAGES,

AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,

39 West 42d St.

Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

$1.00 LESSON.—Instructress teaches higher English, literature, physics, penmanship, Latin, French, music. THOROUGH, Box 300, Times, Up Town.

VIOLIN.—Violinist, experienced master, pupil of Prof. Joachim, desires scholars; lessons given day or evening. Violinist, Box 331 Times, Up Town.

LANGUAGES.—THE CORTINA METHOD. Classes of all grades, open in all languages. R. D. CORTINA (MADRID) PRINC., 111 West 34th St.

DOWN-TOWN COACHING SCHOOL, 120 Broadway.—Regents' examinations and college preparation; general instruction; law quizzes.

Teachers.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families. Musical department. Modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE Agency, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

GERMAN, HANOVERIAN, FORMER teacher of three best local schools; conversational classes; also, private lessons; highest references. Address, by letter, FRAULEIN, Box 286 Times, Up Town.

FRENCH PRIVATE LESSONS.—Conversation; pure Parisian accent taught. For particulars, address Professeur FRANCAIS, Box 295 Times, Up Town.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady diplomée; practical method; terms moderate. Videre, 61 East 41st St.

Dancing.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.; and Harlem, Ellerslie Rooms, 82 West 126th St. See circular.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and classes in dancing every day.

Business Chances.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD

RESTAURANT AND CAFE

PARLOR FLOOR OF

HOTEL DE LOGEROT,

with fine, large kitchens and all facilities. Location unsurpassed for first-class establishment.

APPLY TO

FRED'K SOUTHACK & CO.,

401 Broadway, or on premises.

$25,000 TO TAKE BUSINESS AND PLANT well known, popular, and thoroughly advertised bicycle; business capable of great expansion; principals only. MANAGER, 201 West 128th St.

A WIDOW DESIRES MEETING LADY HAVING about $5,000 to invest in a well-established and paying business; banker's reference. Address ALPHA, Box 183 Times.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BAR FIXTURES of new and ARTISTIC DESIGN.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.,

860 Broadway, New-York.

HAD TO HAVE INFLUENCE

Otherwise Young Women Were Rarely Made Teachers in Brooklyn.

"PULL" NEEDED FOR NIGHT CLASSES

Glendenning Regarded as the Ward Boss for Hugh McLaughlin—Places Held for Friends of Politicians.

That there is a rich field in Brooklyn for a Senatorial Committee of Investigation has been clearly shown by the disclosures of corruption in that city made by The New-York Times.

It has been confessed by the janitor of a public school that he paid $250 to one of Hugh McLaughlin's ward bosses for his appointment.

In the light of investigations made by reporters for The New-York Times, there is good reason for believing that a Senatorial committee, with such a man as Senator Bradley at its head, could secure a mass of evidence showing corruption and political interference in the public school system

As a matter of course, teachers and others employed in the public schools are afraid to tell for publication all that they know about the connection of politicians with appointments, but a committee possessing the powers of the Lexow committee would not have much trouble in getting this information.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday talked with a teacher who, naturally, did not want her name published, but who would doubtless be glad to give the information in her possession to a Senate committee. She told an interesting story concerning the powerful part politics plays in public school affairs.

"It is a fact well known to teachers," she said, "that no young woman can obtain an appointment as a public-school teacher without the assistance of influential friends of the "machine" Democratic faith. In the Twenty-fifth Ward, such appointments are absolutely controlled by George E. Glendenning. Without his indorsement a teacher may as well give up, for she will never secure an appointment.

"It is understood, in order for a woman to get an appointment in the schools controlled by Mr. Glendenning, that her father or brother, or some other male relative, must be an active member of the Democratic organization, and a contributor to the Democratic campaign fund.

"My father is a Republican, and it was difficult for me to obtain an appointment. The members of the school committees were appealed to, time and again, but without result. The late Principal, Ryan, told me that if my father would become a Democrat I could get an appointment, but I would not have consented to that. Finally, an emergency arose—a teacher was badly needed in a school—and I was appointed.

"And not only are appointments made by favor of politics, but openings are actually held up for candidates who have not yet passed their first examinations. I mean that a young woman who has the advantage of strong political influence may have a class in which the position of teacher is vacant held in reserve for her, so that she may take it as soon as she obtains her certificate, while others who are examined with her have to bide the time of politicians. I know of a certain class now that is being held for a teacher who was examined in December, but has not yet been informed whether she passed. I don't doubt she did.

"Teachers like to get night-school classes, for they receive $2 a night for teaching them, and there is consequently a lively competition for them. Here politics again interposes.

"It requires an unusually strong 'pull' for a teacher to get charge of a night class, especially of a girls' class. The girls' classes are most coveted because they pay just the same as the boys', and are much easier to manage. Boys' night classes are harder, because they are composed principally of rough fellows, who have no regard for decency and order.

"In order to teach a grammar grade, a teacher must have what is known as an 'A' certificate. The examinations for such teachers are difficult, and are conducted in a strict manner. The questions are never published, and teachers are not permitted to divulge them. A teacher must first obtain a permit from a member of the Board of Education before she can take the examination. Sometimes a principal will indorse a teacher's application, and I have never known a teacher bearing such an indorsement to fail to pass, while teachers without such influence rarely pass. A teacher who takes the examination for an 'A' certificate is never informed what percentage she attained. She is simply notified that she has passed, or that she has not passed, and that is all the information she gets.

"It requires even stronger political backing for a teacher to take an examination for a head of department. She must have letters from at least two influential friends, otherwise she will not be permitted to take it."

The father of the young woman who gave the above information to the reporter for The New-York Times corroborated her.

"Glendenning," he said, "is regarded by every one who knows anything about politics in Brooklyn as the ward boss for Hugh McLaughlin. It is generally understood that he went to the Twenty-fifth Ward in order to represent the 'Boss' there, and to work the ward for the benefit of Willoughby Street."

The following letter was received yesterday at the office of The New-York Times. The information it contains bears out the statements in these columns that politicians controlled Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris so far as appointments were concerned in School No. 26, which is in George E. Glendenning's district:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the article in your paper of Jan. 10, 1895, entitled "Places Were Purchased." Among the names of the teachers who were appointed in Public School No. 26 by Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris I find my own.

I wish to say that I was not appointed by either of these gentlemen. I applied to them several times for a position in No. 26 or in any other school of which they had charge but, as I could not bring any political influence to bear on them, my father being a Republican, they declined to assist me. On Sept. 9, 1892, I received a letter from Albert C. Aubery informing me that I was appointed in No. 26.

There were several other names of teachers mentioned in the same article as having been appointed by Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris who were appointed by Mr. Aubery. I know also that the names of many teachers who were able to bring sufficient influence to bear on these gentlemen to secure appointments from them were not given in that list. BESSIE C. ALLEN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 11, 1895.

The published list to which Miss Allen refers was compiled from the printed minutes of the Board of Education covering the period of ex-President Bouck's administration. Some were set down as regular appointments, and others as "temporary appointments." The New-York Times has since been informed that many of these teachers have been in the public school service a number of years, but, fortunately, The New-York Times is not responsible for the eccentric reports of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

8:15 A. M.—Fire on dump of Street-Cleaning Department, foot of West Thirtieth Street; damage, $1,000.

9 A. M.—Dispensary of Harlem Hospital, foot of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, East River; damage, $200.

9:25 A. M.—3 Birmingham place; David Rosenberg' tailor shop; damage, $150.

10 A. M.—52 West Ninety-third Street; flat; Miss Ward; damage, $75.

12:20 P. M.—2,146 Third Avenue, Leopold Weil, furniture; damage, $500.

1:10 P. M.—706 Boulevard, John Dunn, blacksmith; damage, $10.

2:50 P. M.—217 West Fortieth Street, George Ruppert, occupant; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—485 Tenth Avenue, Adam Winner occupant; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—102 Barclay Street, occupied by the Kellogg Paint and Varnish Company; damage, $500.

8:55 P. M.—208 East Twenty-fourth Street, occupied by Isaac Dohoian; damage trifling.

B. Altman & Co

Monday, Jany. 14.

FURS

At Closing Reductions,

inclusive of

Sealskin and Persian Lamb Coats, Fur-lined Garments, Fancy Collars, Boas, Muffs, Coachmen's Capes, Fur Trimmings, etc.

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, $75.00

CIRCULAR CAPES IN WOOL SEAL, $19.50 and 23.00

IN ALASKA SABLE, $42.00

IN CHINA SEAL, $25.00, 29.00, 35.00, 39.00.

MUFFS,

In a varied selection of Fine Furs, all at

$3.75

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday: MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, followed by snow, much colder Sunday night, high northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain, turning to snow, colder, with a cold wave, high northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, turning to snow, much colder, high northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, rain, turning to snow, followed by fair and much colder weather, high northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, rain, probably turning to snow, followed by fair and much colder weather, northwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, much colder, northwesterly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, colder, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder, northerly winds, freezing winds in Northern Florida. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, colder, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer in northern and western portion, northerly, shifting to southerly winds.

INDIANA, fair, preceded by light snows, warmer, westerly winds. OHIO, fair, preceded by local snows, warmer, westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, light snows, followed by fair weather, warmer Sunday night, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in northwestern portions, westerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer in northwest portion Sunday night, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, colder in northwest portion, northery winds. ILLINOIS, fair, colder in northwest portion, northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair, warmer in western portions, northerly, shifting to southerly, winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in western portion, northerly winds, becoming southerly. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO, and MONTANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

SIGNALS are displayed at Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Ludington, and on the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville to Eastport.

The pressure has fallen rapidly in the Northwest; it has risen in the lake regions, the central valleys, and New-England, and has fallen on the Atlantic coast south of New-England. The Northwest area of high pressure has moved eastward and is now central in Northern Minnesota.

A storm area, apparently a secondary development of the storm which was central in the lake regions yesterday, is now central in Eastern Virginia, and will probably move along the coast northeastward, causing high winds, and accompanied by rain, turning into snow and sleet.

The temperature has risen rapidly from Wisconsin and Illinois westward. There has been a remarkable fall in temperature from Ohio southward through West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and in the northern portion of the Gulf States. The fall in temperature during the past twenty-four hours exceeded 40° in Eastern Kentucky and adjacent portions of West Virginia. The cold wave is remarkable for its sudden drop in temperature, the fall in twelve hours exceeding 30° at many points. It will advance to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts during Sunday. The weather will probably clear by Sunday night in all districts, except New-England.

RIVERS—The Ohio at Cincinnati has risen 5.9 feet in the last twenty-four hours, and is now 45.2 feet, or just above the danger line. The severe cold will probably prevent further rise. At Parkersburg the river is 4 feet below the danger line, and falling. At Chattanooga the Tennessee is rising rapidly, and is now close to the danger line.

Lord & Taylor's Calendar.

Lord & Taylor have just issued a neat calendar for 1895. It contains pictures of the different stores occupied by this prosperous dry goods firm since its establishment, in 1830, in Catharine Street. Then came the Grand Street store, in 1853; the Broadway and Grand Street store, in 1859, and the up-town store, at Broadway and Twentieth Street, erected in 1870.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, Jany. 14.

EXTRA VALUES IN

LADIES' TEA GOWNS, MORNING ROBES, etc.

Brocade Silk, Changeable Taffeta, Sunset Moire,	$16.50
Figured India and Black Taffeta,	12.85
Plain and Figured India Silks, Lace Trimmed,	6.90
Flannel and Cashmere,	3.75
Plain and Trimmed Eiderdown,	2.00

Also, in

Ladies' Underwear Department.

IMPORTED FLANNEL SACQUES, at $2.25, 2.95, and 3.65,

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

ANOTHER BURDEN TO BEAR

A Deficit to be Met by the Western Associated Press.

The United Press local news, a bureau devoted to the collection of news of this city and vicinity, has been in successful operation for about a year. Its members are the leading morning and afternoon newspapers of New-York and Brooklyn. The Daily Mercury and the Brooklyn Standard-Union have completed arrangements for admission to membership, and the service to them will begin this week.

O'Rorke's News Bureau, upon which the Western Associated Press and its Eastern connections relied, has notified its patrons that it is going out of business. A news bureau modeled upon the lines of the United Press Local News, but upon a much smaller scale, is about to be organized by the local management of the Western Associated Press "to help out." It is estimated that the deficit in its finances will be about $1,000 a week, or $50,000 a year, a sum which it is understood the management of the Western Associated Press has agreed to assume.

The following is a list of newspapers that are and are not members of the United Press Local News:

MEMBERS.	NON-MEMBERS.
Herald.	Morning World.
Sun.	Morning Advertiser.
Recorder.	Press.
Mercury.	Staats-Zeitung.
Morning Journal.	Commercial Advertiser.
Tribune.	Evening Post.
Times.	Brooklyn Eagle.
Journal.	Evening World.
Journal of Commerce.	Evening Staats-Zeitung.
Volks Zeitung.	
New-Yorker Zeitung.	
Evening Sun.	
Mail and Express.	
German News.	
Brooklyn Times.	
Telegram.	
Daily News.	
New-Yorker Herold.	
Brooklyn Standard-Union.	

The United Press local news service is now so completely organized as to be equal to the gathering of all the news of this city thoroughly, efficiently, and promptly. Its offices are at 21 to 29 Ann Street, corner of Nassau, and information sent there of events to come, notices of meetings, copies of documents of general public interest, speeches, and reports will be promptly attended to or prepared for distribution to the papers of the service.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S DINNER

Reports Changed an Honor to Joseph Jefferson to a Political Banquet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Lamont, as well as his guests at the dinner given by him last night in honor of Joseph Jefferson, has been amused at the publication of a report attributing to the gathering a political importance and describing the meeting of such men as Senators Sherman and Hawley, Secretaries Carlisle and Olney, and Representatives Reed and Wilson, "Bill" Nye and Thomas Nelson Page, as one of serious political significance.

This fact had not dawned upon Thomas Nelson Page this morning, when he was asked what bill was discussed. He laughed at the question and then answered: "Oh, yes; there was a bill discussed—the bill of fare."

The only serious controversy occurring at the dinner, it is asserted by a gentleman who was present, was a very threatening one between Reed and Jefferson over the proposition by Jefferson that Michael Angelo was a better known and more popular citizen than Demosthenes.

The report that there was any agreement upon a bill to take the place of the latest Carlisle substitute has been most positively denied by "Bill" Nye, and the fact that Andrew Carnegie was present ought to cast a doubt upon the acceptance of the reports that the dinner given by Mr. Lamont was arranged to bring politicians together on any question other than that propounded by the host.

A Steamer Ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—The British steamship Lord Londonderry, from Baltimore to Belfast, is ashore off Windmill Point, at the mouth of the Rappahannock River. The Merritt Wrecking Company has sent an expedition to her assistance.

Stern Bros.

will place on sale

Monday

8000 Yards Finest

French Challies

in the most desirable colors and combinations, at 21c

Formerly 55c to 65c yard.

Opening of Paris Black Dress Goods and Crepons from 95c to $3.75 a yard

West 23d St.

BIG BLIZZARD PREVAILS

From Minnesota to West Virginia Its Chilly Winds Are Felt.

HEAVY SNOWFALLS IN MANY STATES

Ten Degrees Below in Chicago—In St. Louis the Temperature Fell Forty-five Degrees—Much Suffering.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The cold wave which has been hovering around Chicago for the last day or two is on in earnest, and the most disagreeable weather of the season is the result. Thermometers registered 10° below zero to-day. A brisk wind and a dense fog of smoke added to the discomfort.

A change in the temperature, though predicted by the Weather Bureau, found everybody unprepared. It swooped down on the city with the velocity of a cyclone late yesterday afternoon. At that time the mercury stood at 21° above. Thirty minutes later it had fallen to 7° below. A fine, dry snow is falling.

Reports from Iowa, Illinois, and the Northwest show the mercury from 10° to 15° below zero.

As many poor families in this city were unprepared for the sudden change, much suffering has resulted.

A heavy snowstorm prevails in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, which will be of great benefit to lumbermen.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—It was 10° below zero here to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The coldest weather of the season prevails here to-day. The mercury has fallen 45° since yesterday afternoon, and at 9 o'clock this morning registered 5° below zero.

A brisk northwesterly gale is blowing, and the indications are that the mercury will continue dropping for the next twenty-four hours. Reports received from points throughout the State and in Southern Illinois, Arkansas, and Northern Texas state that the cold spell extends to those points. There is no snow in St. Louis.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—The Missouri Valley has been swept by a cold wave of unusual severity. A repetition of the blizzard of seven years ago, in which many lives were lost, is feared. The wind reached a velocity of fifty miles per hour last night, accompanied by snow in some sections. There will probably be great suffering among the destitute in Western Nebraska.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12.—The mercury this morning stood at 5° below, with a light northwest wind.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The cold wave struck this vicinity with full force about midnight, accompanied by a blinding snowstorm. At 7 o'clock this morning the mercury registered 9° below zero. The cold weather will check the river, which is almost at a stand now, with 45 feet 6 inches in the channel.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 12.—There is ten inches of snow on the ground, and it is still falling. Business is practically suspended. Street-car travel is stopped and all trains are late.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The thermometer registered 6° below zero at 7 o'clock this morning. Snow is falling heavily.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—It commenced snowing here about 9 o'clock last night, and still continues. At times it is almost blinding. Street-car travel is greatly impeded. The thermometer registered zero at 7 o'clock, and it is still getting colder.

LIMA, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The worst blizzard in years is prevailing here. The storm began about midnight, and the thermometer reached 10° below zero. The snow was a foot deep by 6 o'clock this morning. The cold abated somewhat at noon, but about 1 o'clock the mercury began falling again. Trains are all late, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road has several freight trains blockaded south of here. The Lake Erie and Western Company was four hours getting its local trains out of the yards. The storm is unprecedented in severity.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 12.—The thermometer has been gradually falling, and early this morning registered 10° below zero. A heavy snowstorm prevails in this section of the State.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 12.—Eighteen degrees below zero and a foot of snow is to-day's record.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN MICHIGAN.

The Coldest Weather of the Season in Some Parts.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 12.—A small-sized blizzard has been raging since daylight, but, so far, has not interfered with street-car traffic.

The Michigan Central Railroad officials report that the blizzard struck Michigan City, Ind., at 9 o'clock this morning, when the mercury dropped to 10° below zero. Two hours later it had reached Jackson, the temperature falling to 2° below zero. The railroads are preparing to fight a blockade.

Niles, Mich., reports a fall in temperature to 15° below zero.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 12.—A cold wave struck here last evening, and to-day the temperature is the lowest of the season. The mercury registers 6° below zero. The peach buds are reported safe so far.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 12.—The weather here this morning is the coldest for years. The mercury stands at 15° below zero. Peaches and small fruit have not been damaged. At Dowagiac, Mich., the thermometer registered 18° below zero at 6 o'clock this morning. There are about 14 inches of snow on a level. Farmers report wheat and fruit in good condition.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 12.—A heavy snowstorm traversed the upper peninsula from west to east yesterday, and lumbermen are feeling much more cheerful. Advices from all parts of the pine district show that snow has fallen in sufficient quantity to enable lumbermen to begin operations.

The tug F. W. Gillett, belonging to the Gillett Towing and Wrecking Company of this city, was blown from her moorings by the heavy gale this morning and driven hard aground. The sea is breaking over her with full sweep, and the tug will probably be a total wreck.

Over two feet of snow have fallen here in the last eighteen hours, and it has drifted so badly as to bring local traffic to a complete halt. Railroad trains so far have not fallen much behind schedule time, but trouble is anticipated on some sections of the roads.

THE SOUTH FEELS THE BLIZZARD

One Below Zero at Charleston, West Va., and Growing Colder.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 12.—The thermometer here registered 1 degree below zero at 7 o'clock this evening, and the weather is growing colder. There is heavy snow in the mountains.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 12.—A high gale, almost reaching the force of a cyclone, passed over this city early this morning. Mission Ridge broke the force of the hurricane and undoubtedly saved the city from serious damage. As it is, more or less loss of a minor nature was inflicted.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 12.—The mercury fell several degrees here last night. A snowstorm is raging to-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Reports of snowstorms, blizzards, and thermometers below zero in other localities quite as far south as Washington have been read here with surprise. The temperature in Washington was exceedingly pleasant all day, and overcoats were not needed. Toward night, however, an offshoot of the cold wave reached the city, and the temperature perceptibly diminished.

Very Severe in Pennsylvania.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 12.—A terrific blizzard swept over the north end of Fayette County at 5 o'clock this evening, and continues with increasing fury.

Snow is falling in blinding sheets and a strong gale is drifting it badly. The mercury fell from 20° above to the zero mark within two hours.

In the mountains east, the storm is even worse and is likely to blockade the railroad tracks. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway has every available man at work between Connellsville and Cumberland keeping the tracks open.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 12.—The ice in the Susquehanna River has formed a gorge six miles long above McCall's Ferry. Much damage is apprehended if cold weather should set in while the gorge remains firm.

This Is Peculiar Snow.

ELVA, Ky., Jan. 12.—When people in this locality arose this morning they found the ground covered with two inches of white snow, and this covered with a yellow-tinted stuff that would turn water inky black. There is no explanation of the phenomenon, and an analysis has been undertaken.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow

Unusual Values in their

Fur Department s

London Dye **Alaska Seal Coats**

30 inches long, at $159.50

Extra Fine Quality **Persian Lamb Coats**

30 inches long, at $123.50

37 inches long, at $147.50

all with large sleeves, reveres and tailor backs, and of this season's manufacture.

Superior Grade **China Seal Circular Capes**

27 inches long, at $27.50

Reduced from $42.50.

30 inches long, at $32.50

Reduced from $45.00.

China Seal Capes

Trimmed with Alaska Sable, 27 inches long, at $31.00

Reduced from $42.50.

30 inches long, at $33.00

Reduced from $47.50.

With the remainder of their

Imported Fur-lined Garments

at

Corresponding Prices.

West 23d St.

Daniell & Sons.

GREAT SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, LINENS & BLANKETS.

NEW GOODS, NEW EFFECTS, NEW PRICES.

CAMBRIC and NAINSOOK EDGINGS, 5c. a yard and upward. GREAT VARIETY in MATCHED PATTERNS.

LOOP EDGE embroideries with extra wide margin; also a SPECIAL lot of EDGINGS, 5 to 10 inches wide, at . . . . . 24c. yard

Banded Insertions at low prices.

Manufacturers' samples of CHECK NAINSOOKS are offered at the following prices:

10-cent quality at . . . . . 5c. yard
12 " " " . . . . . 8c. "
18 " " " . . . . . 10c. "

English Long Cloth, 12-yard piece, for Monday only, at . . . . . $1.25 a piece

FIFTY pieces of 63-inch heavy table damask, worth 55c., at . . . . . 39c. yard

Forty pieces of FULL-BLEACHED DAMASK, worth 60c., at . . . . . 48c. yard

FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN pure linen damask NAPKINS,
5-8 size at . . . 98c., $1.50, and $1.98 dozen;
3-4 " " . . . $1.25, $1.75, and $2.25 "

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN Huck TOWELS,
18x36 size at . . . . . $1.50 dozen;
20x40 " " . . . . . $2.25 "

Closing out our ENTIRE STOCK of ALL-WOOL BLANKETS:

All the $5 and $5.50 quality at . . . $3.95 pair
" " $6 " $6.50 " " . . . $4.95 "
" " $7 " $8 " " . . . $5.50 "

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The committee of the French cooks' ball, to be given at Madison Square Garden Feb. 6, in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, reports the most flattering success so far in the sale of boxes and tickets. The novel feature of the ball will be the grand exhibition of the culinary masterpieces made by the chefs of the principal hotels, cafés, and private houses. The exhibition takes place on the afternoon of the ball, in the assembly rooms of the Garden.

—The Odd Fellows of New-York will hold a fair in Lenox Lyceum immediately after Lent. The object of the fair will be to raise funds for the erection of a home for aged and indigent Odd Fellows. A site for the home has been purchased at Sherman Park, and plans for the contemplated buildings are now before the Board of Governors. To arouse interest in the fair a mass meeting will be held in Lenox Lyceum Saturday, Jan. 26.

—Coroner Hoeber decided yesterday to hold a second inquest in the cases of Firemen John Bresnan and John L. Rooney, who were killed at the fire at 124 West Twenty-fourth Street, Dec. 30. The adverse criticism that continues over the first verdict of the jury, which was "accidental death," has caused Coroner Hoeber to take additional testimony.

—Major Thomas E. Sloan's crack battalion of veterans will be in line in all their pomp and soldierly bearing to receive their "troops of friends" in Madison Square Garden next Wednesday night. The members of the organization to a man are confident that the fete will prove the most brilliant ball in the Old Guard's civic history.

—J. H. Leonard of 130 Greenwich Avenue has published a manual descriptive of cemeteries in this city and vicinity. It gives lists of prices of graves, lots, and plots, and other serviceable information.

—The annual dinner of the Princeton Alumni will be held Thursday evening, Jan. 24, at the Hotel Brunswick.

Brooklyn.

—Surrogate Abbott admitted the will of Archibald Kennedy to probate yesterday. He died May 20, 1894, leaving an estate valued at $20,000. He left the larger portion of his estate to his wife, Elizabeth Kennedy. The will was contested on the ground that he was not competent to draw it. The Surrogate held that he was competent.

—The St. Patrick Society has elected the following officers: President—Joseph A. Kene; Vice Presidents—M. F. McGoldrick and William J. Carr; Secretary—John T. Breen; Corresponding Secretary—John A. Clarry; Treasurer—John H. Newman; Chaplain—The Rev. John M. Kiely; Assistant Chaplain—The Rev. James H. Mitchell.

—The express office of J. F. Smith & Co., Raymond Street and Park Avenue, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning. They drilled a hole under the combination knob on the safe, forced open the door, and took $250.

A benefit performance is to be given at the Criterion Theatre, Jan. 28, in aid of the Non-Sectarian Hospital and Home for Epileptics by the Young People's Auxiliary of the Board of Managers.

—Controller Palmer has appointed Joseph Oppenheimer, a Seventeenth Ward Republican, Clerk, in place of William H. Brinkerhoff.

—John Robinson, grocer, of 2,983 Fulton Street, was fined $25 yesterday for selling oleomargarine.

Yonkers.

—The Victor Society held a meeting Friday evening at the home of F. B. Mee, 112 School Street. There was an installation of officers, reading of annual reports, an entertainment, dancing, and refreshments. A silver watch was presented to Secretary F. I. Warren.

—Edward Walsh, the Yonkers grocer indicted for making a false claim for provisions furnished during the smallpox epidemic to quarantined families, has been found guilty in the Court of Sessions at White Plains. The case may be appealed.

—The Young Men's Christian Association will give a series of entertainments on Friday evenings. They will begin next Friday evening, when John Kendrick Bangs will give readings from his works, and E. R. Chamberlain will sing.

—The Inspector of Buildings has granted a permit to H. J. Woodward of Mount Vernon for a frame slate-roof dwelling on the north side of the old Yonkers Road, near the Bronx River Road.

—The work of completing the interior of the new St. Joseph's Seminary, on Valentine Hill, is progressing. The heating apparatus is now being put in.

—The contributions to the Charity Organization Society during 1894 were $1,079.54, and the expenditures were $902.60.

—The Board of Civil Service Commissioners will meet to-morrow evening in Manor Hall.

Long Island.

—The Jamaica Choral Society completed a permanent organization on Friday evening.

—Congress has made an appropriation of $7,500 for dredging Port Jefferson inlet.

STRIKE NOW HIGHLY PROBABLE

A Large Majority of Brooklyn Trolley Men Favors that Action—Fruitless Talk with Officials.

The trolley men of Brooklyn will probably strike. They voted yesterday, and a majority was in favor of tying up the roads.

After it became town talk yesterday that the men were to strike, the Executive Committee decided to call upon President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and give him another chance to agree to the terms of the employes.

The meeting lasted four hours. President Lewis, Secretary Bogardus, and Directors Keeney, Valentine, and Van Iderstein were present in the interest of the road, and Executive Committeemen Conley, Best, Gibbon, and Collins represented the men. Arbitration Commissioner Feeney was also present.

Mr. Conley said that the men had decided not to accept the proposition of Mr. Lewis, and not to submit to an increase in the "trippers."

"Am I to understand that this committee," Mr. Lewis asked, "is to dictate to us whom we shall employ or not employ?"

Mr. Conley said that the committee did not intend to dictate.

"I think we are the judges of that," said Mr. Lewis. "There are men who are willing to work for us for nothing in order to learn the business, but we do not do business that way.

"If the men tie us up now," he added, "we will not be in a position to deal with them. We cannot be tied up and pay the men. We are going to run the roads for the public and for the company, and, as far as possible, in the interests of the men, and we do not propose to have the business taken out of our hands."

Mr. Lewis told the committee that if the men persisted in the stand they had taken they would put the road into bankruptcy.

"If they tie us up," he said, "and make us lose $500,000, some one will have to pay for it, and it will not be the company. The wages of men will then probably be reduced to $1.50 a day.

The committee, after more discussion, withdrew.

Inspector MacKellar was on hand at Police Headquarters last night, and he had the entire detective force within call in case of an emergency. He believed that a strike would take place.

If the men do strike, President Lewis will start out the cars on the Flatbush Avenue Line, which carry the United States mails. Should there be any interference he will call upon the Federal authorities to protect the mails.

President Lewis and the Directors of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company were in conference in their office, in Montague Street, at midnight.

It has been ascertained that 3,900 votes were cast by the local assemblies on Friday night, all of which, except about 150, were in favor of a strike.

The leaders at midnight seemed to be more determined than ever to tie up the roads, and it was said that the strike would be ordered for to-morrow morning.

Where Butter Is Margarine.

A Deputy of the Reichstag, while on his journey from Frankfort to Berlin, bought at each of the principal stations he passed some bread and butter. When he arrived at Berlin he found himself in possession of twenty-three pieces of "Butterbrod." The honorable Member was not laying in this large stock in anticipation of an "all-night" sitting in the Reichstag, but with a very different object. On leaving the train he proceeded straightway to the "Imperial Analytical Bureau" to have the "Butterbrod" analyzed. It was proved that out of the twenty-three pieces of the Butterbrod purchased at the railway refreshment buffets no fewer than seventeen were spread with margarine! Such is the story told by The Mainzer Neuesten Nachrichten.

If you have a Worrying Cough, or any Lung or Throat Trouble, use at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and don't parley with what may prove to be a dangerous condition.—Advertisement.

Sunday
Jan. 13-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

Kraemer West 23d Street
(Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel).

Reduction Sale of
Ladies' and Misses'
Coats, Wraps, and Dresses
(all this season's styles)

From 1/3 to 1/2 Below Former Prices.

REDUCTIONS STRICTLY BONA FIDE.

BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL

How the House of Lords May Be Mentioned from the Throne.

A BLOW TO SOCIALIST UNIONISTS

Armenian Investigation Embarrassed by Weather, Turkish Restriction, and Germany's Indifference.

[By the United Press.]

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The proceedings of the Cabinet Council which was held last Thursday were by no means as important as was supposed. The Council began with the arrangement of the Parliamentary work for the coming session, the sequence of the measures to be introduced, and the manner in which they should be presented. When these questions were decided, the construction of the Queen's speech was taken up, and the question was exhaustively debated.

These topics constituted all of the matters discussed by the Council that were of public interest. The rumors which have been widely circulated of grave dissension over the questions as to the advisability of an early dissolution, in view of the Parliamentary situation and the order in which bills should be introduced, are without foundation, and the story that serious differences have arisen between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt is exactly the reverse of the truth. All of the well-informed adherents of the Ministry know that the Cabinet is united and in thorough accord as to the policy to be pursued, though the Ministers have not yet decided upon the line of Parliamentary tactics which will yield the best results.

In minor matters, the Cabinet is united, but the leading and delicate question—how to mention the House of Lords in the speech from the throne—was keenly debated in the Council, and the various propositions submitted were exhaustively discussed. If the omission of any reference to the House of Lords from the Queen's speech could thwart the machinations of the Opposition, which is trying to force the Government into declaring itself upon this question early in the session, the matter would be gladly ignored, but the majority of the Cabinet, in view of the official utterances of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman upon the subject, are of the opinion that the Government is already committed to a declaration and must open Parliament with a formal announcement of policy in regard to the upper house.

Lord Rosebery and Prof. James Bryce are to speak at the Universal Suffrage Congress, at Cardiff, on Jan. 18. It is understood that the Premier will promise the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation a full statement of the Government's programme in regard to the House of Lords. The congress will afterward wind up its session with the passage of a resolution reaffirming the anti-Lord declarations of the Leeds Conference.

In regard to dissolution, the leading members of the Liberal Party recognize the fact that the uncertainty of the Government's position may precipitate its fall within a fortnight after the resumption of the session of the House. The Ministerial whips report that, according to the most reliable information obtainable, the Government's majority of sixteen in the House depends upon the adhesion of the Radical wing to the Ministry, the full vote of the McCarthyites, and the abstention of the Parnellites from voting with the Conservatives. Still, the Government is confident that it will hold out till the main measures and a popular budget are introduced. These are relied upon to gain sufficient adherents to enable it to pull through. Sir William Harcourt expects that the showing of a substantial surplus will enable the Government to shape the budget, so that it will appeal successfully to the people in the next election, and it is believed by the Liberal leaders that their internal discords will not prevent the McCarthyites from meeting in Parliament with a united front.

Mr. Healy, when the party meets in February, will resume his fight over the constitution of the Irish committee for the session, hoping to overthrow the vote of last March, when Arthur O'Connor and Florence O'Driscoll were ejected from the committee at the meeting in Dublin. The repeated attempts to readjust the squabbles between the Dillonites and the Healyites have not yet been successful, but whatever the outcome of the feud may be the existing differences will not affect in the slightest degree the presentation of a compact front by the McCarthyite Party in the face of the English parties.

The conference of the Federation of Miners has decided not to support the coming Trades Union Congress, which has been projected and summoned on the eve of a general election. The congress was initiated by Keir Hardie, John Burns, and other labor leaders with a view of committing the trades unionists to the support of the Socialist candidates for Parliament, and the decision of the miners' congress, has been a serious blow to the Socialistic Unionists.

The report of the commission inquiring into the Armenian atrocities is not expected to be rendered for several months. The district in which the atrocities are alleged to have been committed is now covered with deep snow, and the temperature is almost unbearable to persons not accustomed to the climate. The British Consul at Ezrom has suggested the advisability of a preliminary inquiry at that place for the purpose of hearing the testimony of refugees and other witnesses with a view of expediting the work of the commission.

Several of the London daily newspapers, which have sent or are about to send special correspondents to Armenia have been advised that the Porte will not allow representatives to the press to accompany the Commission of Inquiry, and these journals have decided to institute an independent inquiry. In these circumstances the final reports may be expected to be varied and conflicting.

The Chronicle, in an article on the subject, says that Germany has been a great source of embarrassment to the sincere investigators of the Armenian outrages. The German Government has refused to take part in concerted action in the matter on the ground that the affair does not concern Germany, a decision which it is needless to say has given great satisfaction to the Government of Turkey.

The mass demonstration of the representatives of the meat trade, which was held on Jan. 8, has created very little public sympathy. It is well known that it was purely an agitation by jobbers, not for the benefit of either the retailers or the people. The jobbers' outcry that the Americans are trying to secure control of the meat trade here is ridiculed by The Live Stock Journal, which suggests that, in the event of the American shippers failing to agree, the butchers themselves shall open shops for the sale of American meats.

The recent case of pleuro-pneumonia detected at Glasgow in a cargo of cattle from the United States, combined with the reports of the Belgian official veterinary surgeons verifying the allegations of the presence of the disease in American cargoes arriving at Antwerp and Brussels, puts the possibility of free importation of American cattle far into the future.

Since the Duke of Norfolk, who is the premier Duke as well as the premier Earl of the United Kingdom, became a county councillor, members of the aristocracy, of high and low grade, have been rushing in wherever there was a chance for candidacy for such a position. The candidates standing in the pending elections include the Earl of Dunraven, the Earl of Dudley, Earl Cadogan, Lord Ampthill, and the Earl of Onslow. Sir George Onslow, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and the Countess of Warwick have been elected to the Parish Councils.

There is great activity in the Cowes shipyards just now in the way of fitting out yachts for the Mediterranean. The steam yacht Xarifa, owned by Mr. Francis M. Singer of New-York, will sail for the Mediterranean next week, and a number of other steam yachts soon to sail will take with them one two-rater with fin keels. Mr. Charles Sibbick of West Cowes is building five new boats, one of which is going to the Mediterranean. The Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia has been recoppered and will sail for the Mediterranean in a short time.

The Queen is greatly concerned over the condition of her faithful servitor, Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary to Her Majesty, who was stricken with paralysis a few days ago. Sir Henry has been for many years the most trusted adviser of the royal family, and the keeper of the most important of the family and State secrets. Her Majesty visits him often, and is consequently advised of any change in his condition. His case, however, is hopeless, and his mind is rapidly failing.

Herr Liebknecht, the well-known Socialist leader and member of the German Reichstag, will deliver a course of lectures in England, next May, under the auspices of the Fabian Society.

Sir Arthur Sullivan will start for Berlin on Tuesday for the purpose of watching the production of his opera, "Ivanhoe."

The Harland Shipbuilding Company of Belfast is in negotiation with a Liverpool shipbuilding company for the construction of two Atlantic line steamers, each to be 1,000 feet long.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, Jan. 12.—In the Territorial Legislature yesterday two bills were introduced providing for the calling of a Constitutional Convention, election of State officers, Congressmen, and United States Senators, and a memorial was adopted asking Congress to pass an enabling act granting Oklahoma immediate Statehood.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, Jan. 12.—Prof. Henry E. Alford, late of Baltimore, and recently elected President of the Oklahoma Agricultural College, has tendered his resignation to the Governor because of corruption and mismanagement among the Board of Regents. He charges that $50,000 has been squandered and misappropriated in three years.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Jacob Miller, a furniture polisher, while crazed by jealousy, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear with a razor this morning, instantly killing her. He then went to the factory where he was employed and shot James Olander, the foreman, in the head, inflicting a slight wound. Miller was arrested.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 12.—The United States training ship Essex, Commander Louis Kingsley, arrived from New-York this morning. On Monday she will receive a draft of 103 apprentice boys from the training station, and will then sail upon her Winter cruise, either to the Mediterranean or to Southern ports.

Reno, Nev., Jan. 12.—In the District Court to-day, Alice M. Hartly, convicted of the murder of ex-Senator L. D. Foley last July, was sentenced to eleven years in the penitentiary. Her attorney made a motion for a stay of execution pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Pittsburg, Jan. 12.—John G. A. Leishmann has been made President of the Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. Frick becomes Chairman of the Board of Managers. The change is made in order to relieve Mr. Frick of part of his duties.

Boston, Jan. 12.—The New-England Insurance Exchange at its annual meeting elected these officers: President—George W. Hinckley; Vice President—H. W. Smith; Second Vice President—James B. Cornish; Third Vice President—John J. Downey.

South Framingham, Mass., Jan. 12.—Burglars blew open a safe at the freight house of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad this morning, and secured a small amount of money, a few worthless checks, and papers.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Alvord to-day delivered a vigorous address to the Farmers' Club of Onondaga County against canal improvement; and an organization of anti-canal enlargement clubs was effected.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 12.—Four policy dealers, John D. Carpenter, Harry I. Flint, Andrew Farrell, and Charles Kelly, were found guilty in the City Court this morning for conducting policy shops, and fined $100 each.

Ottawa, Ontario, Jan. 12.—The revenue for the Dominion for December shows an increase of $80,000 over the corresponding period of 1893. For the six months, however, there is a falling off of $2,000,000.

Ottawa, Ontario, Jan. 12.—The Dominion Government has decided to allow shingles and pulp wood to enter Canada free of customs duty.

Toronto, Ontario, Jan. 12.—Prof. Oaler of Johns Hopkins University is here, and, it is understood, has declined to accept the position of Principal of McGill College, Montreal.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 12.—James Butter, a lumberman, has been arrested on the charge of importing men from Canada, in violation of the alien contract labor law.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.—Morganfield, the alleged West Virginia train robber, was today refused a writ of habeas corpus. He will be sent to West Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 12.—Gabriele Papini, an Italian, was shot and killed here this morning by two unknown men, who escaped.

Peru, Ind., Jan. 12.—By a natural-gas explosion yesterday John Selgraft was fatally and his wife and one child seriously burned.

Stern Bros.

continuing their
Sale
of
Housekeeping Linens
will offer to-morrow
700 Dozen
High Grade
Dinner Napkins
at $1.69
Heretofore $2.75

Roman Emb'd
Scarfs and Squares
89c & $1.38

Open Work
Double Satin Damask
Lunch Sets
at $6.75
Regular price $12.00.

West 23d St.

SOCIALISM IN THE REICHSTAG

MINISTERS WILL HAVE TO MODIFY THEIR REPRESSIVE BILL.

Kaiser Wilhelm Lectures to Officers and Deputies on the Necessity of His Founding a Powerful Navy.

By The United Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Reichstag has been busy all the week with Socialism and anti-Socialism. If there was any doubt as to the immediate fate of the anti-Socialist bill, it was settled when Judge Groeber announced, for the Clerical Party, that the bill must be amended. This meant that the first reading and reference of the measure to a committee were assured. The Ministers have told the Deputies freely in lobby conversations that they were ready to modify the bill, but they declined to give details.

The debates on the bill fell below popular expectation, and interest in them has flagged since Wednesday, except when the Social Democrats defiantly challenged Ministerial statements. The benches were often so nearly bare that the question of a quorum, if raised, would have terminated the sitting.

Most of the speeches were the same threadbare matter that has been laid before the Deputies ever since Social Democrats began electing members. Three-fourths of the speakers treated the bill academically, discussing the abstract doctrines of Socialism and defining the situation of the various parties to the Social Democratic agitation.

Yesterday the session was occupied with small talk from such inconsiderable persons as Liebermann von Sonnenberg, the Jew baiter; Dr. Sigl, the Bavarian Prussian hater; Baron Wolszlegier, who represented the Poles; Baron Rodenberg, who, as an independent, represented only himself, and a Bavarian merchant named Kroeber. Throughout the debate, the Radical and Social-Democratic Speakers commanded most attention. Rudolph von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, and Herr von Koeller, Minister of the Interior, and stepfather of the bill, were the most effective orators for the Cabinet. Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe had written a good speech, and delivered it without notes, but his thin voice and impassive manner ruined its effect. When not speaking, he shrank into the recesses of his chair, where his small figure was almost lost to view. The bill may keep the committee busy for two months.

The Conservatives are still anxious to interfere with the privileges of Deputies, and extend the disciplinary powers of the President of the Reichstag. They evidently did not take to heart their defeat in the effort to prosecute the Social-Democrats, although they have become a trifle more discreet and have ceased riding this hobby in the lobbies since the anti-Socialist bill opened the whole subject of revolution and Socialism.

The great social and political function of the week was the Emperor's party at the new palace in Potsdam, on Tuesday evening. Among those present were Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance; Herr von Levetzo, President of the Reichstag; the members of the civil and military Cabinets, the chief officials of the Imperial household, and some twenty-five Deputies. The Emperor appeared in Admiral's uniform to welcome his guests. The company gathered in the great hall, whence his Majesty led them to the Shell Hall to show them the Christmas trees of the Imperial family. After cigars had been handed round, he took the party to a salon. The Deputies, Privy Councillors, and Court Councilors were seated in a semi-circle, facing a wall covered with numerous maps and sketches of maritime defenses. The Emperor wielded the pointer and spoke for two hours and a half on the necessity of strengthening the German Navy. In the opinion of the deferential listeners, it was a masterly address. At supper, which followed the lecture, there was a copious supply of beer and cigars to stimulate conversation.

The Emperor, as usual, did a large part of the talking. He was enthusiastic in his praises of Japan's military prowess, and discussed with hardly less gusto her great naval victories. Before the evening was over he had talked with every Deputy present concerning his pet naval plank. The Hamburgische Correspondent, which gets occasional hints from the Wilhelmstrasse, says:

"The Emperor's design is to reinforce the navy with a number of swift cruisers. As Emperor William I. made a powerful army, so the present Emperor will found a powerful navy of the first rank."

Anger was aroused on all sides yesterday by an incident in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag. The estimates last year contained an item for the commandant in Altona. This item was regarded as needless by the committee, and was granted only on the condition that the post be abolished as soon as vacated by the existing incumbent. The post was vacated during the year, but it was filled by the Emperor, and the same item appeared in the appropriation bill, despite all previous pledges. The Emperor thus overrode deliberately the decision of the Reichstag. Small as the sum in question is, it is likely to be the subject of a serious conflict. The Conservatives promise to join the Liberals in Parliament to uphold their common rights to control even the smallest details of the grants. This combination in defense of parliamentary rights will have the general effect of weakening the Government's position in the Reichstag.

Efforts have been made to persuade Prince Bismarck to come to Berlin and receive the homage of the nation on his eightieth birthday. The demonstration was planned to take place in the spacious promenade hall of the new Reichstag Building, and all the cities and towns of Germany were to send deputations. Numerous delegations were expected also from German societies abroad. The whole thing may prove impossible, however, as the Prince is suffering from painful but not serious ailments in Friedrichsruh, and pleads rheumatism and lumbago as excuses for staying at home. It is believed that he finally will assent. It would be a grand ceremonial. The Emperor especially desires that it take place and be made strikingly effective. It is understood that he has a special honor in store for the Prince.

There is a report that the Emperor is about to convoke the Staatsrath, with a view to obtain their opinion as to remedies for the agricultural distress. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in referring to the rumor that Bismarck will attend the meeting, argues that he ceased to be a member of the Staatsrath when he ceased to be Minister, although the Emperor might reappoint him if the Prince were willing to respond and guide the deliberations.

The authorities of Sagan have issued a warrant for the arrest of Mormon Apostle William Tobler of Santa Clara, Utah, for offenses against the common law.

Ambassador Runyon gave a dinner in honor of the Turkish Ambassador on Thursday. This evening Mrs. Runyon and her daughter attend a ball at the English Embassy.

THE UNLUCKY "ASSOCIATED PRESS."

Some of Its "Abstracts" of Annual Reports Denounced as "Fakes."

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Various alleged summaries of the annual reports of State officials having recently appeared in the dispatches of the Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press," the representative of the United Press has interviewed the officials referred to, with the following result:

Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop said the abstract of his report was "faked" from figures taken from the annual report of 1893 and from an interview with him on "employment of prisoners," printed several weeks ago. Mr. Lathrop's report was not completed at the time of the publication of the alleged abstract, and may not be ready for a couple of weeks.

Lunacy Commissioner Goodwin Brown, when asked about the abstract of his commission's report, pronounced it a "fake," and said that not a word of the annual report of the Lunacy Commission for 1894 had yet been written.

At the Department of Public Instruction it was stated that the "Associated Press" abstract of its annual report was not based on facts; that the figures contained in the abstract were wrong, and that it was a "fake," if it was put forth as an abstract of last year's annual report of the department. The report will not be ready for several weeks.

State Controller Roberts, when asked about the pretended abstract of his report, said it was a "fake," and that his report would not be published until Saturday of Monday morning. The "Associated Press" made up its pretended abstract of the Controller's report from the remarks in the Governor's annual message touching the Controller's department and from figures taken from the annual report of the State Treasurer.

Stricken with Apoplexy at His Desk.

James B. Jones, assitant in the coupon division at the Sub-Treasury, had an attack of apoplexy while at his desk yesterday morning. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his condition last evening was reported as favorable.

Mr. Jones had sunstroke last Summer, and had not since been entirely well. His condition made him susceptible to the influences of last week's wet weather, and for several days he had complained of a light attack of grip. He is nearly seventy years old, and has been employed at the Sub-Treasury since 1867. Before going there he had been prominent in California, as one of the pioneers of '49. He lives at 2,003 Seventh Avenue.

Stern Bros.

to-morrow, Monday
the following
Extraordinary Values
in
Ladies' House Gowns

of Cashmeres $3.95 $5.50 $7.85

Regular values
$5.75 to $12.50.

Of Fancy Stripe and Miroir Surah Silks $10.75 $15.50

Regular values
$16.50 to $22.00.

West 23d St.

B. Altman & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED, HAVE MADE REDUCTIONS IN ALL FABRICS AND ARTICLES EFFECTED BY THE

TARIFF REVISION,
(Jan. 1st, 1895,)

and in addition to stock on hand will offer on

MONDAY,

RECENT SHIPMENTS OF

Wool French Crepons, English Cheviots, Challies, &c., for SPRING,

At figures showing the remarkable difference between the old and new prices.

ALSO, SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS OF

FANCY CHEVIOT SUITING,

at 38c. and 65c. yard,

former prices 95c. and $1.25.

18th Street, 19th Street, and Sixth Avenue.

BRIEF AGAINST TRINITY

The Health Board's Counsel Files It in the Common Pleas.

WATER NECESSARY IN TENEMENTS

The Court Erred, Mr. Foster Claims, When It Decided Against the Constitutionality of the Statute.

Roger Foster of Foster & Ackley, who was retained by the Board of Health to appeal in the case of the Health Department of the City of New-York, appellants, against the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in the City of New-York, respondents, filed his brief with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals yesterday.

The argument in the case will be to-morrow or on Tuesday, when Stephen P. Nash, of S. P. & J. McL. Nash, will represent the corporation, and Mr. Foster the Municipal Department.

The case for the appellate court is an appeal from an order of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, which reversed a judgment upon a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and granted a new trial. The question involved is the constitutionality of so much of the amendment by Chapter 84 of the Laws of 1887 to Section 663 of the Consolidation act as added thereto the following:

It, that is, every tenement house erected or converted after May 14, 1887, shall have Croton or other water furnished in sufficient quantity at one or more places on each floor occupied or intended to be occupied by one or more families; and all tenement houses shall be furnished with a like supply of water by the owners thereof whenever they shall be directed so to do by the Board of Health. But a failure in the general supply of water by the city authorities shall not be construed to be a failure on the part of the owner, provided that proper and suitable appliances to receive and distribute such water are placed in said house. Provided, that the Board of Health shall see to it that all tenement houses are so supplied before Jan. 1, 1889.

The Comomn Pleas held that this was unconstitutional, and as a consequence the sanitary authorities have been unable to secure for tenement house dwellers such a suply of water as is indispensable for cleanliness, disinfection, preservation of health, and for protection against fire.

The litigation in question came of the Board of Health's insistance in regard to the water supply for the wooden buildings 77 and 84 Charlton Street. The houses had only a hydrant in the yard. Trinity Church was ordered to supply water on each floor. The corporation refused to do this, and an action was brought to recover the penalty, $10 a day for twenty days. Judgment was given for the Board of Health.

The General Term set aside the verdict on these grounds, which Mr. Foster claims are fundamentally erroneous:

(1.) That the statute was void because it did not require notice to the defendant before the time of the order, which was disobeyed, and that in the absence of proof of notice it would be presumed that no notice was given.

(2.) That to require the defendant to ameliorate the condition of its tenants by furnishing to them an adequate supply of water was a taking of its property without due process of law.

Taking these propositions in inverse order, Mr. Foster argues that the statute is a lawful exercise of the police power, both for the protection and health of the community and protection against fire, and in support of this contention quotes the recommendations of the Tenement-House Commission of 1884 and testimony of experts on the subject, and says:

Stronger evidence of the need of such a water supply, as the statute requires, has been furnished by the extraordinarily filthy, malodorous, and unhealthy condition of the defendant's tenement houses, in which the statute is violated, as was shown by the testimony before the Tenement-House Committee of 1894, and the fact that the death rate in these tenements, according to the official statistics on file in the office of the plaintiff, is higher than in any other tenement houses, and far above the average death rate. The average death rate throughout the City of New-York for the last five year is 23.37; that of the Trinity tenements is stated to be 32. That of all the tenement houses is less than the average death rate of the city, because of the large number of their inhabitants who die in hospitals.

Absence from premises of prescribed water fittings is declared to be a nuisance which may be summarily abated by British law. The brief on this point cites abundant authority for the ground taken.

Mr. Foster urges that an abundant and accessible supply of water is a necessity for the health of the community, and for protection against fire, and is always the subject of police regulations, and that it is on this ground that towns and cities are authorized to buy, build, and own waterworks, and to furnish water to their inhabitants.

The other points of the brief, which are sustained by authorities, are:

It is not a taking of property to compel an owner to improve or alter the condition of his property, although he is thereby put to some expense.

The act is justifiable as a reasonable condition imposed upon the owner in return for the supply of water given to him by the city.

The General Term erred in supposing that they were bound by the evidence on the trial, and must determine from it alone, whether the statute tended to promote the health of the residents in the houses.

The act is not unconstitutional, because of its failure to expressly direct that the owner of a tenement shall be given notice and a hearing before he is ordered to connect his building with the Croton water pipes.

If notice was necessary it will be presumed that it was given.

Moreover, the order served was in the nature of an order to show cause, and gave an opportunity for a hearing in case the defendant had any opposition to make to the same.

The order was sufficient.

The authorities cited by the General Term do not sustain their position.

In case of doubt the court will sustain the constitutionality of the statute.

Should this court be of the opinion that, on account of any technical insufficiency in the proof, there was error upon the trial, we urge that it expresses its opinion on the constitutionality of the statute, in order that the public health may no longer suffer by the inability of the plaintiffs to enforce it.

The attorney for the plaintiff-appellant is Henry Steinert, attorney and counsel for the Health Department.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Major Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, has been detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty during the examination of Infantry officers only, vice Capt. William H. Carter, Sixth Cavalry, who will act during the examination of cavalry officers.

—Leaves of absence: Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, one month; Lieut. William C. Butler, Quartermaster, Third Infantry, one month's extension; Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry, five days' extension.

—The following transfers in the Seventh Infantry are ordered: Capt. Charles A. Worden, from Company I to Company E; Capt. Edward E. Hardin, from Company E to Company I.

—The transfers in the Sixteenth Infantry are: Lieut. William Lassiter, from Company A to Company I; Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, from Company I to Company A.

—A court-martial has been appointed at Fort Robinson, Neb., Major Adna H. Chaffee, Ninth Cavalry, President.

A Homeopathic Factotum.

In the specific manual recently revised and issued by the venerable Frederick Humphreys, M. D., who is now in his eightieth year, is given the result of a half century of professional experience and over forty years of constant perfecting of his famous homeopathic specifics. The manual contains 100 pages and is admirably systematized for the needs of the sick room. Symptoms are handily grouped, and brief but careful descriptions of various forms of disease are given. Valuable hints as to diet and sanitary matters give the work a permanent value for family use. A copy will be sent, post paid, on request to Humphreys's Medicine Company, William and John Streets, New-York.

OLD BEAMS COLLAPSED

Six Men Fell to the Basement, but None Was Badly Hurt.

SOME DROPPED FROM THIRD FLOOR

An Attempt to Make a Modern Flat House of an Old Twenty-sixth Street Residence Results in Disaster.

Six workmen employed in changing the old building at 118 West Twenty-sixth Street into a modern flat house fell to the basement yesterday afternoon when the third floor collapsed. None of them was seriously injured.

The accident happened shortly after noon, when most of the men at work on the building were at dinner. It was caused, it is thought, by the removal of the supports from the floor beams, which were old and decayed.

The injured workmen are:

GOLDENER, JOSEPH, thirty-five years old, laborer, 14 Chrystie Street; burned, and bruised about the body.

GLENNAN, JOHN, twenty-seven years old, laborer, 248 West Sixty-sixth Street; scalp wound and knees bruised.

HYMAN, SAMUEL, twenty-eight years old, carpenter, 14 Chrystie Street; scalp wound and contusions about the body.

LANGFORD, THOMAS, twenty-eight years old, mason, 405 East Twenty-eighth Street; bruised about the body.

SIMKINS, WILLIAM, thirty-one years old, carpenter, Pacific Street, East New-York; burns and general contusions.

TEVEN, SAMUEL, thirty years old, carpenter, 14 Chrystie Street; slight bruises and shock.

The first five named were taken to the New-York Hospital, and after they had received medical attention, Hyman, Glennan, Simkins, and Langford went home. Goldener remained in the hospital, but his injuries are not serious, and he will be discharged in a few days. Teven was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. He was suffering severely from shock, and it was feared that he was badly injured internally, but he rallied quickly after reaching the hospital, and a careful examination made by House Surgeon Kerrigan showed that he had sustained only slight bruises. He left the hospital last evening.

The building in which the accident occurred is one of a row of three-story and basement houses on the south side of Twenty-sixth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, that stand back from the street. It was formerly a private dwelling, and at one time was occupied by disorderly characters. The present owner of the building is said to be Albert Sire, of the firm of Sire Brothers, real estate dealers at 160 West Twenty-eighth Street, who is a brother of the defendant in the famous Jacob-Sire breach of promise suit. The work of alteration had been going on for some time under the charge of William Devlin, a stone mason. There was no contract given out for the work, but it was being done by day's work under the direct superintendence of Albert Sire.

A new front of brick with iron girders was building, extending out to the stoop line, and was completed up to the fourth floor, and in the rear an extension of similar materials had been constructed up to the fifth floor. New beams were put into the front and rear extensions, but the floor beams in the interior of the old structure had not been replaced and had been left without supports of any kind. These beams were old and decayed, and gave way under the unusual weight imposed upon.

There were usually twenty men employed in the building, but when the floors collapsed there were only eight men in the structure. Five of these were on the third floor gathered about a small fire, eating their luncheon, when without a moment's warning the floor beneath them gave way, and they were carried with the beams and planks through the intermediate floors into the basement of the building.

They were covered up with a mass of debris, but, fortunately, it was of light materials, and in this way the men escaped from serious injury. A policeman heard the crash and sent in a fire alarm.

The firemen quickly rescued the imprisoned men, as there was not much heavy material to be removed. Hyman was the first taken out, and Goldener was the next. Close by him were found Simkins and Glennan. Teven was the last one taken out. Ambulances had been summoned and the injured were speedily conveyed to hospitals. Langford, who had been on the ground floor and was struck by a falling beam, walked out of the building without assistance.

An examination of the building led to the conclusion that the old beams and joists which were being removed were rotten, and the floors had not been shored up properly while the work was going on. The ends of some of the beams were badly decayed, and had given way under the weight of the men and materials on them, as they received no support from the front of the building.

The embers of the fire before which the workmen were sitting when the collapse came set fire to the debris, but, fortunately, the flames were smothered by the rubbish which covered them up, which was a fortunate thing for the workmen who were imprisoned under the rubbish. An investigation of the accident will be made by the Superintendent of Buildings.

NO BAIL FOR ALLEGED EXTORTIONERS

Talk of Persecution in the Cases of Meismer and Agnes Berthold.

Agnes Berthold and Frederick Meismer, who were arrested Friday night on a warrant issued by Judge Fitzgerald on a complaint that they tried to extort $10,000 from Dr. Newton Whitehead, who has often been named as a malpractitioner, will not be heard in open court until to-morrow afternoon.

They were arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, and were sent to the prison in default of $2,500 bail each for examination. Had Judge Fitzgerald been sitting they would have been arraigned before him.

The prisoners were taken to the Criminal Courts Building in the afternoon and examined in Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis's room. There were, besides Mr. Davis, Assistant District Attorney Weeks, Frank Moss of the Parkhurst society, one of its detectives, and a lawyer who has looked after the interests of the woman in a civil suit against Dr. Whitehead.

After the examination the prisoners were sent back to the Tombs. Mr. Davis said that there were two sides to the case. The Parkhurst society claimed that the prisoners approached Dr. Whitehead, while they insisted that they were invited to negotiate with him. Whitehead was a Lexow witness, but he could not claim immunity from prosecution on the charge of criminal malpractice, for which he was indicted, as his testimony was not in regard to his dealings with the girl Berthold.

But Dr. Whitehead is needed as a witness against Detective Sergeant Frink and Sergt. O'Toole, who are under indictment for blackmailing him.

Moreover, Assistant District Attorney Weeks makes the positive statement that he can convict Dr. Whitehead without the testimony of Agnes Berthold.

An official who should be in a position to know the facts said that the arrest of the girl and Meismer was an outrage, and that the Parkhurst society was responsible for it.

"These people," he added, "were lured into a trap by a Parkhurst agent who passed as 'Myers.' They never thought of getting money from the doctor. That was the suggestion of 'Myers,' and he acted in the interest of Whitehead and the society, which desires to get him out of his predicament because he incriminated Frink and O'Toole. Wait until Monday, and the story of the prisoners will be made public."

Mr. Moss declined to discuss the case in any way.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK

Dramatic Novelties Are Now Coming to Hand Quickly.

A ROMANCE OF JAPAN AT DALY'S

The Long-Promised "Mme. Sans-Gene" to be Seen in an English Version This Week—Plays in Book Form.

Last week was barren of theatrical novelties. People who crave the newest thing in drama had only the latest Ibsen play in book form to satisfy them. That is not lively, but it is thoroughly Ibsenish. The revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at Abbey's Theatre by the Kendals was fairly successful, but Mrs. Kendal's obstinately perverse reading of the rôle of Paula deprives this ingenious and masterly work of much of its interest in the performance. People who have failed to understand just how her over-emphatic portrayal has defeated the author's purpose have the means to judge for themselves now. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is published in a neat pamphlet by Messrs. Walter H. Baker & Co. of Boston, who publish all of Mr. Pinero's plays in this country. No one with intelligence can read it without imagining Paula to be the exact opposite of Mabel Hervey, Lady Orreyed, in appearance, speech, and manner. On her first appearance she is described as "a young woman about twenty-seven; beautiful, fresh, innocent-looking." Her principles have been destroyed by the manner of her life, but she has always retained refined ways, and therein lies the secret of her charm. She is not a type of the "adventuress." Mrs. Kendal argued that she was Belle Bilton over again, but that sort of woman is exactly typified in Mabel Hervey, as a violent contrast to Paula. The play reads as well as it acts.

There is a lively period just ahead in local theatricals. This week we shall have Judith Gautier's famous romance of Japan at Daly's, and the long-promised "Mme. Sans-Gêne" of Sardou and Moreau at the Broadway Theatre. The production of this American version of the much-advertised Napoleonic play will be doubly interesting, because Rejane is coming next month to act the character of the heroine, and everybody who wants to see the distinguished French comedienne will be glad of the chance to see the play in English beforehand. If any one desires still greater acquaintance with the personages of "Mme. Sans-Gêne," he may now read the story founded on the play, written in French by Edmond Lepelletier, with the consent of Sardou and Moreau, translated into English by A. Curtis Bond, and published in this city by the Drallop Publishing Company. This makes a volume of 500 pages, and, of course, includes many incidents not in the play, but the story of the play is all there.

The trial performance of "The Opium Eater," which is to be given at the Berkeley Lyceum this week, seems to be another effort of restless persons to do something toward introducing new and unconventional elements in the acted drama. Next week "The District Attorney," a new native play, treating of local politics, will be produced, and the week after Beerbohm Tree will be here.

The time of the yearly harvest of the public readers is also at hand. Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne begins her annual series of Browning readings at the Lyceum Theatre next Tuesday afternoon. Her first subject will be "Colombe's Birthday." The readings will be continued each Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Abbey Sage Richardson will begin a series of lectures on the Arthurian legends at the Berkeley Lyceum Jan. 22, which will be especially interesting in view of the Arthurian play, founded on Sir Thomas Malory's work which Mr. Irving is soon to produce in London, and will bring to America next Autumn.

NEW BILLS OF THE WEEK.

Judith Gautier's Japanese Play, "Sans Gene," and "The Opium Eater."

Interest in Japan, the Japanese, their art, literature, and social customs was never so strong as it is now. Therefore, Mr. Daly's elaborate production of Judith Gautier's famous Japanese play next Tuesday night will be timely and sure to attract unusual attention. The play was in preparation before the last departure of Mr. Daly and his company for Europe, but its production was postponed then because of the great success of the revival of "Twelfth Night."

The English version of the French play was made by J. H. McCarthy. Judith Gautier's "La Marchande de Sourires" was first acted at the Odéon, in Paris, April 21, 1888. The English title chosen is "Heart of Ruby."

The story of "Heart of Ruby" is tragic. Heart of Ruby is a beautiful woman, with whom Yamato, a rich noble of Yeddo, has fallen so madly in love that he proposes to take her to his home under the same roof as Oyama, his lawful wife. Oyama protests in vain, and when Heart of Ruby really becomes an inmate of the house, the wife dies of a broken heart, after confiding her little son, Ivashita, to the care of her sister, Tika, and calling down the vengeance of Heaven on those who have wronged her. Tiko vows to act as the avenger.

In the second act, Heart of Ruby, who really cares only for the wealth of Yamato, robs him of all he possesses and sets fire to his house. The flames spread to a temple and destroy it. The punishment for such sacrilege is severe, and Yamato finds himself, by one stroke of disaster, a beggar, an outcast, and a fugitive from justice. Heart of Ruby has a lover named Simabara, a priest of Buddha who has broken his vows for her sake. She lures Yamato to the river side, with Tika and the child, Ivashita. Simbara throws Yamato into the stream, and his body is swept away by the current. Heart of Ruby strikes Tika, who tries to hold her, to the earth, and escapes in a boat with Simabara. Just then the Prince of Maeda is passing. Tika tells him her story and invokes pity for the child Ivashita. The Prince adopts the boy, and carries him away with him.

Many years have passed before the opening of the third act, which finds Ivashita grown to manhood, in the belief that he is the son of the Prince. He has fallen in love with the reflection of a pretty face in the water. He meets his love, who proves to be Chrysanthemum, and while wooing her is interrupted by the arrival of the Prince, to whom he confides the story of his passion. Then the Prince tells Ivashita the story of his adoption, and recommends him to go to Yeddo, search for Tika, and learn the story of his origin. The Prince approves his love for Chrysanthemum, who, he tells him, is the daughter of a wealthy and honorable widow named Heart of Ruby. Full of joy the young Prince starts on his mission to Yeddo to find Tika.

In the fourth act Ivashita finds in Yeddo, not only Tika, but also his father, Yamato, who escaped with his life from the river, only to beg his bread through the world. The joy of this double meeting is great, but is turned to bitter sorrow when Tika tells Ivashita that the woman who caused his mother's death and the ruin of his house was named Heart of Ruby. Ivashita then realizes that it is the daughter of this woman with whom he is in love, and declares himself to be the most unhappy wretch alive.

The scene of the fifth act is the palace of the Prince of Maeda. Heart of Ruby has brought her daughter, and everything is ready for the marriage. Ivashita arrives with Yamato and Tika, who are at once recognized by Heart of Ruby. Tika calls on Ivashita to kill Heart of Ruby, and twice thrusts a sword into his hand. Twice he refuses to use it, but finally, goaded on by Tika, he declares that he will kill the woman, and then end his own life. At this point a soldier of the Prince steps forward, and offers to be the executioner. He proves to be Simabara, whom Heart of Ruby had long ago abandoned. Heart of Ruby makes a piteous appeal for mercy, and the Prince banishes her and Simabara to a distant shrine where they shall pass the rest of their days in prayer for Oyama's memory. Ivashita weds Chrysanthemum, and so the play ends with the moral that vengeance is for Heaven, and not for men.

A new feature has been introduced into the play as it will be done at Daly's. The Voice of the Poet is to be interpreted by Miss Ada Rehan, who will recite the prologue and the epilogue. She will also play the part of Tika. A characteristic of the production will be its minute and faithful observance of traditional Japanese manners, customs, and ceremonials.

* * *

An American version of "Mme. Sans Gêne," the play by Victorien Sardou and Emile Moreau, in which Rejane has made such a success in Paris and London, will be presented at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night under the direction of Augustus Pitou.

The action opens in the laundry of Catherine Hebscher, known to her patrons as Mme. Sans Gêne, during the period of the French Revolution. An Austrian officer named Neipperg, who has been wounded while defending Marie Antoinette, takes refuge from his pursuers in the laundry, and is saved by Catherine and her lover, Lefebvre. Napoleon, then a young Lieutenant, is one of Mme. Sans Gêne's customers, and is not always prompt in paying his laundry bills.

Twenty years have passed when the curtain again rises, and many changes have taken place. Napoleon is now Emperor of France. Lefebvre has become a Marshal and Duke of Dantzig, and has married Catherine, whose plebeian manners are a constant source of annoyance to Napoleon and his Court. The Emperor tries to induce the Duke to divorce her, but he refuses. Neipperg is still in Paris, a devoted friend of Mme. Sans Gêne, and calls to bid her farewell, as the Emperor hates him, believing him to be in love with the Empress. Fouche, Chief of Police, is in disgrace, but hopes to be reinstated through the Duchess. He tries to prevent her falling into a trap set for her by the two Princesses. Meantime, he informs her that Neipperg has gone to the palace, and just at this time she is summoned before the Emperor.

Napoleon receives Mme. Sans Gêne in his library, and informs her that she must be divorced from Lefebvre. In the interview which follows, Sans Gêne calls to the Emperor's mind the old days when she was a laundress and in love with a young Corsican Lieutenant. She shows him his own letter, acknowledging an indebtedness of 60f. for washing, and he then recognizes her for the first time. This scene is interrupted by the arrest of Neipperg on his way to the apartments of the Empress. The Count insists that he was there simply to take a message from the Empress to her father, but Napoleon, mad with jealousy, tears off his decorations. Neipperg draws his sword and attempts to assault the Emperor, but is disarmed and ordered to execution before daylight.

The last act also passes in the library. At 2 o'clock in the morning Sans Gêne is there trying to concoct some plan to save Neipperg's life. The Emperor thinks of a plan for proving the guilt or innocence of his wife. He sends a waiting maid to her with a message that Neipperg has returned and awaits her orders. The Empress writes a letter to be given to Neipperg, and the waiting woman brings it to the Emperor, who finds, to his delight, that it is written to the father of Marie Louise. His jealousy dissipated, Napoleon orders the execution of Neipperg to be suspended, but is informed that it has just taken place. Napoleon is very angry, until he learns from Fouche that he had taken the liberty of interfering with the orders, and that Neipperg was on his way to Austria. The Emperor approves of Fouche's action, reinstates him as Chief of Police, and compliments Lefebvre on the possession of a treasure in his wife, Mme. Sans Gêne, of whose efforts to save Neipperg he has been made aware.

Kathryn Kidder will play the part of Mme. Sans Gêne, Augustus Cook will be the Napoleon, Harold Russell the Marshal Lefebvre, Wallace Shaw, Fouche; James K. Hackett Neipperg; Marie Shotwell Queen Caroline, and Henrietta Lander Princess Louisa. A most elaborate production, so far as scenery and costumes are concerned, is promised by Managers Pitou and French.

* * *

"The Opium Eater," a psychological drama in three acts by Charles Hannan, will have a single performance at the Berkeley Lyceum next Thursday night. Courtenay Thorpe and Maude Banks will have the principal rôles. Hannan is an Englishman with "advanced" ideas. He wrote this play in 1890. Beerbohm Tree, Haddon Chambers, and William Archer read the manuscript. Archer says it contained an original and striking idea, crudely and ineffectively worked out. Tree wanted Chambers to collaborate with Hannan in rewriting the play, but the partnership was never formed. When Chambers's recent play, "John a-Dreams," the hero of which is an opium eater, was produced by Tree, there was some baseless talk of plagiarism. There is no resemblance between Chambers's play and Hannan's, the hero of which becomes a victim of the opium habit under the belief that the drug he takes is not opium at all, or opium denuded of its noxious properties.

The Big Firemen's Benefit.

The success of the two big performances to be given in the Academy of Music and the Grand Opera House next Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the families of the heroic firemen Chief James J. Bresnan and Assistant Foreman John L. Rooney, who recently lost their lives in the discharge of their duty, is already assured. The 12,000 tickets which were placed in the hands of the firemen for sale are being disposed of very rapidly. One fireman on Thursday last sold 100 tickets, his entire stock, in half a block in Twenty-third Street. Merchants and property owners understand the good effects of encouraging firemen by thus providing for the families of those who have sacrificed their lives in trying to save other people's property, and they are taking the tickets as fast as they are offered. From the Hebrew districts on the east side, where the firemen are almost idolized for their heroism, an extraordinary demand for tickets has come. Fire Commissioner Robbins, who is the Treasurer of the Bresnan and Rooney fund, says he expects to see at least $15,000 realized from the benefits.

The performances at both houses will be long and interesting. Hosts of volunteers, representing the best talent in the city, have come forward with offers of their services, and it has been a difficult task for the committee of managers to decide whom to accept and whom to reject. The programme, as finally arranged, will be the same at both houses, carriages being in attendance to take the artists from one to the other. In consequence of the extreme length of the bill, the curtain will rise promptly at 1 o'clock.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—A Great Matinée Day.—The beautiful weather of yesterday, after a week of almost continuous storm, brought the matinée girls out in full force, and all the theatres reaped the benefit of the outpouring. No such audiences have been seen on a Saturday afternoon since the opening of the season as those which gladdened the hearts of managers yesterday. At Daly's, where the last matinée of "The Taming of the Shrew" was given, no seats were to be had for fifteen minutes before the curtain rose, and hundreds were turned away disappointed. "The Masqueraders," at the Empire; "The Case of Rebellious Susan," at the Lyceum; "Too Much Johnson," at the Standard, and "Rob Roy," at the Herald Square, were all played to overflowing houses, while at Abbey's, Palmer's, Harrigan's, the Bijou, the Fifth Avenue, Hoyt's, the Star, and the Academy, the best matinée audiences of the season were in attendance.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Princess Paulina and the three Rowas are still the leading features of the vaudeville performance at Proctor's. The other artists who will appear this week are Binns and Binns, eccentric musical comedians; Louis Fialkowski, the animal imitator from St. Petersburg; Lizzie Derious Daly, in singing and dancing; Boyle and Graham, eccentric comedians; Murphy and McCoy, knockabouts and burlesque boxers; Bailey and Boydel, original parodists; James H. Burton's circus of leaping and performing dogs; Hines and Coulby, "The Organ Grinder and the Monkey"; Dalton and Dalton, Lillian Ackerman, Phil and Bessie Maher, Ettie Albion, character changes, and Mlle. Amy, Spanish rings. New additions to the living pictures are "Odalesque," "A Flower," "Phoebe," and "In the Studio." To-day's sacred concert is continuous from 2 to 10:30 P. M.

—Circuit of the Stars.—Richard Mansfield will be in New-Orleans this week; "A Gaiety Girl" Company, No. 1, in Chicago; No. 2 in Cleveland, Ohio; Chauncey Olcott in Newark, N. J.; Charles Dickson in Chicago, Emily Bancker in St. Paul, Minn.; Fanny Rice in New-England towns, Gladys Wallis in Arkansas and Tennessee towns, James O'Neill in Pittsburg, Julia Marlowe in Boston, John Drew in Chicago, Marie Burroughs in Troy and Albany, Marie Wainwright in Alabama and Florida towns, Oliver Byron in Chicago, Rose Coghlan in New-England towns, Robert Mantell in Texas towns, Sol. Smith Russell in Arkansas and Tennessee towns, Stuart Robson in Cincinnati, Sadie Martinot in California towns, William Hoey in Boston, William H. Crane in Philadelphia, Lillian Russell in New-England towns, and Alexander Salvini in Denver.

—Beerbohm Tree Coming.—The London Haymarket Theatre Company, which is to support Beerbohm Tree in his American tour, which will open at Abbey's Theatre Jan. 28, with the presentation of "The Ballad Monger" and "The Red Lamp," sailed from England yesterday in the steamship New-York. Mr. Tree himself will not leave until Wednesday, when he will sail on the steamship Majestic. Frederick Harrison, who is at once the partner and business manager of Beerbohm Tree, arrived on the Paris yesterday from Southampton. Mr. Harrison, who is a Cambridge graduate, holds somewhat the same position to Mr. Tree as that occupied by Bram Stoker toward Mr. Irving, with the exception that Mr. Harrison is also a partner and has absolute charge of all the business interests of the firm.

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That we vacate our Bowery store March 1.

Thereafter B'way and Ninth St. only, closing out at half price.

Suits (to order) $16 & $20, Formerly $25 to $40.

Trousers (to order) $4 & $5, Formerly $7 to $10.

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Big bargains at Bowery store on some unclaimed Suits, Overcoats, and Trousers.

—Eden Musée.—The new act which has been added to "A Dresden Shepherdess," at the Eden Musée, has given Mme. Pilar-Morin additional opportunities to prove her skill. One incident in the new act is that in which Pierrot quickly learns, through Cupid's teachings, the sly uses to which paints and powders can be put in making conquests of love. In the game of dominoes which follows, Pierrot learns enough to win all of Cupid's money, and the climax is reached when Cupid quarrels with his pupil. The interest in the comedy continues, and the Musée is crowded at every performance. The concerts afternoon and evening by the Gypsy Orchestra will continue a main attraction, as will also the hundreds of historical wax groups, figures, and mechanical effects.

—Huber's.—A long and excellent list of attractions is announced for this week at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum. Alburtus will appear in a slack wire act, and Josephine Myrtle Corbin, the four-legged girl, still remains on exhibition. Ulcie the Albino; Eli Bowen, the armless and legless wonder; George, the turtle boy; Uno, the snake charmer; Count Ivan Orloff, the ossified man, and Carl Michael, in his wonderful feats of strength, are some of the leading features of the Curiosity Hall. In the theatre Leonard and Fulton lead the variety bill. Other artists are Ward and Brown, Minnie Earle, J. J. Sheehan, and Walter Reeves. The Japanese living pictures have proved an attractive novelty.

—Koster & Bial's.—M. Stainville, the French mimic, who made a very favorable impression here three years ago, will make his reappearance in America at Koster & Bial's to-morrow night. Ivan Tschernoff and his trained dogs will appear in a new one-act pantomime called "The Fireman's Rescue." The other artists of the week will be Paul Cinquevalli, the four Diezs, the Mayos, the Rossow brothers, Eugenie Petrescu, Amelia Glover, and A. O. Duncan. The living pictures are still on exhibition. Next week Cissy Loftus, the English mimic, will make her American début in her specialties, giving imitations of Sarah Bernhardt, Ivette Guilbert, Letty Lind, Haydn Coffin, and Ada Rehan, among others.

—Star Theatre. — Denman Thompson's magnificent production of "The Old Homestead," at the Star Theatre, has been witnessed by steadily-increasing audiences since the opening night, and the indications are that the popular old play is to make another long run in New-York. From a scenic point of view, the production at the Star is far superior to that which was on view so long at the Academy of Music, and there is no deterioration in the acting, practically the same cast being employed. The storm in the first act is wonderfully realistic. To-night and next Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Thompson will repeat his new entertainment, "Songs, Illustrated and Illuminated."

—The Elks' Benefit.—Among the volunteers for the benefit performance to be given in the Herald Square Theatre next Sunday night in aid of the Charity Fund of New-York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, will be Edward Harrigan's company, the leading artists of "The Twentieth Century Girl," members of the "Rob Roy" company, and Jennie O'Neill Potter, Ella Griffith Pouche, Edna Springer, Henry Flood, the Worralls, J. M. Myers, Raymond Moore, Herbert Albini, Smith and Campbell, Polly Holmes, Edith Parker Nathan, Hattie Delaro-Barnes, Harry Wright, and the Old Homestead Quartet.

—Irving Place Theatre.—The success of Blumenthal and Kodelburg's comedy, "Die Orientreise," has induced Manager Conried to postpone the production of "Vasantasena," at the Irving Place Theatre. "Die Orientreise," which was presented in London by Augustin Daly, under the title of "The Orient Mail," is, in the original German, one of the funniest comedies seen at the Irving Place this season. It will be played every night this week, except Friday, when Schiller's "William Tell" will be presented with Mathieu Pfeil in the title rôle. Max Holbe's "Jugend" will be given for the Saturday matinée.

—Philadelphia Plays and Shows.—In Philadelphia the following bills are announced for this week: Academy of Music, Tuesday night, grand opera, "Don Giovanni"; Chestnut Street Opera House, William H. Crane in "The Pacific Mail"; Walnut Street Theatre, Donnelly and Girard; Park Theatre, the Bostonians in "The Knickerbockers" and "Robin Hood"; National, "Blue Jeans"; Chestnut Street Theatre, "Charley's Aunt"; Broad Street Theatre, "Princess Bonnie"; Grand Opera House, minstrelsy; Empire, "Duffy's Blunders"; Carncross's Opera House, minstrelsy; Bijou, comic opera and vaudeville.

—Union Square.—The usual excellent vaudeville performance is announced at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. The leading artists include Raymon Moore, whose latest song, "Sunday Night at Nellie's Home," has made a hit; Imro Fox, in a burlesque of old-fashioned magical art; the Dixon Brothers, English musical clowns, the Manhattan Comedy Four, George K. Fortescue and Richard Gorman, and the Ilmot Bicycle Duo. George Thatcher's engagement at this house begins next week, and the Bruet-Rivieres and Caicedo, the wire walker, are among future attractions.

—Boston Theatres.—These bills will be offered to playgoers in Boston this week: Boston Theatre, James A. Herne, in "Shore Acres"; Museum, "Westward, Ho"; Park, Hoyt's "A Black Sheep"; Hollis Street, Julia Marlowe Taber, in repertory; Tremont, William F. Hoey, in "The Flams"; Columbia, A. M. Palmer's stock company, in "The New Woman"; Castle Square, Louise Beaudet, in "The Dragoon's Daughter"; Bowdoin Square, "The Wages of Sin"; Grand Opera House, "A Man Without a Country"; Keith's, vaudeville.

—American Theatre.—This is the last week of the engagement of Wilson Barrett at the American Theatre. "The Silver King" will be presented the first four nights of the week, "Othello" on Friday evening, and "The Manxman" Saturday afternoon and evening. On Jan. 21 Manager French will produce at this house, for the first time on any stage, a new American play by Charles Klein and Harrison Grey Fiske, called "The District Attorney." Wilton Lackaye, by courtesy of A. M. Palmer, will play the leading part.

—Tony Pastor's.—Maggie Cline, after a week of rest, returns to Tony Pastor's to-morrow night, and will have a new entertainment to present. Princess Dolgorouky, the Russian violinist, will begin an engagement. Among the other artists in the excellent variety performance provided for the week are Mlle. Fougère, Bentley and Greve, the Patterson Brothers, on the triple horizontal bars; McMahon and King, Kitty Nolan, the Fortesque sisters, and the only Tony Pastor himself, in new songs and parodies.

—Bijou Theatre.—Ward and Vokes will appear for the first time as stars at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night, presenting their new farce, "A Run on the Bank." The play, which tells the story of two adventurers who open a combination bank and saloon, is filled with vaudeville specialties. Among the supporting company are Tony Williams, Harry Blaney, Maggie Daly, Clara Bell, and Daisy Dudley.

—Two New Burlesques.—Manager E. E. Rice secured yesterday the exclusive rights of production to the new burlesque "Midas," by A. Baldwin Sloane, which is to be produced in Baltimore, Feb. 5, by the Paint and Powder Club. He also has an option on "Excelsior, Jr.," by R. A. Barnet, author of "1492," which is to be presented in Boston next March by the corps of cadets.

—Lyceum Theatre.—This house has secured a genuine success in Henry Arthur Jones's new comedy, "The Case of Rebellious Susan," which is crowding the little theatre at every performance. The players have now become thoroughly at home in their parts, and the performance is as smooth and artistic as any that has been given by Daniel Frohman's excellent company.

—Grand Opera House.—The Hanlons' "Superba" comes to the Grand Opera House for this week. This spectacular entertainment has been changed in the course of its long and prosperous career, until now it is quite a different production from the original. There are plenty of specialties, and the cast includes the four Schrode brothers, Julie Mackey, and Charles Guyer.

—A Charity Matinée.—A charity entertainment in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will be given at Koster & Bial's Tuesday afternoon. The regular vaudeville bill of the house will be given, with the living pictures, and specialties by a number of volunteer artists. The work of the society to be benefited consists in providing clothing for destitute women and children.

—Garden Theatre.—"Little Christopher" is in the fourteenth week of its run at the Garden Theatre. The East Orange Cyclers, to the number of over 100, will attend the performance Tuesday night, and Company A of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn will form a theatre party Jan. 26. The one hundred and fiftieth performance of the burlesque will be given Feb. 11.

—Chicago Playhouses.—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Columbia, "1492"; Haymarket, "The Ensign"; McVicker's, "The Black Crook"; Grand Opera House, Hoyt's "A Temperance Town"; Schiller, Charles Dickson, in "Incog"; Hooley's, John Drew, in "The Bauble Shop"; Chicago Opera House, "A Gaiety Girl"; Havlin's, "Fantasma."

—Harlem Opera House.—Olga Nethersole will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week. To-morrow night she will appear for the first time in New-York as Gilberte in "Frou-Frou," repeating the performance Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Saturday afternoon. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings she will appear in "Camille."

—Fifth Avenue Theatre.—"Gismonda," with Fanny Davenport as the heartless Duchess of Athens, is moving along prosperously at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The original engagement of Miss Davenport has been extended, and "Gismonda" has several weeks of prosperity ahead of it in this city before taking to "the road."

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Palmer Cox's "Brownies" will end its long and successful run at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Feb. 2. This week souvenirs, in the form of Brownie handkerchiefs, will be given to all ladies and children who attend the Tuesday and Thursday matinées.

—Harrigan's Theatre.—"Notoriety" is still the attractive play at Harrigan's Theatre, and Manager Mart W. Hanley expresses supreme content with the business which it is doing. Mr. Braham's new songs improve with familiarity, and have become as popular as those which preceded them.

—Abbey's Theatre.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will present Sydney Grundy's play, "A White Lie," at Abbey's Theatre this week. The piece gives them two characters admirably adapted to their respective methods of acting.

—"Roy Roy."—Smith and De Koven's tuneful opera, "Rob Roy," is still drawing large audiences to the Herald Square Theatre, and no limit has yet been fixed to its run.

—Standard Theatre.—William Gillette continues to amuse large audiences at the Standard by his finished acting in "Too Much Johnson."

—Hoyt's Theatre.—"A Milk-White Flag" has passed its one hundredth performance at Hoyt's, with its popularity undiminished.

—Empire Theatre.—"The Masqueraders" is still holding its own at the Empire.

—Palmer's Theatre.—"The Fatal Card" continues to draw well.

The Brooklyn Theatres.

—Columbia.—Roland Reed will play a week at the Columbia Theatre, beginning to-morrow night, presenting the comedy by the late David D. Lloyd and Sydney Rosenfeld, now called "The Politician." The play is an exceedingly clever satire on the methods of the "machine" politician, as represented by Gen. Josiah Limber, the part assumed by Mr. Reed. Isadore Rush appears as Cleopatra Sturgis, a very much up-to-date young woman, who wears some remarkable dresses, and is almost as important a personage in the play as Limber himself. Next week Mrs. Langtry will be seen at this house, after an absence from Brooklyn of five years.

—Park Theatre.—Otis Skinner will make his first appearance in this vicinity as a star at the Park Theatre to-morrow evening, in Clyde Fitch's new comedy, "His Grace de Grammont," which has been very favorably received in other cities. He will repeat the performance Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights, and on Friday and Saturday will present "The King's Jester." Mr. Skinner's supporting company includes Frederick Mosley, R. Peyton Carter, Frank L. Sylvester, Wadsworth Harris, Maud Durbin, and Sarah Truax.

NOTES FROM SUNNY NASSAU

Sir Francis Fleming Likely to Succeed Sir Ambrose Shea as Governor.

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 8.—Sir Ambrose Shea, the Governor, being absent from the colony, the Government is now being administered by the Hon. George Melville, C. M. G., by virtue of the position he holds as senior member of the Executive Council. The question as to who will succeed Sir Ambrose in the Gubernatorial chair is still undecided, though present indications point to Sir Francis Fleming as the coming man. Sir Francis has been in colonial service for many years, his last post being that of Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.

H. C. Drinkwater of London, accompanied by J. B. Simpson of Binghamton, N. Y., is here en route to the Island of Inagua, to start operations on the land purchased by the Inaugua Sisal Company. Some ten thousand acres have been acquired and work is to be begun at once. Mr. Drinkwater is the Managing Director of the company, (organized in England and the United States, with a capital of $100,000,) and Mr. Simpson represents the American stockholders. This is the third large company in operation at Inagua.

The cable report from Florida stating that the cold wave of a few days ago had substantially ruined the present orange crop has stimulated shipments of fruit from this colony, and heavy invoices of oranges are being hurried to New-York by local dealers.

Among the American visitors here are Mrs. Delos McCurdy, Mrs. Charles E. Peck, Col. F. F. and Mrs Wilder, and S. M. Cohen of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stark of Boston, B. F. Merrill and Miss Merrill of Cambridgeborough, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Sidway and Clarence Sidway of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Sutherland of Paterson, N. J.; C. M. Field of Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hill of Chicago, J. B. Simpson of Binghamton, N. Y.; Nathan Bernstein of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Ruddell of Baltimore, W. A. Heal of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Northrop of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Slothower of Baltimore, William Chamberlaine of New-York, Alexander Zenope of New-York, and Miss B. M. Chamberlaine of Baltimore.

A LIVELY MEETING EXPECTED

The Regular Democrats of Brooklyn Disagree on Important Matters.

There was a great deal of activity yesterday among Brooklyn Democrats, who were preparing for the organization of the party for the year. Both factions will meet for that purpose to-morrow night.

The regular Democrats disagree on several important matters, and it is thought that to-morrow night's meeting will be a lively one.

Edward M. Shepard, who retires as Chairman of the bolting Democrats, said yesterday that he thought there would be no opposition to the election of S. Perry Sturges as Chairman of the General Committee.

The question of the Chairmanship is one that is vexing the regular Democrats. James D. Bell, the present Chairman, desires to be re-elected. It is thought that the machine men will oppose Mr. Bell.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee, heads a division of the regular organization. He is in favor of surrendering to the Shepard faction and even making Mr. Shepard Chairman of the regular Democratic General Committee.

Mr. York said yesterday: "The Democratic Party must be united first of all."

Mr. Bell's friends are in favor of going ahead, independent of the Shepardites.

Mr. Shepard declared yesterday that he would not, under any circumstances, be Chairman of the General Committee of the regular organization, even if perfect harmony should be brought about. He thought the regulars had better go ahead and organize, and wait awhile before they made overtures for peace.

It is believed that Mr. Shepard wishes to hold the balance of power during the Fall campaign. There is a rumor that the Shepardites may unite with a band of bolting Republicans, headed by Mayor Schieren and Benjamin F. Blair, for the purpose of defeating both regular candidates for Mayor.

THE GOULDS MAY MAKE A STATEMENT

Weary of Hearing that Miss Anna Gould Is to Marry Harry Woodruff.

The old rumor that Miss Anna Gould is to marry Harry Woodruff, at one time employed by Charles Frohman as an actor, but now a law student in Boston, is going the rounds again.

This time "a close family friend of the Goulds" is alleged to have started it. The blue-eyed and blonde young man is reported to have seen some of the Goulds at the Metropolitan Opera House during the holidays.

Miss Anna Gould and her brother Howard are now in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould were at Lakewood yesterday and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and Miss Helen Gould are at Irvington.

When asked about the rumor, Edwin briefly remarked that there was nothing new in the story, and that the Goulds were a-weary of hearing it. The family, he said, might make a definite statement to settle the matter next week.

It is not known that young Woodruff is to return to the stage.

A Benefit for Mr. Gordon's Family.

The friends of Archibald Gordon, the well-known dramatic and newspaper writer, are organizing a benefit in aid of his family. The benefit will take place at the Bijou Theatre Sunday evening, Jan. 27. An excellent programme is announced, as Mr. Gordon had hosts of friends in the dramatic profession, who have freely volunteered their services.

Mr. Gordon died last Wednesday, after an illness extending over two years. His wife and children are left unprovided for.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SOLOISTS FOR TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.
YSAYE.
His last appearance at these concerts.
MME. MANTELLI AND M. PLANCON.
THE ENTIRE OPERA ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Mr. ANTON SEIDL.
Sunday prices: 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50. General admission, 50c. Box office open all day Sunday.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers... Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau
GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 14, Double Bill, 2 Operas—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Mmes. Melba, Sig. Bensaude, and Russitano—followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA—Mmes. Mira Heller, Mantelli, Sig. Ancona and Tamagno.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 16, first performance in America in French of Massenet's Opera MANON. Mmes. Sybil Sanderson (her first appearance in America,) De Vigne, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, MM. Plancon, Ancona, Castelmary, Gromzeski, and Jean de Reszke, (first time as Chevalier des Grieux.)
Thurs. Ev'g, Jan. 17, at Brooklyn Academy, CARMEN. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, MM. Russitano, Campanari.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 18, Meyerbeer's Opera L'AFRICAINE. Mmes. Nordica, Lucile Hill, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Ancona, Castelmary, and Sig. Tamagno.
SAT. MAT., JAN. 19, LAST MATINEE OF FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Viviani, and Jean de Reszke.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 19, at popular prices, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba and Scalchi, MM. Russitano and Maurel.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 20, 9th Sunday night concert.
MON. EV'G, JAN. 21, LES HUGUENOTS, (THE HUGUENOTS.) Mmes. Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba, MM. Jean de Reszke, Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel. Regular prices.
Seats at box office and principal hotels; also at Rullman's, 111 B'way. Knabe Pianos used.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
J. Wesley Rosenquest.. Manager
Evgs. 8:15. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Mats
LAST 3 WEEKS. LAST MATS.
LAST WEEKS. LAST MATS.
The Comic Extravaganza, PALMER COX'S
BROWNIES.
Great Souvenir Mats.
DAINTY BROWNIE HANDKERCHIEFS, DESIGNED BY PALMER COX, WILL BE PRESENTED TO LADIES AND CHILDREN AT TUESDAY & THURSDAY MATINEES.

STAR THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
NEW, NOVEL, AND ORIGINAL.
DENMAN THOMPSON'S SONGS
ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED.
MUSIC AND ARTISTIC PAINTINGS.
This is not a Stereopticon or Magic Lantern
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
DENMAN THOMPSON
AND
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
The Most Marvelous Production Yet Given.
THE RAINSTORM. THE SINGING.
WONDERFUL ELECTRICAL EFFECTS.
Every Evg. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Ev'gs at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
THE WORLD-FAMOUS AND EVER-WELCOME
HANLONS
WILL PRESENT THEIR NEW AND WONDERFUL SPECTACLE,
"SUPERBA."
Positively the greatest pantomime production ever seen in the country. Replete with startling tricks and mystifying illusions.
Transformation scenes of surpassing grandeur and loveliness,
and
High-class Vaudeville Specialties. An entertainment for the million.
Next Week—Effie Ellsler in "Doris."

THE TIFFANY CHAPEL,
AS EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, NOW ON EXHIBITION AT 333 4th Av. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Also a most interesting display of the famous Tiffany Favrille Glassware, recently produced by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany. The collection includes a large variety of entirely original forms and colors in vases and other objects suitable for holiday gifts.

GARDEN THEATRE. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
RICE'S Garden Burlesque Co.
118TH TIME TO-MORROW.
LITTLE CHRISTOPHER.
150th Time, Souvenirs, Feb. 11.
NEW KILANYI LIVING PICTURES.

PALMER'S. A. M. PALMER, Sole Manager. Evenings at 8 sharp.
"THE FATAL CARD HAS BECOME ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF THE TOWN, WHICH IS AS IT SHOULD BE, FOR IT IS A FUNNY AND A THRILLING PLAY, AND IT IS SUPERBLY STAGED AND ACTED."—Herald, Jan. 6.
THE FATAL CARD.
Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.

5TH AVE. THEATRE.
HENRY C. MINER............Prop. and Manager
2nd MONTH
FANNY DAVENPORT
and Company, headed by MELBOURNE MACDOWELL, in SARDOU'S
"GISMONDA."
Evn'g at 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. at 2 sharp.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat.
ONLY FUN IN TOWN.
2D CROWDED MONTH.
TOO MUCH JOHNSON,
WITH
WILLIAM GILLETTE.

THE CHARITY BALL
Will take place at the Music Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31. Boxes can be had from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St., 2 East 35th St., and of managers.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Monday, Tuesday, Wed., Thurs., & Sat. Eve.,
The great big Comedy Hit!
Every line a laugh!
100 laughs in a minute!
DIE ORIENTREISE.
Friday—Wilhelm Tell! Sat. Mat.—Jugend.

FOUR DAYS TO CALIFORNIA.—Southern Pacific Co.'s New Train, Sunset Limited. Dining Car through. Tickets also to Mexico, Texas, China, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands. Special rates for freight or passage. Choice of routes. Special tourist parties. Map and pamphlets. 343 Broadway and 1 Battery Place, N. Y.

TONY PASTOR'S. THIS WEEK:
MAGGIE CLINE, PRINCESS DOLGOROUKY, MLLE. FOUGERE, BENTLEY AND GREVE, TONY PASTOR AND GRAND SHOW.
MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
THE MASQUERADERS.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
Jan. 24, Empire's 2d Anniversary. Souvenirs.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE. EVENINGS AT 8. SATURDAY AT 2. Mgr. Mr. T. H. French
Handsomest and safest theatre in the world.
To-morrow (Monday) Evening at 8.
FIRST PRESENTATION IN NEW-YORK
IN ENGLISH
THE GREAT EUROPEAN SUCCESS,
MADAME SANS GENE,
An Historical Comedy of the First Empire,
By MM. VICTORIEN SARDOU and EMILE MOREAU.
Presented under the management of
—AUGUSTUS PITOU—
PROLOGUE—The Memorial 10th of August, 1792.
ACT 1st—Napoleon's Court, 1811.
ACTS 2 AND 3—Napoleon's Library, 1811.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. & 23d St.
Daniel Frohman............Mgr.
The brightest comedy since "London Assurance."
THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN.
"Not since the first night of 'The Amazons' has a new play been greeted with such approval."—Herald. "It is real comedy."—Times. "Should not wonder if it lived like the old comedies."—World. "We join in the general admiration for Susan."—Press. "No comedy has been more artistically presented in many a day."—Sun. "A clever, entertaining play."—Mail. "Performance without a flaw."—Press. "Furnishes delightful entertainment." — Recorder. "Mirthful and well acted."—Com. Adv. "Genuine wit."—Telegram. Henry Arthur Jones's brilliant comedy. "Handsomer gowns have not been seen this season."—Herald. "Applause and laughter incessant. Spangled with genuine wit and humor."—Spirit of the Times.
Overture 8:25. Curtain rises 8:30 sharp. Matinées Thursday and Saturday at 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
Five Tuesday readings from Robert Browning by
Mrs. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE.
First reading, "Colombe's Birthday," a play,
TUESDAY, JAN. 15, at 3 P. M.
Course and single tickets now on sale at box office.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d St. and 8th Av. Matinée Saturday.
Manager............Mr. T. H. FRENCH
LAST WEEK OF
WILSON BARRETT
Every performance, (except Friday,)
THE SILVER KING.
Friday night, OTHELLO.
Next week and until further notice,
A Drama of To-day,
THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
with a perfect company, including
Wilton Lackaye, Frank Mordaunt, George Fawcett, Odell Williams, Chas. S. Abbe, E. J. Morgan, and Annie Irish, Effie Shannon, Adele Ritchie.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Owner and Manager
Miss OLGA NETHERSOLE,
Under the management of
MARCUS R. MAYER.
First time in New-York in
FROU-FROU.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WED. EVGS., SAT. MATINEE, FROU-FROU.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SAT'DAY EV'GS, CAMILLE.
Next Week American Travesty Co.
AND EDDIE FOY IN THE Fantastic Fairy Burlesque,
100 PEOPLE.
OFF THE EARTH.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Broadway and 35th St. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
THE ONLY COMIC OPERA IN TOWN.
4TH MONTH.
THE WHITNEY OPERA COMPANY IN DE KOVEN & SMITH'S
ROB ROY.
EXTRA MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Chickering Hall. Chickering Hall.
THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1895, at 3 P. M.
FIRST CONCERT OF THE
American Symphony Orchestra.
SAM FRANKO, Conductor.
CESAR THOMSON....Soloist
Overture, "Medea"..............Bargiel
Concerto for Violin, (A minor)........Goldmark
Symphony No. 4, in B flat..............Gade
Season subscriptions for the three concerts at $4.00 and $2.50, and single seats at $1.50 and $1.00, at Schuberth's and Chickering Hall. Admission, 50c.

ABBEY'S Theatre, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
Mr. and Mrs. KENDAL,
Presenting this week A WHITE LIE.
Jan. 21st—Last week of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.
Jan. 28th—Mr. Beerbohm Tree and his complete Haymarket Theatre company, with all scenery and accessories, in a repertoire of his latest successes. Seat sale opens Thursday, Jan. 24th. Opening bill, "The Red Lamp" and "The Ballad Monger."

PALESTINE COMMANDERY,
NO. 18, K. T.
17th ANNUAL RECEPTION,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1895.
Boxes and reserved seats Ashland House, 24th St. and 4th Av. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels and by members of commandery.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. M. W. HANLEY, Mgr.
Absolute and emphatic success, crowded houses nightly.
Fun from beginning to end.
Edward Harrigan's new piece,
"NOTORIETY,"
Latest and best play.
DAVE BRAHAM'S Bright and Sparkling Music nightly encored.
WEDNESDAY | MATINEES | SATURDAY.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
THE REAL FAD!
AT
MR. KEITH'S BEAUTIFUL NEW UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
POPULAR PRICES. NOON TO 10:30.

Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.
MATINEE RECITAL 2:30 P. M.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15.
STAVENHAGEN,
AND
JEAN GERARDY.
Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
KNABE PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

PROCTOR'S PRINCESS PAULINA.
10 A. M., all day to 10:30 P. M. Princess Paulina, Tiniest Living Woman, at 11, 3, and 9. The 3 Romas. Binns & Binns. 50 Others. Living Pictures.
SUNDAY To-day and To-night, 2 P. M., all day to 10:30 P. M. CONCERT

DALY'S THEATRE. Begins at 8.
TAMING THE SHREW.
Farewell Performance Monday.
Miss Rehan as Katherine.
Mr. Clarke as Petrucio.
Mr. Lewis as Grumio.
Mrs. Gilbert as Curtis.

DALY'S
TUESDAY NIGHT,
The New Japanese Play,
HEART OF RUBY.
Miss Rehan, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Herbert, Miss Haswell, Miss Carlisle, Miss Elliott, Mr. Craig.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY NEXT and SATURDAY NEXT.

Amusements.

Carnegie Hall,
57th St. and 7th Av.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 15, at 2:30.
SECOND RECITAL
YSAYE
ASSISTED BY
MISS THEODORA PFAFFLIN, Soprano.
M. AIME LACHAUME, Pianist.
Direction of R. E. Johnston, Joseph Arthur.
YSAYE WILL PLAY (BY REQUEST) BEETHOVEN'S KREUTZER SONATA; PARSIFAL PARAPHRASE AND SIEGFRIED IDYL, WAGNER-WILHELMJ; SONATA IN B FLAT BY BACH; ROMANCE IN F BY BEETHOVEN, AND SARASATE'S "ZIGEUNER."
MISS PFAFFLIN will sing an aria from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saens; Songs by Stange and Delibes. M. LACHAUME will play the Kreutzer Sonata, with M. Ysaye; "Au Soir," Schumann and Scherzo, Chopin.
Seats, 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $10 and $12, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. and at the box office.

CARNEGIE HALL. 57th St. and 7th Av.
TUESDAY EV'G, JAN. 15, AT 8:15,
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
FRIEDA SIMONSON,
THE CELEBRATED CHILD PIANISTE,
(Her first appearance in America.)
JUANITO MANEN,
THE FAMOUS BOY VIOLINIST.
Assisted by Mrs. Marie Barnard, Soprano, and the entire Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Seats 50 cts. to $1.50; Boxes $12, at box office.
STEINWAY PIANO USED EXCLUSIVELY.

CARNEGIE HALL.....Chamber Music Hall
BEETHOVEN STRING QUARTET.
Second Concert, Thursday, Jan. 17, at 8:15.
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN, Pianist.
Res. seats $1, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Squ.

CARNEGIE HALL, Chamber Music Hall.
SIX EXPLANATORY RECITALS
AT THE PIANO ON THE
NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY.
BY WALTER DAMROSCH,
(under the auspices of the Wagner Society,)
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY AT 3
BEGINNING JAN. 21.
Subscription tickets may be obtained TO-MORROW at the Carnegie Hall box office and from M. McLaren, Metropolitan Opera House, 40th St., near 7th Av. Res. Seats, single, $1.50; for the series of 6 lectures, $7.

4 LEGGED GIRL

HUBER'S
14th St. Museum.
Popular Family Resort and THEATRE.
$1 Show for 10c.
Last Week of
MYRTLE CORBIN,
4-Legged Girl.
Greatest Success Ever Known.
Turtle Boy.
Eli Bowen, Legless and Armless Wonder, and Everything else new.
Uno, Snake Enchantress.
Alburtus, wire act; Unzie, Albino; Ivan Orloff, Ossified Man, and Carl Michaels, Strong Man.
40 Others.
Theatre—Double Stage Show. Japanese Living Pictures. Sunday Concerts.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
THIS WEEK,
PAUL CINQUEVALLI,
KING OF JUGGLERS.
MONS. STAINVILLE,
CHARACTERS AND IMITATIONS.
3d SERIES 3d
LIVING PICTURES.
THE ROSSOWS. A. O. DUNCAN.
JOSEPHINE SABEL. AMELIA GLOVER.
TSCHERNOFF. LES DIEZ'S. LES MAYOS.
Box office open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl
GILMORE & TOMPKINS....Props. and M'g'rs.
SOUVENIR NIGHT,
MONDAY (TO-MORROW) EVENING.
LAST TWO WEEKS
OF THE LARGEST AND GRANDEST OF MELODRAMAS,
THE COTTON KING
THE GREAT MILL AND ELEVATOR SCENE IS THE LARGEST AND MOST INTRICATE PIECE OF STAGE MECHANISM EVER CONSTRUCTED.
PRICES, 1.00, .75, .50, .25.
MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2. EVE. AT 8:15.

HOYT'S THEATRE. Hoyt & McKee, Prop'rs.
24th St., near B'way. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2.15
4TH BIG MONTH of
HOYT'S GORGEOUS PRODUCTION A MILK WHITE FLAG.
Outrivaling Chinatown's great success. Seats can be ordered one month in advance. The only genuine American musical comedy in the city. Produced by and under the personal supervision of an American author.

BIJOU Broadway, 30th and 31st Sts.
Canary & Lederer.. Lessees & M'g'rs
Matinées Wed. and Sat.
ONE WEEK ONLY, Commencing Monday, Jan. 14.
THE FUNNIEST FUN IN TOWN.
THERE ARE OTHERS, BUT NONE LIKE THESE.
THE FOUNTAIN HEADS OF MODERN WIT.
WARD & VOKES.
(Percy and Harold,)
IN CHAS. E. BLANEY'S BEST EFFORT,
A RUN ON THE BANK.
THEN COMES
The 20th Century Girl.

OLD GUARD RECEPTION,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1895.
Tickets, boxes, and seats of Capt. James F. Wenman, Treasurer, 10 Old Slip; James L. Miller, 120 Broadway, and at the armory, 14th St. and 5th Av., and at principal hotels. Tickets $5, admitting gentleman and ladies.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS BY
Danko Gabor's Gypsy Orchestra.
ADMISSION, 25c. TO-DAY.
Mme. Pilar-Morin
PANTOMIME COMPANY
IN THE DRESDEN SHEPHERDESS.
EVERY EVE., WED. AND SAT. MATINEES.

Brooklyn Amusements.

Col. SINN'S NEW PARK THEATRE.
The leading and the élite theatre of Brooklyn.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW, MONDAY, Jan. 14.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
ENGAGEMENT OF
OTIS SKINNER
Presenting MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY NIGHTS, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES,
His Grace De Grammont.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS,
THE KING'S JESTER.
Under the direction of J. J. BUCKLEY.
Next week, WILSON BARRETT in Répertoire.

COLUMBIA THEATRE,
BROOKLYN.
EDWIN KNOWLES & CO............Proprietor
(Edwin Knowles, Daniel Frohman, Al Hayman.)
This Week. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
ROLAND REED IN THE POLITICIAN
JAN. 21 - - MRS. LANGTRY ...IN A REPERTOIRE OF PLAYS

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Significance of Some Recent Purchases

A GROWING VOLUME OF BUSINESS

What the Side of a Street Counts For—Up-town Movement of Churches—A Block Sold—More Police Investments.

More than a month ago it was stated in the columns of The New-York Times that the absence of the speculative element in real estate transactions was almost the only discouraging feature. This has now been done away with, as recent purchases will show. The difficulty in the way of active trading now seems to be the disinclination of holders to part with their realty without discounting the profits of a score of years to come.

The disclosures of sales by brokers during the past week show a growing volume of business and an activity that are decidedly encouraging. Only a small percentage of the transactions have been reported. Several, including some quite large ones, are withheld for special reasons. One well-known Broadway broker showed yesterday a list of sales amounting to nearly $3,000,000, the contracts for which had been closed by his efforts since Dec. 15, and only a very few of which had been made public. Inquiry is active not only for investment, but for speculation, and the auction room on Broadway is beginning once more to have the presence of men who formerly made themselves felt as an active force in pushing trade in city realty.

Some little impetus has been given, as was predicted, by the long-deferred explanation of the purchases on Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. These turn out to be on so large a scale as to arrest the attention of the least observing. Their effect is still to be seen when the enterprises depending on them are fairly launched, which will not be until about the close of the present year.

The effort which they signalize is rather a departure from tradition. For many years past, and by a kind of consensus of opinion, much was made to depend on the side of a street. The axiom was that, for avenues or streets running generally northward and southward, the west side was to be greatly preferred. Third, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues, and Broadway were typical examples. For streets running east and west the south side had an equal preference. The few exceptions due to special circumstances seemed only to prove the wisdom of the ordinary allotment. Perhaps the best-known exceptions, as far as the shopping trade goes, were the cases of Fulton Street east of Broadway and Catharine Street. These were instances of long ago. In Fulton Street, trade rather favored the northerly side, but only because the travel from the well-patronized ferry at the foot of that street, before the bridge became a factor, made it so. Catharine Street's experience was similar for a similar reason, and, thirty years ago, such establishments as Lord & Taylor's and Brooks Brothers' were on the northerly side of the thoroughfare.

Incidentally, also, there were exceptions due to property being on the other side of a favored street or avenue, with which at some time they might be connected. This is what has caused the values of Fifth Avenue property, just above or below Twenty-third Street, to vary according as it was or was not on the "Broadway block." So it has been likewise with the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, because of the utility of the lots there in connection with those on the south side of Twenty-third Street.

Philosophers on the subject have argued that there is a good and substantial reason for the preference, due to the way the sun has of shining. The west side of the up-and-down avenues and streets, and the south side of the cross-town streets, are in the shade during the afternoon, and this is something that both shoppers and shopkeepers are supposed to favor. The preference of the former is presumed to be on the score of comfort, and of the latter on utilitarian grounds. As against this, however, are the facts that, during the usual shopping months, the warmth of the sun is rather agreeable than otherwise, and the ability of the shopkeepers to prevent the wares displayed in show windows from being faded by the sun hardly calls for serious consideration. Still, a settled opinion, which has affected values to so large an extent as to make lots on one side of an avenue or street worth many thousands of dollars more than similar lots directly opposite, is not lightly to be disregarded.

Those who are concerned in the new enterprises to be established on the east side of Sixth Avenue are fully convinced that, if they offer what people want, and at satisfactory prices, the width of a roadway will not deter customers. The success of investments involving several millions of dollars is dependent on the truth of the assertion. The new people, furthermore, are not exactly pioneers, even in this particular locality, for Mr. Cammeyer has shown that a man may move from one side of the avenue to the other, and still carry his trade with him.

A curious feature of the transactions was the large number of re-sales attached to them, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $1,250,000, without including that of the Hotel de Logerot property. Another quite natural effect was the increase in the value of contiguous realty. Up to about two years ago, a lot with a four-story brownstone dwelling on Eighteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, could have been obtained for from $38,000 to $40,000. They are now quoted at nearly $60,000 each, and much of the increase is due to the recent operations.

Next in general interest to the transactions just referred to has been the announcement of the decision of the Jewish Congregation Shearith Israel to remove their synagogue to the southerly corner of Central Park West and Seventieth Street. This marks another step in the progress which has been made toward turning the avenue into a series of sites for institutions, churches, and large hotels. The future of the thoroughfare, so long problematical, is becoming resolved. It might have been different had the Eighth Avenue railroad line, which traverses its length skirting Central Park, accepted the offer made to it about a dozen years ago by property owners to abandon its tracks for a route on Columbus Avenue. The property owners were at the time willing to pay the cost of the removal, because they wished to make the thoroughfare on the west side of Central Park a counterpart to Fifth Avenue, as sites for the most elegant dwellings. The railroad company refused to embrace the opportunity, which, in the light of recent events, would have been worth even more to it than the property owners.

The northward trend of the churches has been quite noticeable since the removal of Christ Church from its Fifth Avenue site a few years ago. Several notable Protestant Episcopal foundations, the greatest being St. Agnes's Chapel, have been established on the west side. The new St. Paul's Methodist Church is to be erected in the same section. St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, a monument to Dr. Gallaudet's zeal, is to go even further up town. The Fourth Presbyterian Church has forsaken the precincts of Thirty-fourth Street West to make a new home in the west end, and the Broadway Tabernacle, which for so many years was the scene of the Rev. Dr. Ormiston's successful work, is also about quitting a neighborhood which was near the centre of fashion a quarter of a century ago.

Some little significance attaches to the transactions on Upper Broadway of which several have been noted in the columns of The New-York Times during the past week. The largest of these, affecting the block front on the east side of Broadway between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, was referred to a few days ago. From the terms of the contract of sale made between Mr. R. T. Ford and Oscar Hammerstein, the inference is that the latter has invested but little if any money in the site, his future equity in the property consisting of what he will expend in building and equipping the proposed theatre and music and concert halls. Be the terms, however, what they may, the movement is the first of note to give Longacre Square a distinctive character or to infuse business life into the property on Broadway above Forty-second Street. The westerly side of the square is nearly all owned by the Astors, who will hardly, judging from past experience, be found backward in improving their holdings, once the character of the neighborhood becomes fixed.

Few things in the auction room call for comment. The most notable sale during the week was that, in partition, of the property on the south side of West Twenty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, which belonged to the estate of the late ex-Judge McCunn of Tammany Ring notoriety. One parcel, consisting of a plot 75 by 98.9, with five old-fashioned English basement dwellings, brought $126,000. This is at the rate of $42,000 per full lot, or $1,680 per front foot. The other portion, with a frontage of 89 feet, and with some better buildings, sold for $134,000, or at about $38,500 per lot, and nearly $1,506 per front foot. The prices were regarded as neither very high nor very low. Some speculators, who had bought out an interest in the estate, looked on the prices as sufficiently good to obviate the necessity of their buying the property to protect their interest.

One auction sale, held under foreclosure on the same day, was unquestionably a failure. This was of the property at 125 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25.6 by 100.8, with frame front and rear buildings. It brought only $3,500, and the purchaser was the plaintiff in the suit. Competent judges appraise th property as worth nearly four times the amount. But the trouble was the one which so often attaches to sales under foreclosure. There was absolutely no exploiting of the property, and nothing was done to call the sale to public notice. Some day the interests of the judgment debtors will be better safeguarded by positive legislative enactment, or by decrees of the courts.

The adjournments in the cases of other foreclosure sales mean settlements as to a number of them.

For this week, as will be seen from the list given below, there are a number of voluntary sales. Next week, the list will show up much better in this regard, several notable parcels being scheduled. Attention will be called to these cases on Sunday next.

For the benefit of the doubting Thomases, if there be any such remaining, who look askance at the security of real estate loans under all kinds of conditions, a statement made a few days ago by Mr. Mills, the former President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, is given. He said that the institution in question had made an investigation into the matter covering a period of forty-five years. During the time, it was discovered, less had been lost on all its loans on real estate, including property taken under foreclosure, than on a single purchase of $200,000 of United States Government bonds.

A large sale made yesterday was by Mr. A. Raymond, to Messrs. Henry and David E. Oppenheimer, of the block bounded by Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, 210.10 by 223.8 by 236.10 by 99.9, at about $200,000.

Mr. Morris Steinhardt has bought of George F. Johnston, the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 50.5 by 100.

Police Inspector McLaughlin still continues his real estate operations. He is said to be the purchaser, from Mandelbaum & Lewine, of the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, at over $40,000, and of the brownstone dwelling, 38 East Seventy-fifth Street, from Mrs. Francis H. Staab, at about $38,000.

The price paid for the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, part of the Hotel de Logerot property, by Messrs. Samuel & Henry Corn, was $355,000, instead of $345,000, as hitherto stated.

The sales at auction during the past week footed up $580,409. In the corresponding week last year, they were $362,832.

There were recorded last week 236 mortgages for $2,840,237, of which, 113 for $1,189,627 were at 5 per cent., 91, for $501,610, were at more, and 32, for $1,149,000, were at less. In the corresponding week of 1894, there were recorded 261 mortgages for $3,247,718, of which, 115 for $2,039,831, were at 5 per cent., 134, for $1,076,187, were at more, and 12, for $131,700, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To be Held at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.—By Peter F. Mayer & Co., auction sale, as follows: 291 Greenwich Street, east side, between Warren and Chambers Streets, 26.3 by 79.3 by jog 14.2 by 25 by 40 by 24.11 by jog 1.1 by 71.3½, with three-story brick building, with store in front, and two-story brick in rear; also 228 Bowery, west side, 27.8 feet south of Prince Street, 22.5 by 99.1, three-story brick building, with store; also 67 Seventh Street, north side, between Second and First Avenues, 25 by 92.6, four-story and basement brick house, with extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 475 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 34.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 82, three-story and basement brick and terra cotta dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 342 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, 11 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 102.2½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $34,970.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 536 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,555.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, 53 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.11, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,250; on prior mortgage, $24,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, John Frankenheimer, referee, 634 East Eleventh Street, south side, 418 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 94.9, four-story brick tenement.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., receiver's sale, Henry S. Ward, receiver, 2,272 acres, with about 301.25 feet front, on the West Farms Road, near dividing line of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5¾ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.—By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Eaton, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Morningside Avenue, 26.4¾ by 87 by 25.2¾ by 79.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,285; on prior mortgage, $33,000.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 121 East Tenth Street, north side, 318 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 94.6, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,880.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 253 feet north of Clifton Street, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,575.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 359 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 191 and 175 feet, respectively, east of Columbus Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $9,500 and $9,725, respectively.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Straley, referee, 425 Bleecker Street and 2 Eighth Avenue, forming southeast corner, 27.7 and 44.11 in front by 76.9 by 22.5 by irregular, seven-story brick hotel building, with stores. Due on judgment, $94,660.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, southeast corner of Boulevard and Ninety-fifth Street, 25.6½ by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $41,510.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 450 to 460 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, beginning at southwest corner of Convent Avenue, six three-story brick and frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $21,930.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, R. W. Peckham, Jr., referee, 407 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 144 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brownstone tenement. Due on judgment, $6,550; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 647 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, one-story frame office, by Charles Bleuler; cost, $125.

Southeast corner of Southern Boulevard and Willis Avenue, one-story frame shed, by Pauline Brommer; cost, $600.

East side of Tinton Avenue, 132.6 feet north of Home Street, one-story frame shed, by Ernest Krom of 1,170 Tinton Avenue; cost, $500.

No. 296 Tenth Avenue, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store, by Hubert F. Fox; cost, $2,600.

Nos. 309 to 321 Grand Street, alteration to store, three five-story brick buildings, by A. J. & E. A. Ridley; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 516 to 520 East Seventeenth Street, alteration to five-story brick factory and stable, by Thomas P. Calligan & Son; cost, $10,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The auction sales during the past week of Brooklyn real estate amounted to $169,775. Last year, in the corresponding week, they were $149,072.

During the past week there were recorded 382 mortgages, for $1,303,237, of which 177, for $376,466, were at more than 5 per cent., and 205, for $926,771, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week of 1894 there were recorded 302 mortgages, for $854,338, of which 156, for $390,648, were at more than 5 per cent., and 146, for $463,690, were at 5 per cent. or less.

Messrs. Jones & Co. have sold for Thomas Brown, to David Haynes, at $10,000, the two and one-half-story redstone dwelling 641 Tenth Street, 18.4 by 46 by 80.

Mr. Francis T. Johnson has sold to Cyrus Mayfield, at $14,500, a plot, 100 feet square, on the south side of Putnam Avenue, west of Ralph Avenue.

Mr. E. H. Hazelwood has sold for Daniel Maher, to Charlotte Bierschenck, at $3,400, the three-story frame dwelling on the north side of Nassau Avenue, 66.4 feet west of Morgan Avenue, 18.9 by 100.

Messrs. Haugaard Brothers have bought of the Bay Ridge Park Improvement Company, at $2,500 each, two plots on the east side of Tenth Avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets, each 100 by 100.

At auction, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Messrs. Taylor & Fox sold in partition, to the plaintiff, the three-story frame and three-story brick dwellings 190 and 192 Humboldt Street, east side, 100 feet south of Meserole Street, at $10,000. To the same, at $6,000, they sold the three-story brick building, with store, 216 Johnson Avenue, south side, 225 feet east of Humboldt Street, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

North side of Magenta Street, 175 feet west of Crescent Street, three two-story and attic frame detached dwellings, 20 by 47, by E. W. Laner; cost, $1,800 each.

North side of Pacific Street, 100 feet west of Utica Avenue, two-story frame dwelling and store, by J. J. Hall; cost, $1,900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 12.

FRONT ST, 88; Joseph J. O'Donohue and wife to John V. O'Donohue.... $1

SAME property; John R. O'Donohue and others, executors, &c., of Peter J. O'Donohue, to John V. O'Donohue 10,666

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of 12th St, 74.7x77.10x23x53.3x48.11x21; Emil Bloch and wife to Jacob Hirsh.... 1

38TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 56.3x irregular; Mary J. Stafford to Thomas Dooner.................... 1

86TH ST, 127 West, one-half part; John C. Kluber and wife to Katharine M. Ryan.................... 1

73D ST, s s, 31 ft e of West End Av, 17.3x76.8; Page C. Dennis to George C. Dennis.................... 1

47TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of 2d Av, 23x 100.5; Philip Boyer and wife to Frank Boyer.................... 100

123D ST, s s, 104 ft e of 7th Av, 14x 100.11, and other property; George H. Rhodes, guardian, estate of Julia M. Rhodes, to Julia M. Rhodes.. 1

LOTS 831 to 845, map of 92 acres, part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, 12th Ward, one-half part; Margaret C. Bush to Charlton W. Crane.................... 1

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Johannah Doherty to Mary E. Cooney.................... 1

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; same to Margaret A. Downey.................... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 75 ft s of 163d St, 25x100; Ferdinand Krieger and others to Eagle Avenue German Baptist Church.................... 2,601

VYSE AV, e s, 264.7 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Lizzie A. McCone to George Weyrauch.................... 5,000

ST. JAMES ST, n e corner of Ridge St, 126x162.6x125.9x150; William R. Chapman to Emma L. Chapman... 1

LORING PLACE, e s, 387.8 ft n of University Place, 21.10x129.11x78x 113.6; Henry M. MacCracken and wife to William E. Smith.......... 3,142

Recorded Mortgages.

AUSTIN, Maria, and another to Mary L. Shear; s s of 55th St, 145.10 ft w of Broadway, 1 year.... $2,700

BROWN, Mary C. A., to Therese Bertin; n s of 167th St, 106.6 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years.......... 6,500

CRANE, Charlton W., to M. C. Bush; s e corner of 209th St and 9th Av and other property, 3 years........ 29,000

DOYLE, Annie C., to E. S. Du Flon; n s of 148th St, 155 ft e of Convent Av, demand.................... 3,000

SAME to Mary A. A. Woodcock; n s of 148th St, 155 ft e of Convent Av, 3 years.................... 16,000

DOONER, Thomas, to W. C. Martin; n s of 38th St, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.................... 6,000

EISIG, Flora, to Flora Kaufman; s s of 42d St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 29,000

EAGLE AVENUE GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH to Ferdinand Krieger and another; w s of Eagle Av, 75 ft s of 163d St, 3 years...... 2,600

GORDON, Robert, and another to Janet Rudd, trustee; w s of Amsterdam Av, 53.5 ft n of 82d St, 3 years.................... 24,000

SAME to William Hall's Sons; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25.9 ft n of 82d St, 1 year.................... 24,000

SAME to Margaret T. Johnston; w s of Amsterdam Av, 80 ft n of 82d St, 3 years.................... 24,000

SAME to Janet Budd, trustee; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25.11 ft n of 82d St, 3 years.................... 24,000

KAYSSER, Louis W., and wife to B. L. Eaton; w s of Brook Av, 114.3 ft n of 168th St, 1 year.......... 6,000

LOERCHER, Robert, and wife to Albert Haug; n s of 113th St, 203.5 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years.......... 8,000

LANE, Charles, and wife to Mary H. Johnston; n s of 39th St, 99 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.................... 25,000

SAME to Janet Rudd; n w corner of 2d Av and 38th St, 5 years........ 70,000

LOERCHER, Robert, and wife to Albert Haug; n s of 31st St, 240 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.......... 10,000

McGINN, John, to Edward Bruen; n s of 29th St, 225 West, 1 year.... 500

O'REILLY, Dominic, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 138th St, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years.......... 13,500

OGDEN, Charles D., to Joseph Stickney; n e corner of Prospect and Leggett Avs, 3 years.......... 6,000

RATHJEN, Henry D., and wife to Martha Gregg; 330 Madison St, 1 year.................... 1,000

WEYRAUCH, George, to the New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Vyse Av, 264.9 ft n of Home St, installments.................... 3,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

DOELGER, Peter, to Teresa Kuser.$10,000

DOUGLAS, Mary S., to William C. Demorest.................... 5,000

GREENWOOD, Richard B., to G. C. Currier.................... 3,250

HILDEBRANDT, Frederick, to Amelia Loercher.................... 12,000

HARTWELL & CO. to Robert C. Lowry.................... 1,012

KUSER, Teresa, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.......... 10,000

HALL, Thomas R. A., and another to Charles E. Hall.................... 1

LOERCHER, Amelia, to Albert Haug 10,000

MARTIN, Clarence, to E. I. Browning.................... 6,000

Recorded Leases.

HUGHES, Henry, to Henry W. Thramann; 2,341 3d Av, n e corner of 127th St, 5 years.......... $2,500

RIDER, Mary G., to George W. White; 37 West 31st St, 10 years... 2,500

SMITH, Mortimer, to Anton Markert; 141 and 156 and 158 East 23d St, 10 years.................... 6,000

SUZZARINI, Louise M., to Michael Sweeney; 127 West St, 10 1-3 years....................$3,000, 3,300

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

22D ST, 409 and 411 West; 24th St, 36 to 54 West; 21st St, 230 West; Philip Oesterling against David Bonner and others, (notice of attachment.)

71ST ST, 266 West; the University Club against Matilda Danzeger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

1ST AV, 2,359; Charles H. Nolte against Bertha Adam and others, (partition.)

133D ST, 249 West; Adam C. Sumner against Elizabeth B. Just, administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEWIS ST, 209; Lewis St, Lots 5 and 6; Mary A. Platt against George S. Carland and others, (partition.)

62D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft front; John B. Smith against Vincenzo Lucchesi and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

131ST ST, s w corner of 10th Av; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Samuel Nelson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanic's Lien.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

149TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Convent Av, 135 ft front; George Spaeth against Susan Orcutt, owner; John Steinmetz, contractor.................... $545

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE
New-York Life Insurance & Trust Company,
Executors of the Estate of
ABNER BARTLETT, Dec'd,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES
NO. 193 FRONT STREET,
(Bet. Burling Slip and Fulton St.,)
4-story iron and brick building, 20x65x75.

S.E. Cor. of Rivington & Attorney Sts.
6-story brick building, Stores & Lofts. Lot 50x100.

79 CLINTON PLACE,
(158 feet West of 5th Av.,)
4-story brick dwelling, 25x48x93.11.

NO. 497 THIRD AVENUE,
East side, bet. 33d and 34th Sts.,
5-story brick building, Stores and Flats, 25x65x80.

NOS. 151 & 153 EAST 50TH ST.,
Bet. Lexington and 3d Avs.,
Two 5-story Double Flats, each 26.6x86x100.5.
Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine St. and No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone No. 1,442 Cortlandt.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, January 22, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
SALE IN PARTITION
OF THE
VALUABLE PROPERTIES
NO. 398 FIFTH AVENUE,
(bet. 36th and 37th Sts.,)
Four-story brownstone house, with store, Size 27.7½x85 feet, lot 125 feet.
AND NO. 3 WEST 36TH ST.,
(Adjoining in rear and forming an L.)
ALSO
NOS. 5 and 7 WEST 36TH ST.
4-story private houses,
NO. 3 WEST 36TH ST., 25x50x1-story Dining-Room Extension 25x25, Lot 98.9.
NO. 5 WEST 36TH ST., 25x55x3-story Dining-Room Extension 20x25, Lot 98.9.
NO. 7 WEST 36TH ST., 25x55x1-story Dining-Room Extension 25x25, Lot 98.9.
Maps and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine Street and No. 1 Madison Avenue. Telephone No. 1442 Cortlandt.

Richard M. Montgomery,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, '95,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
By order of Oxley, Giddings & Enos,
SALE IN PARTITION
OF THE
Valuable Investment Property,
Having light on three sides,
Nos. 224 to 232 Canal Street,
Thro' to and including
Nos. 118 to 126 Walker St.,
At the junction of Canal & Walker Sts.,
Being a 7-story brick building, covering plot about 23x132x64x127, having a perfectly-equipped steam plant, freight and passenger elevators, &c., &c.
Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 61 Pine St. Telephone No. 2,009 Cortlandt.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
SMYTH & RYAN
sell at auction Thursday, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock, at N. Y. R. E. Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Supreme Court foreclosure sale,
121 EAST 10th St., NEAR 3d AV.
Same day, Superior Court foreclosure sale, handsome apartment house,
MORNINGSIDE AV. AND 116th ST., S. E. COR.
Friday, Jan. 18,
Supreme Court foreclosure sale,
450-2-4-6-8-460 WEST 150th ST.,
Six cozy private dwellings.
Thursday, Jan. 24,
Supreme Court foreclosure sale,
212 WEST 61st ST.
Wednesday, Jan. 30,
Supreme Court foreclosure sale,
405-407-409 W. 41st ST., NEAR 8th AV.
4-story brick tenements.
Auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTIES
NO. 291 GREENWICH STREET,
between Warren and Chambers Sts.,
228 BOWERY,
between Spring and Prince Sts.,
and
67 7TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the three-story and basement high-stoop brick and terracotta dwelling, with lot,
NO. 475 MANHATTAN AVENUE,
between 119th and 120th Sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway,
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Henry S. Ward, receiver,
2 272-1,000 acres on West Farms Road, 23d Ward, on dividing line of the 23d and 24th Wards, about 301.25 feet on the road.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Jr., Esq., Attorney, 62 Wall St.
Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

A gentleman's country residence, recently finished in first-class style, consisting of house, 16 rooms, with ten acres fine lawn and shade trees, fruits of all kinds, with fine barn, suitable for seven horses, carriages, also fine place for two cows; this property is free and clear; price, $25,000; terms to suit purchaser. For particulars address A. C. De MERITT, 258 Broadway.

SOUTHERN LANDS.
TIMBER—FARMING—MINERAL.
Choice FLORIDA properties.
BENJ. HOMANS, 167 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE, TO RENT, or EXCHANGE.—Nicely-furnished house; Elizabeth, New-Jersey; eleven rooms; all improvements; fine location; easy terms. Address BARGAIN, 195 Times.

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FOR SALE
AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, A 15 PER CENT. INVESTMENT, 71 PINEAPPLE ST.; 5 MINUTES TO BRIDGE; 10 APARTMENTS, ALL RENTED. THE BEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN.
Will exchange for unincumbered house.
JOS. W. HAMILTON,
owner, on premises, or
12 Barclay St., New-York.

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1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE.
Valuable River Front
OF
100 Feet on Harlem River at 118th Street, including Dock.
14 lots, with 2-story brick machine shops and foundry.
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE STREET.

We Offer for Sale a piece of property on the lower East Side containing over
50,000 SQUARE FEET
of Floor Space and having a
FRONTAGE OF 230 FEET
on three different streets. For full particulars apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON, 69 Liberty St.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

IS YOUR PROPERTY MORTGAGED?
Perhaps you are paying too much interest. We have large qualities of funds to loan at
FOUR PER CENT.
4½ and 5 per cent. Send description of property and we will let you know at once if loan will be made and the amount of expenses.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 WALL ST.

PORTER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE,
211 West 125th St.
CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES AND COLLECTION OF RENTS. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

49TH ST., VICINITY OF 5TH AV.—Four-story extension house, about $40,000; a full-sized 4-story northwesterly corner, Madison Av., vicinity 72d St., a great bargain and growing in value rapidly; 32 West 84th St., $27,000; 31 West 17th St., $45,000; 136 East 47th St., $22,000, and 458 Lexington Av., $27,000; for sale or exchange.
C. H. LOCK, 171 Broadway.

$12,000 CASH WILL BUY THREE 5-STORY and basement apartment houses, 25x87x98.7 each, near 23d St. and 8th Av.; price, $112,000; rent, $11,856; first mortgage, $60,000 at 4½ per cent.; balance on second mortgage for 20 years.
E. MICHAELIS & SON, 85 2d Av.

A.—40 East 53d St., just off Madison Av. Remodeled elaborate residence, with butler's pantry; bathroom; laundry extension; will sacrifice; $38,500.

NORTHEAST CORNER 1st AV. AND 107th ST. Plot 100x113; good lots for business or tenements.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. and Bowery.

NORTHEAST CORNER 1ST AV. & 107TH ST.—Plot 100x113; good lots for business or tenements.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. and Bowery.

WASHINGTON ST., ABOVE DESBROSSES ST.—Three-story (store) brick house, and lot; only $11,000.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. and Bowery.

COLUMBUS AV., BELOW 104TH ST.—Desirable corner property; monthly tenants.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. and Bowery.

635 EAST 157th St.—Two-story house, 2 lots west of Melrose Av.; easy terms; rare chance.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. and Bowery.

CHOICE INVESTMENT
AND
Residential Property.
JOHN N. GOLDING, 11 PINE ST.

3d AVENUE, NEAR 42d ST.
A choice corner; A1 investment.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
11 PINE ST.

75th ST., NEAR MAD. AVE.
Choice 20-foot house; bargain.
JOHN N. GOLDING, 11 PINE ST.

14th ST., NEAR 7th AVE.
Extra wide and deep plot; low price.
JOHN N. GOLDING, 11 PINE ST.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE
AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, 51 HULL ST., NEAR SARATOGA AV., TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK-FILLED, FITTED FOR TWO FAMILIES; 12 ROOMS.
JOS. W. HAMILTON,
Owner,
12 Barclay St., New-York.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT.
Fine Suites of Apartments,
CONSISTING OF
PARLORS, BEDROOMS, & BATHROOMS
in the
HOTEL DE LOGEROT BUILDING,
18th St. and 5th Av.
Location unsurpassed and prices to suit. Steam Heat, Elevators, and Electric Lights.
APPLY TO
FRED'K SOUTHACK & CO.,
401 Broadway, or on premises.

A.—A.—WINDSOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER 54TH ST.
Very desirable third-floor corner apartment of 11 rooms; bright, cheerful, with unusual closet room; newly decorated throughout; steam heat, elevators, and modern improvements.

247 5th Av.
Beautifully-situated, sunny bachelor apartments to rent.

$32.—TO LET—Apartments, seven rooms and bath, all on the open; no light shafts; no dark corners; no saloons; halls steam heated. No. 270 West 123d St.; references required.

60th ST., 43 WEST.—Newly-decorated, steam-heated apartment; four rooms and bath. Janitor.

BACHELOR SUITES COMPLETE.—Also studio suite. Apply to ALFRED H. THORP, 30 West 24th St.

120 EAST 34th ST.—One apartment, 9 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, liveried servants. Apply on premises.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED AND DECORATED Three-story Apartment.—Well adapted for two or three persons and servants. Apply to ALFRED H. THORP, 21 West 24th St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

CAUSE OF FIRE spreading in flats is wooden furring on front, rear, and light-shaft walls. Following houses have only fire-proof hollow brick furring:
FLATS TO SUIT ALL.—Four to seven rooms all with bathroom; seven-room single flats, just finished, at 60-66 East 96th St., near Madison Av. and Park entrance, from $40 to $60; six rooms at 128 East 96th St., $30-$40; five rooms, 1,247 Park Av., near 96th St., $19-$21; four rooms, 97th St. and Park Av., $14-$17; also six rooms, private halls, &c., 9 and 11 West 106th St., near Central Park entrance, $28-$34; all rooms light, decorated.
FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG,
78 East 96th St., corner Park Av.

Two fine Apartments; large, light rooms, (one corner.)
HOTEL GRENOBLE APARTMENTS,
57th St. and 7th Av.
Connected with hotel and accessible to dining room. WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

251 EAST 68th ST.—New three-story high-stoop private residence, beautifully decorated, and in block of private dwellings; rent, $1,150; caretaker on premises; seen any hour during the day or in the early evening.
Firm, L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

1,662 MADISON AV., ABOVE 110th ST.—3-story and basement 20-foot house; open yard; view to park, &c.; $60 per month. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. and Bowery.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.—Well-built houses to rent, $30 to $100 per month, only nineteen miles from New-York. All houses fitted with fire places, hot-air furnaces, and pipes for gas and water. Good schools. No nuisances. Excellent roads, well-shaded parks and streets. Hotel now being greatly enlarged. Lots for sale 100x250, at moderate prices and on easy terms. Titles guaranteed. Apply at office of GARDEN CITY COMPANY, 280 Broadway, Room 157, or to L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent at Garden City.

To Let for Business Purposes.

FINE CORNER STORES AND OFFICES,
18th ST. AND FIFTH AV.,
IN THE
Hotel De Logerot Building.
Elevators, Electric Lights, Steam Heat, &c., at lowest prices.
Apply to
FRED'K SOUTHACK & CO.,
401 Broadway, or on premises.

NOS. 193, 195 MERCER ST.
Five lofts, in modern business building; very light; elevator and steam heat; 50x100; will alter to suit tenant.
NOS. 17 1-2 & 19 WAVERLEY PL.
Store, basement, and sub-basement, 50x100, with shipping facilities on Greene St.; all improvements.
BARGAINS.
First loft, 91-93 Thompson St., for shop or factory; modern building; elevator, power, and steam heat included in rent; 50x100.
Two upper floors, 13 Clinton Place, 25x60.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., 25 Pine St.

A HANDSOME LARGE STUDIO,
in Life Building, 19 and 21 West 31st St.; rent, $1,200.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,517 Broadway.

Winter Resorts.

The Mountain Park Hotel,
HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
Open throughout the year.
Located about the centre of the GREAT SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM.
Only 24 hours from New-York City by 4:30 P. M. train Penn. R. R. daily, with through Pullman cars. A most charming resort, 1,800 feet elevation, thoroughly sheltered from wintry blasts. Its justly-celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS flowing through luxurious marble baths have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. Dr. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, in charge. The hotel is first-class in all its appointments.
DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers.
SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., Proprietors.

HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.
Unrivaled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
F. N. PIKE, Manager.
Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place. Also of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

WINTER RESORTS.
For circulars and information about WINTER RESORTS, routes, &c., call on FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square. Special representative Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.; Piney Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Ga.; Leland's Hotel, Oglethorpe, Brunswick, Ga.; Hotel Carroll, Lynchburg, Va.; Bloomsbury Hall, Camden, S. C.; White Horse Inn, Chatsworth, N. J.; Leon Hotel, Tallahassee, Fla.; Hotel Belleview, Belleview, Fla.; Churchill Hall, Stamford, N. Y.; St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.; Hotel Aragon, Atlanta, Ga.; Tropical Hotel, Kissimmee, Fla.; Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J.; Park Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.; Hotel Ormond, Ormond, Fla.; Hotel San Marco, St. Augustine, Fla.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Now Open.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost $1,000,000; modernly appointed; luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry average temperature. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

HAMILTON HOTEL,
HAMILTON, BERMUDA.
Open from December until May.
A. PARK BOYCE & CO., Mgrs.
"Cable address—Hotel, Bermuda."

BRUNSWICK, GA.
THE OGLETHORPE.
A PERFECT WINTER RESORT HOTEL.
Opens Jan. 5. Famous for its healthful climate, balmy sea air, aquatic sports, and fine drives through pine forests. Send for circular.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.
HOTEL SAN MARCO.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 500.
Located in the healthiest and most desirable part of the city. A hotel of the first class in every detail at moderate prices. Send for circulars.
BLANCHARD & HAGAR.

FINDERNE, SOMERSET CO., N. J.
THE FINDERNE.
Steam heat, inclosed piazzas, excellent cuisine; one hour from New-York City on Central R. R. of N. J.; frequent trains.
A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

Auction Sales.

D. LINDENBORN, Auctioneer.
Continuation Sale at Auction
At Two o'Clock To-morrow and all the week at
865 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 17th AND 18th STS.,
The most interesting and valuable collection of D. Lindenborn & Co.
Superb Porcelains, Pottery, Table China, Rich Cut Glass, Carrara Marble Statuary, Elegant Clock Sets, Furniture, Water Colors, Engravings, Etchings, and Furnishings generally. All highest cost goods imported.
Positively no limit or reserve whatsoever on any article.
Packing, shipping, and delivery properly attended to if required.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—In the matter of the dissolution of the J. S. CONOVER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the New-York Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named company, and that I have duly qualified as such, and I do require:

First—That all persons indebted to said corporation render an account to me, at my office, No. 154 Nassau Street, (Tribune Building,) in the City of New-York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and pay the same to me on or before the 11th day of March, 1895.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation deliver the same to me on or before the said 11th day of March, 1895, at the same place.

Third—That all creditors of said corporation deliver their respective accounts and demands to me on or before the said 11th day of March, 1895, at said place.

Fourth—That all persons holding any open or subsisting accounts of said corporation present the same in writing and detail to me on or before the said 11th day of March, 1895, at the same place.—Dated New-York, January 10, 1895.

WILLIAM H. H. HULL,
Receiver of the J. S. Conover Company,
Office and Post Office address, 154 Nassau Street, New-York City.
GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Wm. H. H. Hull, Receiver, office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, New-York City.

Dry Goods.

Arnold, Constable & Co
SUITS & COSTUMES
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Ball and Evening Dresses,
Dinner and Reception Costumes,
Street and Carriage Suits,
OPERA CLOAKS,
Plush Wraps, Jackets.
Broadway & 19th st.

A. F. JAMMES,
909 BROADWAY.
Here are a few examples of our always unrivaled offerings: Four-button Piques and Dogskin Gloves, usual prices $1.25, this week's 75c.; Royal Biarritz, extra quality, 65c.; 12-button Mousquetaires, 98c.; 24-button, $1.79, worth $2.25 and $3.75. Also a lot of 4 and 6 button Gloves, slightly imperfect, reduced from $1.25 and $1.75 to 25c. and 45c. Muslin Drawers and Corset Covers, handsomely trimmed, 19c., worth 48c. Night Gowns, Drawers, Corset Covers, cambric trimmings, 29c., worth 69c.; others worth 98c. to $1.25, this week 39c. TWO Specials in Hosiery—Heavy Cotton Stockings, absolutely fast black, 19c., worth 48c.; Heavy Woolen Stockings, 23c., worth 69c. Remember our Handkerchiefs stand unrivaled, from 3½c. to 22c., worth from 15c. to 50c. Largest assortment of Parisian Jewelry at greatly reduced prices. Celebrated Lavalliere Corsets, 98c. upward.
Monday and Tuesday Perfumery Days.
Pears's Soap, 6c; Lubin's Extract, 39c.; Roger & Gallet's Violet Parme Soap, 19c.; Anthea Powder, 39c.; Pinaud's Quinine, 25c.; Pinaud's Brillantine, 16c.; Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, 9c.; Williams's Shaving Soap, 9c.; Cuticura Soap, 9c.; Farina Cologne, 14c.; Oriza Violet, 89c. Sole depot for Agnel's and Liebert's celebrated perfumes.
Delicious French Candies Free.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
A WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.
Special Trains of Magnificent Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars at Frequent Intervals ACROSS THE CONTINENT to Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, &c.
The tickets cover every expense of travel both ways, and give the holders entire freedom of movement on the Pacific Coast, and on the return journey if desired, with reduced rates at the leading hotels.
FLORIDA and CUBA.
MEXICO by Special Vestibuled Trains.
SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Points.
☞ Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St, Lincoln Bldg., Union Sq., New-York

Religious Notices.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. Memorial service, 8 P. M. The public cordially invited.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71st St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector; Rev. Herbert Shipman, Assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
10th St. and 5th Av.
Sunday, Jan. 13, 4 P. M.
Musical Service,
Gallia, (entire,) by Gounod,
Sub tuum by St. Saens.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Jan. 13, 1895, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject—"The Public Schools of New-York and Their Needs." All interested are invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV. —Sunday, Jan. 13, 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance, rector; Rev. Richard Cobden, minister.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by and through the Department of Public Parks, relative to acquiring title to certain lands in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, for public use and public purposes, as and for a PUBLIC PLACE AND PUBLIC PARK AND PARKWAY, under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Commissioners of Estimate for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises laid out, appropriated or designated by Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1894 for a public place and public park and parkway, bounded on the south by the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; on the north by the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; on the west by the easterly side of the First Avenue, and on the east by the bulkhead-line of the East River, or so much thereof as we shall deem advisable to be acquired for said purposes, will hold a public meeting in Room No. 113, on the third floor of the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and determining the question whether the whole, or, if less than the whole, how much of the lands and premises specified in said Act of the Legislature shall be acquired for said public purposes.

An opportunity will be afforded at such time and place to all persons who may so desire to be heard in regard to said questions.—Dated New-York, January 3d, 1895.

ABRAM KLING,
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
EDMUND L. MOONEY,
Commissioners.
W. T. H. HUGHES, Clerk.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

LINDO BROS.
Have a choice selection of Diamonds, fine Watches, rich Jewelry, and unique novelties. Broadway, corner 29th St.

NO EXTRA CHARGE
Leave Your Advertisement for THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office
Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay nothing extra to boy.

NAMES OF EARLY COMERS

They Survive in Brooklyn Families and Thoroughfares.

OLD MR. KNICKERBOCKER'S SUCCESSORS

He Was a Worker of Reform—They Call Their Ancestors Blessed—A Banta Signed the Saxon Charter.

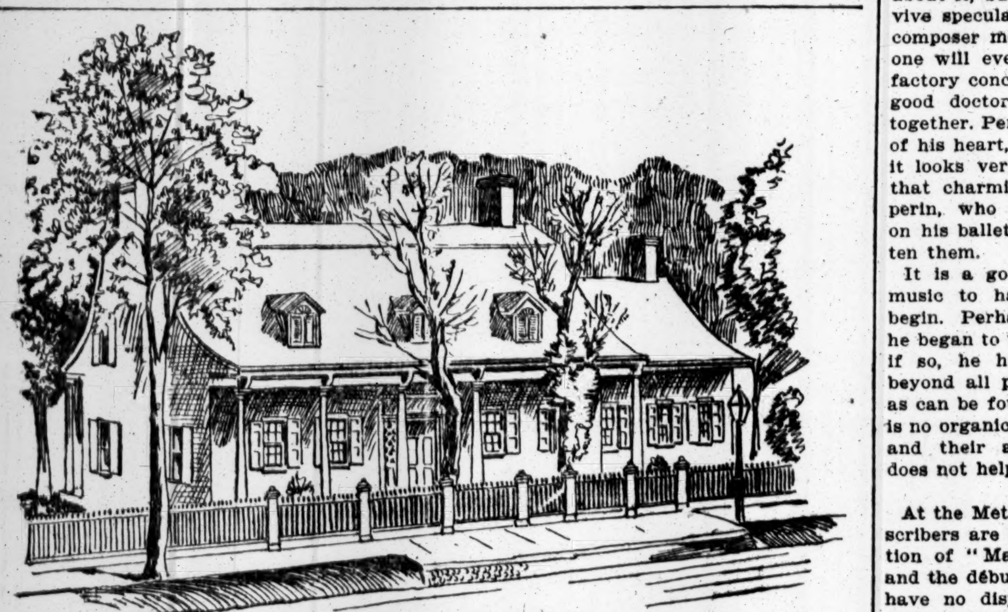
Once upon a time, a good many years ago, a nice little old gentleman, possessing all the traits and eccentricities of genius, wrote a history.

"He was a small, brisk-looking old gentleman, who dressed in a rusty black coat, a pair of olive velvet breeches, and a small, cocked hat. He had a few gray hairs plaited and clubbed behind, and the only piece of finery that he wore about him was a bright pair of square silver shoe-buckles."

That was the personal appearance of the historian of the "Knickerbockers of New-York."

Such a history was a large piece of work in the days when Diedrich Knickerbocker opened the path into a new realm of American literature.

The elderly Mr. Knickerbocker, according to the records concerning his interesting personality, was a gentleman living the life of a recluse, one of the literati, with a mind



Old Home of the Lefferts Family.

above mundane affairs, hotel bills, and all the minor dealings of life.

His successors in these days of multiplicity of men and affairs are of a different calibre.

He was a worker of reform, this ancient Mr. Knickerbocker, and since his day the generations of descendants of the sturdy and worthy Mynheers, who came first to the New-Netherlands, have risen up to call their ancestors blessed, and nothing concerning them is so small that it is not worthy of mention.

It is within the remembrance of the amateur historians of to-day that the change of feeling has been shown by the coming generations.

Jan Van (from) Buskirk was very well satisfied with his appellation when, in cocked hat and knickerbockers, he attended to his daily vocations, and smoked his pipe in peace and quietness at eventide.

But as his sons grew up they discarded the tell-tale "Van." Their sons, in turn, feeling the influence of the "little old gentleman in rusty black," took up the "Van" again, and wear it proudly as descendants of the old Knickerbockers.

Brooklyn, with its fewer numbered streets, shows more plainly in its names its Dutch ancestry than does New-York.

In the lists of the Holland Society of New-York can be seen collectively a number of the same names that are familiar in the early history of Brooklyn and in its streets to-day. Others, Brooklynites now, are descendants from Dutch settlements in other parts of the country.

To belong to the Holland Society a member must trace his descent by the male line from ancestors who were citizens of some Dutch settlement in America previous to 1675.

On the books are the names, among others, of Francis G. Bergen, Lawrence Van Voorhees Cortelyou, Isaac C. De Bevoise, Jere. Johnson, Jr., the Lefferts, the Lotts, Walter M. Meserole, Henry Ditmas Polhemus, Williamson Rapalje, James P. Rappelyeu, Edward Payson Terhune, Cornelius Bergen Van Brunt, Charles Belden Van Nostrand, H. C. Van Vechten, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, Cornelius Derrom Vreeland, Peter Wyckoff, and Theodore M. Banta.

The sale of the big farms owned by the originals of the names, and to which the owners held with a pertinacity worthy of their ancestry, made their possessors and their descendants rich.

Of the streets, Bergen runs nearly through the city. Nostrand Avenue is an important thoroughfare. There are a Meserole Street

Jan Vigne,
First White Child Born in the New-Netherlands To be Verified.

and Avenue, Lefferts Place, Lott Avenue, Wyckoff Street and Avenue, Johnson Street and Avenue and Debevoise Street and Place.

Remsen Street is one of the best in the city. Mrs. Jere. Johnson, Jr., belongs to the old Remsen family. She was Cornelia Remsen.

The Johnson farm adjoins the Remsen place, near the Wallabout. The grandfather of the present Jere. Johnson, Jr., was one of the first Mayors of Brooklyn, elected in 1837.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck and others of the name are descendants of Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, who came over in 1650 and married a daughter of the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, the first Dutch Reformed minister in the county. Judge Van Wyck was one of the former Presidents of the Holland Society.

He is the son of the late William Van Wyck, the well-known lawyer and public man in New-York half a century ago. He was the confidential friend of Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

The Holland Van Wycks are an aristocratic family. They are connected with the old families—the Van Rensselaers, Van Vechtens, Livingstons, Hamiltons, Seymours, and others.

Judge Van Wyck is President of the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island and a member of the other large Brooklyn clubs.

He has a son who is a member of the New-York bar. His daughter, Miss Leila Van Wyck, is an enthusiast upon the subject of genealogy.

Henry Ditmas Polhemus is another direct descendant, in the male line, from the godly Dominie Polhemus, who served so faithfully in those early days, preaching around from one church to another, before the days when Flatbush and Brooklyn were brought within shaking-hand distance by the trolley.

The old Brooklyn families are closely connected by marriage, and the familiar names come together in one genealogy in a way most confusing, to an outsider at least.

The Wyckoffs were among the families with a large landed estate, the sale of which made them and their children wealthy.

The Lotts and Lefferts are familiar names in Flatbush. Old deeds show the name of Lott in connection with transactions in slaves.

The Lefferts house is one of the oldest standing to-day in Flatbush.

The original deed of the land, written in Dutch, is one of the family treasures which hangs upon the wall in one of the rooms. It is dated 1661, and bears the signature of Peter Stuyvesant.

The body of the house is in the original shape. The slight alterations that have been made have affected its appearance very little.

The old style of the Dutch architecture is still there. A hall runs through the centre of the main building from front to back. It now opens into a large dining room in the modern addition, where originally was the outer door and back piazza, similar to that on the front.

The old side wing still remains, containing what was once a small dining room and a large, spacious kitchen, now the laundry, with a big brick fireplace at the extreme end.

With the hall, the parlors on either side, and the two rooms in the wing, just mentioned, the front of the house is five rooms broad.

It gives an idea of spaciousness inside which the low ceilings seem to emphasize and give an added charm.

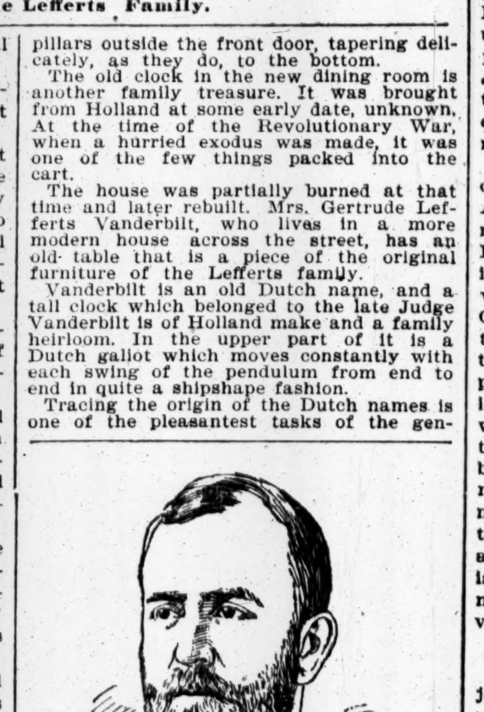
The woodwork, slender, carved pillars, and mahogany stair railing are the delight of architects, as well as the small, slender pillars outside the front door, tapering delicately, as they do, to the bottom.

The old clock in the new dining room is another family treasure. It was brought from Holland at some early date, unknown. At the time of the Revolutionary War, when a hurried exodus was made, it was one of the few things packed into the cart.

The house was partially burned at that time and later rebuilt. Mrs. Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt, who lives in a more modern house across the street, has an old table that is a piece of the original furniture of the Lefferts family.

Vanderbilt is an old Dutch name, and a tall clock which belonged to the late Judge Vanderbilt is of Holland make and a family heirloom. In the upper part of it is a Dutch galiot which moves constantly with each swing of the pendulum from end to end in quite a shipshape fashion.

Tracing the origin of the Dutch names is one of the pleasantest tasks of the gen-



Judge Augustus Van Wyck.

eologist. The name of Secretary Banta of the Holland Society refuses positively to be limited to its origin.

One of the Lords or sub-Kings who signed the Saxon charter in the seventh century with King Egbert was named Banta.

Epka, a Christian name unique in the Banta family, is the equivalent of Egbert, and the Frieslanders (the Bantas came from Friesland) were the nearest kin to the Saxons. But there is where the clue becomes lost in the fog of surmise and has to be given up.

The Bantas really knew themselves by name for the first time when they found themselves on the register at Hackensack, N. J., in 1695.

They go on with official regularity after that. Mr. Banta has the will of Cornelius Epka Banta and the inventory of his property, registered in 1729.

There are, among other things, a "Grate Byble, Hives of Bees, Gun, Quart Pot, a Goos, Vest with Silver Buttons, and Leather Briches, Plesar Sled," &c.

He gives his son Epka, or Egbert, a sword as "preferencer of birthright over and above his equal part" in the estate.

One of Mr. Banta's ancestors is a very interesting person. This is Jan Vigné, the first white white child born in the New-Netherlands.

Between Jan Vigné and Sarah Rapalje, of the merit of whose claims as the first white girl born in the New-Netherlands there is no doubt, there is some little rivalry for first place, some historians casting a slur upon Mr. Vigné's claims.

Some Labadists who visited Harlem Lake in 1679 announce having seen the redoubtable Jan, then a man of sixty-five, and, if their statements are to be believed, the Vignés take the precedence.

There has been a desire expressed to have the birthplace of the first girl born in the New-Netherlands located at the Wallabout. The house has even been described as being a log house of one story.

But Catalyntie Trico, the wife of Joris Jansen Rapalije, the mother of Sarah, asserted that her daughter was born and lived for some time at Fort Orange, now Albany; so the one-story log house it was found necessary to use for other tenants.

Mrs. Rapalje, however, spent the latter part of her life near the Wallabout, where, after marrying again, she was said to be very "worldly minded, living with her whole heart as well as body among her progeny, which now numbers over 145."

The Rapaljies are direct descendants from this family.

The portrait, which it is possible is a likeness of the renowned Jan Vigné, might be verified by some of his descendants, and would then be of great public interest.

A Brooklyn name very well known is that of the Rev. Dr. E. P. Terhune. Dr. Terhune is a descendant of the Knickerbockers. He was born in Brunswick, N. J. His wife is "Marion Harland," who has been so long and so well known.

The Bergens' family history covers a big field in the Knickerbocker histories. The old houses that have been occupied by the different branches of the family at different times would make a small and interesting village by themselves.

Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen is a charming woman, who was greatly interested in the anti-suffrage meeting last year.

The Bergens have been interested in tracing the ancestry of other families connected with their own, and the private volumes they have published are entertaining.

And now the prophecies of Diedrich Knickerbocker are fulfilled. The descendants of the Knickerbockers have become their own historians, enthusiastic and persevering. The histories of the Knickerbockers of Brooklyn alone have become more voluminous than "Gibbon's Rome" or Hume and Smollet's "England."

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

Timely Gossip of the Concert Halls and Opera Houses.

DVORAK, SANDERSON, AND THE MAUREL

The Doctor's Overture Trilogy—Sybil Sanderson's Voice and Beauty—Maurel and His Personality.

The week which has just closed was a busy one for music lovers. Its list of attractions ran as follows: Sunday, concert at the Metropolitan Opera House; Monday, "Faust," at the Opera; Tuesday, matinée recital by Eugene Ysaye; Wednesday, "Lohengrin," at the Opera; Thursday, Boston Symphony Orchestra concert; Friday, Philharmonic Society rehearsal, Brooklyn Philharmonic rehearsal, Kneisel Quartet concert, and "Don Giovanni"; Saturday, New-York and Brooklyn Philharmonic concerts, "Gli Ugonotti," at the Opera in the afternoon, and in the evening "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

In looking back over this list of entertainments, one is struck chiefly by its familiarity. Nothing new was offered. The overture trilogy of Dr. Dvorak was that which was performed at his presentation concert, when the indefatigable Mrs. Thurber first imported him. There was nothing new about it, but the three pieces served to revive speculations as to what on earth the composer meant. It is not likely that any one will ever arrive unassisted at a satisfactory conclusion as to the reason why the good doctor joined these three overtures together. Perhaps some day, in the goodness of his heart, he will tell us. But at present it looks very much as if he had imitated that charming old humbug François Couperin, who used to put descriptive titles on his ballet movements after he had written them.

It is a good idea in writing programme music to have a programme before you begin. Perhaps Dr. Dvorak had one before he began to write these three overtures; but, if so, he has succeeded in concealing it beyond all possibility of discovery. So far as can be found by ordinary analysis, there is no organic union among the compositions, and their author's labored nomenclature does not help them at all.

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At the Metropolitan Opera House the subscribers are looking forward to the production of "Manon" on Wednesday evening, and the début of Miss Sybil Sanderson. We have no disposition to prejudice any one against this young American, but those who have set their expectations very high are going to meet with some disappointment. Miss Sanderson's Parisian note was based upon three facts: First, that she was the protégé of M. Jules Massenet; second, that she could sing G in altissimo, and third, that she was possessed of potent physical charms which she exhibited with uncommon generosity.

It has never been said of her by the best critics of Paris—such as Ernst Reyer or Adolphe Jullien—that she was an artist of rare gifts or exceptional accomplishments. Perhaps there is nothing more significant in her entire career than the suddenness with which she ceased to sing Juliette in Gounod's opera. If, as it seems possible, the management of the Opera House is content to bring Miss Sanderson before the public in rôles with which her name is identified, it will be a good thing in every way. We shall hear some new works, and the young lady will be praised. She is a beautiful woman, and, though her voice has not so great a range as that of the young woman who advertises that she can sing higher than Agujari, she is an artist of excellent abilities. Her chief danger just at present is that Opera House patrons may expect too much of her by reason of the extensive advance puffery which she has received.

***

The Opera House contains one other subject of unfailing interest, and that is Maurel. There is no question whatever that the personality of this great artist is the most potent influence that is now projected across the chasm of the footlights at the yellow home of music. But we should all remember that no other personality is so elaborately and confidently cherished by its possessor.

M. Maurel is possessed of a powerful conviction of his own importance as a personage, and this conviction carries itself into his acting, where it reveals itself in a careful accentuation of his methods. It has been said that the most notable feature of Mrs. Kendal's acting is an air which plainly says to the spectator: "Watch me and see how admirably I do this."

M. Maurel is a French Mrs. Kendal wearing a mustache and a sword.

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Managers of halls and other places in which concerts are given need to have their attention called once more to the annoyance caused by late comers. Persons who arrive at a concert after the music has begun should be ruthlessly prevented from annoying those who are already in their seats. These tardy ones have no rights that any one is bound to respect. Of late, ushers in concert places have taken to showing some of these persons to seats while the performance is in progress. This is an injustice to the performers and to the audience, and it ought to be stopped at once. It is not necessary to make particular mention of the place in which it is done, because it is done in all of them.

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Mr. Vert proposes to introduce to London audiences early in the Spring the famous violinist Herr Willy Burmester, who, during the present Winter, has achieved great celebrity in Germany. Next month, also, he has arranged for three recitals by the American pianist, Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler, who has been successfully touring in Germany in the course of the Winter. He has likewise arranged that Miss Clemintina De Vere, the American soprano, who has just returned from a profitable tour in Australia, shall permanently take up her residence in England.

The Paris Ménestrel says: "For the 'Tannhäuser' performance, which is to take place after Easter, the following will be the cast:

Tannhaeuser	Van Dyck
Wolfram	Renaud
Le Landgrave	Delmas
Walter	Vaguet
Henry	Laurent
Biterolf	Ballard
Reinmar	Dubulle
Elisabeth	Mme. Rosa Caron
Vénus	Mme. Bréval
Le Patre	Mme. Agussol

"Zucchi will arrange the ballet scene as she did at Bayreuth. A fine distribution of the parts truly, which we would like to see applied to one of our French works. Instead of this the Parisians are to receive a lesson, and are to be forced to find admirable a work which cannot be counted among Wagner's best."

Signor Mascagni has written a new air for Mme. Sembrich as Susel in "L'Amico Fritz," and it will first be introduced at a performance next May in Paris. Mme. Sembrich's engagement for Covent Garden, London, next year is at present limited to eight representations, from June 20 to July 25, and before that she will take part in Signor Sonzogno's French season.

***

In commenting on the concert of the Kneisel Quartet yesterday morning, one of our esteemed contemporaries said that from a purely musical point of view there was nothing in this country to compare with the concerts of the Kneisel organization. It is not only a pleasure, but a duty, to reproduce that opinion here. It is incontestable. The highest level of music, interpretation, and technical perfection is attained by the Kneisel Quartet, and all genuine music lovers owe their concerts hearty support.

Junior Philharmonic Society.

The Junior Philharmonic Society, which was organized in Harlem last year, proposes to extend its work this season. Its object is to accustom young people, particularly children, to high-class music, thus developing their taste for the art, even if they do not study it. Three afternoon concerts will be given, two in the Lenox Lyceum—Jan. 25 and March 1—and one in Madison Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, April 19. At the first of these, Hollman, the great 'cellist, will appear. An opportunity will be given to junior solo talent to play, with orchestral accompaniment. Competitive examinations will be held to determine who shall have the honor, the first movement in Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor being the test piece. These examinations will be free, and those who wish to enter them can do so by sending written application of Mrs. Dillon Oliver, 671 Madison Avenue. The judges will be Mrs. Dillon Oliver, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, and Mrs. Henry M. Sanders. Henry Thomas Fleck is the conductor of the society, and Mrs. Casimir Fabregou the Secretary.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

—The American Symphony Orchestra.—The second season of three concerts by this orchestra will begin on Thursday next at Chickering Hall, beginning at 3 P. M. César Thomson, the Belgian violin virtuoso, has been engaged for this concert and will positively appear. The sprain in the muscles of his arm which he recently sustained and which prevented his playing at the Philharmonic concert yesterday evening is rapidly passing away. On Thursday he will be heard in the A minor concerto of Goldmark, which he had hoped to play at the Philharmonic concert. For the rest, the Thursday afternoon programme will consist of the overture to Bargiel's "Medea" and the Fourth Symphony in B flat by Gade—both works of the highest merit and neither heard in New-York for some time. Mr. Sam Franko will conduct.

—Ysaye Recitals.—Ysaye will give his second recital at Carnegie Hall next Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 2:30. He will be assisted by Miss Theodora Pfafflin, soprano, and M. Aime Lachaume, pianist. Ysaye will play by special request the Kreutzer Sonata of Beethoven, with M. Lachaume; the Parsifal Paraphrase and Siegfried Idyl by Wagner-Wilhelmj; a sonata by Bach in B flat minor, Beethoven's Romance in F, and Sarasate's "Zigeuner." M. Lachaume will play the Kreutzer Sonata with Ysaye, Schumann's "Au Soir," and Chopin's scherzo in B flat minor. Miss Theodora Pfafflin will sing an air from "Samson and Delilah," "Damon," by Stange, and Delibes's "Les Filles des Cadiz."

—Metropolitan Opera House.—The programme for the ninth week of grand opera is as follows: Monday, "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Wednesday, "Manon," with Sybil Sanderson, Signor Ancona, M. Plançon, and Jean de Reszke; Friday evening, "L'Africaine," Mme. Nordica, Miss Hill, Signor Ancona, M. Edouard de Reszke, and Signor Tamagno; Saturday afternoon, "Faust," and Saturday evening, "Rigoletto," Mme. Melba, Mme. Scalchi, Signor Russitano, and M. Maurel.

Opera House Concert.—The soloists at the Metropolitan Opera House concert to-night will be M. Eugene Ysaye, the famous violinist; Mme. Mantelli, contralto, and M. Plançon. Among the numbers to be played by the orchestra under Mr. Seidl is a new descriptive piece called "Paul Revere's Ride," by S. G. Pratt.

—Piano Music Lectures.—At the New-York College of Music W. J. Henderson will lecture on Jan. 23 and Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., on the "Development of Style and Technic in Piano Music." The first lecture will be on the classic and the second on the romantic period.

—Manen and Simonson.—Frieda Simonson, "child pianist," and Juanita Manen, "boy violinist," will appear at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, assisted by the Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Damrosch, and Miss Marie Barnard, soprano.

—Opera in Brooklyn.—"Carmen" will be sung at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening by Mme. Eames, Mlle. de Lussan, Signor Campanari, M. Mauguiere, and others of the Metropolitan Opera House Company.

—Gerardy and Stavenhagen.—The last recital of these two artists will take place at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30.

WENT AGAINST JUSTICE MURPHY

A Black and Blue Eye Indicated that John Smith Lacked Discretion—Told It Served Him Right.

John Smith of the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, appeared in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday morning to answer to a charge of assault. The vicinity of Mr. Smith's right eye was black with a fringing of blue around the edges.

Justice Watson looked over the papers to see who was the complainant, and a broad smile illuminated his face when he ascertained that John Smith had been against Justice E. Clarence Murphy, at his home, 1,080 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Friday night.

Justice Murphy is a leading spirit in the Atlantic Athletic Club, and boasts of his knowledge of the art of self defense. It was only a short time ago that he figured in a similar case in Myrtle Avenue. On the latter occasion he punched a man who had been beating his wife.

It appears that Mr. Smith called on Justice Murphy in the hope of inducing him to accept bail for a friend who had been committed by the Justice. Mr. Smith had been drinking. He made known his desire. The Justice gave him a negative reply.

Mr. Smith then, without any preliminary announcement of intention so to do, struck at the Justice, who skillfully parried and landed his left fist on Mr. Smith's right eye.

Mr. Smith retaliated with a light and ineffective left-hander. Then, what is professionally known as an "upper cut" from the Police Justice ended the battle.

A policeman took Mr. Smith to the lock-up and Justice Murphy charged him with assault in the third degree.

But the athletic Justice relented yesterday and telephoned to Justice Watson to let up on Mr. Smith. After being informed that it served him right, Mr. Smith was discharged.

EX-JUSTICE STILLWELL ASPHYXIATED

Believed to Have Killed Himself, as He Had Long Been Despondent.

Ex-Justice William H. Stillwell of Coney Island was found dead in his room in the first flat of 450 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday.

He had been asphyxiated. The gas was turned on full, and the police assert that it is a case of suicide.

Mr. Stillwell had been despondent for some time, and to other troubles were added that of his wife's separating from him. He was born in Gravesend in June, 1832, and in early life was a school teacher. He subsequently studied surveying, and became one of the prominent men in the old town of Gravesend.

He was elected Justice of the Peace several times, and served as a clerk in the almshouse. He studied law under Philip S. Crooke, and was for a time employed in a banking house in this city. He published the history of Coney Island.

He had been of late years more or less in politics, and was one of John Y. McKane's followers.

After he and his wife separated, he had been living in the apartment at 450 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. He was last seen alive Thursday night, and it is presumed that he died that night. He had met with many reverses in politics and business during the last five years. Two children were born to the couple.

The Cat Sticks by the Ship.

From The Baltimore Sun, Jan. 11.

The black cat Nigger, which boarded the old sloop-of-war Dale when she left Washington to be towed to Baltimore for the use of the Maryland Naval Reserves, and to which the superstitious ascribe the Dale's ill luck, positively refuses to abandon the vessel. She has been put ashore several times, but has invariably gone back, notwithstanding the old craft is full of water.

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This advertisement appears Sundays only.

ALBANY SOCIETY AWAKES

The Great Impetus Given by Gov. and Mrs. Morton.

A WEEK FULL OF DINNERS AND TEAS

Many Receptions in Honor of the Governor and His Family—Prominent Visitors Welcomed.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—With the advent of Gov. and Mrs. Morton as master and mistress of the Executive Mansion, Albany society received a great impetus. Houses which have been closed for years were thrown open, and society people have shown an activity that is phenomenal in this old Dutch city.

Dinners, teas, and receptions have been given for Gov. and Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton almost every day since their arrival here. The younger members of the Governor's family took a spin on their skates on the river one day this week, and immediately society followed, and skating became a fad among the smart set. The business in skates took a phenomenal upward turn, and even persons past middle age took to the ice in the river. Sleigh-ride parties to road houses, where a light luncheon was prepared, have also been popular, and many are arranged for the near future. To nearly all of these the Misses Morton have been invited.

The social atmosphere which has enveloped the town since Jan. 1 and awakened it from its lethargic conditions, has even reached to the staid Bar Association, which will hold its eighteenth annual meeting here on Tuesday. Cards have been issued by President Tracey C. Becker, to a reception by the State Bar Association, at the Kenmore, on the evening of Wednesday next, to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court. The hour set is 8:30 o'clock. The Committee on Invitations consists of Edwin A. Bedell, Franklin M. Danaher, Frederick E. Wadhams, and Robert G. Scherer.

Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin will, on the same evening, give a reception in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Morton, the members of the Governor's military staff and their wives, and the State officers and their wives, at their Albany residence, 1 Elk Street. This will be one of the grandest events of the kind ever given here, if the arrangements made are carried out successfully.

Assemblyman and Mrs. William Cary Sanger of Utica will, Thursday evening, give a dinner at their residence, 5 Elk Street. This will be the first of a series of brilliant events which are contemplated by the new Assemblyman from Oneida. The guests will include Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, Mrs. Schuyler Crosby, Gen. and Mrs. Selden E. Marvin, Gen. A. J. Parker, the Rev. Dr. Battershall, and Mrs. Pruyn.

Mrs. Evans will give a violet tea Monday at her residence, in Hawk Street, in honor of Miss Louise McAlpin of Ithaca.

The gayeties of the week were opened Monday night with the grand Corning ball for the introduction of Miss Corning, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning. The event marked one of the grandest efforts of its kind ever attempted here, and its cost was put down at $10,000. There were a number of New-Yorkers present.

Bishop and Mrs. Doane gave a dinner to-day, at which Dean Hole of Rochester Cathedral, and Mrs. Hole, were the honored guests. Covers were laid for twenty, and among those present were Miss Cundliffe and Mr. Oliver, English friends of Bishop Hole; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, and Assemblyman and Mrs. Sanger.

The first of the two receptions at the Executive Mansion during January was held Wednesday; the next will occur on the 23d. At this first reception Mrs. Morton wore a gown of gray brocade silk, with collar and voluminous sleeves of heliotrope velvet, with pearl ornaments at the throat and in the hair. Miss Morton's robe was of black satin and blue velvet, the skirt of satin being made to flare at the bottom. The bodice of velvet had a touch of cerise at the throat.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish gave a luncheon Wednesday afternoon to the Misses Morton. Covers were laid for ten, and the guests were Miss Morton, Miss Lena Morton, Miss Parker, Miss Metcalf, Miss Oliver, Miss Elizabeth Pruyn, Miss Yates, Miss Crosby, and Miss Thorne. Mrs. Fish intends to do considerable entertaining this Winter. During February she will give a series of "at-homes," the dates of which have not been fixed. A dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Morton is also on Mrs. Fish's calendar.

Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver gave a small dinner on Tuesday, the guests including Miss Robb of New-York, and Miss Ward of Cold Spring, and the same day Mrs. J. Howard King gave her second "at-home."

Mrs. Schuyler Crosby on Friday gave a large dance at her residence on State Street in honor of Miss Thorne of New-York. Dr. Van Rensselaer also arranged an invitation skating party at the Country Club for Miss Thorne.

Miss Duer of New-York made one of a small dinner party at Mrs. Marcus T. Hun's Monday night.

The Thursday events included a pretty luncheon at the home of Miss Agnes Jones on Madison Avenue. The table was decorated with pink, and covers were laid for twelve. The guests included, outside the family, Miss Alice Fairweather, Miss Margaret Mather, and Miss Harriet Schuyler.

Miss Alice Oliver and Miss De Ruyter of New-York City have been guests in Albany during the week.

A tea was given in honor of Mrs. Samuel J. Tilden and Mrs. J. H. Cox by Mrs. Henry Dwight at her residence on Lancaster Street Wednesday night. On the same evening Mrs. Marcus T. Hun gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer of New-York.

Mrs. Morton has placed her two younger daughters in St. Agnes's School, which is under the supervision of Bishop Doane. Bishop Doane has the gratification of numbering the entire family among his congregation in All Saints' Cathedral.

Mrs. Pruyn gave a dinner Friday night to twenty-two guests at her Elk Street residence in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Morton and Dean Hole. Mrs. Dean Sage had previously entertained Dean Hole at luncheon at her Summer residence, at Menaud's. On the same afternoon Judge and Mrs. Leonard gave a small dinner for Miss Metcalf of Cold Springs.

BISHOP M'DONNELL STARTS FOR ROME

Hopes to Return in the Latter Part of June—Friends at the Steamer.

Bishop Charles B. McDonnell and his private secretary, the Rev. John I. Barrett, sailed on the steamship La Champagne for Havre yesterday morning. It was the beginning of the Bishop's journey to Rome to visit the Holy Father for the first time since he became a Bishop, three years ago.

It is a rule that Bishops must visit the Holy Father once in ten years. But it is nearly eleven years since the late Bishop Loughlin, Bishop McDonnell's predecessor, went to Rome.

As the steamer was to sail at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Bishop McDonnell spent the night at the residence of Archbishop Corrigan, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning drove with the Archbishop to the dock at the foot of Morton Street.

On the steamer were many of Bishop McDonnell's friends, notwithstanding the early hour.

A reception took place in the large dining hall, which was filled with flowers. One handsome piece, a ship, with an appropriate inscription, was the gift of the clergy of St. John's Seminary, Brooklyn. Other emblems were sent by the girls and boys of St. James's parochial school.

Bishop McDonnell does not know how long he will be absent, but hopes to return in the latter part of June. He and his secretary will remain in France for two weeks before going to Rome.

The expenses of the trip will be paid by the contents of the handsome purse presented to Bishop McDonnell by the Catholic clergy of Brooklyn on Thursday. The purse contained $8,000, and the Bishop characterized it as a princely gift.

How to Relieve the Courts.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

The Burr Oak Herald remarks that the Supreme Court is four years behind its docket. The fault is not with the Supreme Court, but with the people for being so quarrelsome that the diligence of the court cannot keep up with them. A good resolution for the new year would be for people to agree to live together peaceably until the Justices catch up with the business. This would be more economical than a Court of Appeals.

RUMORS OF CATHOLIC CHANGES

An American to Succeed Satolli, Who, It Is Said, Is to be Made a Cardinal in March.

Rumors are flying about among the Catholic priests and well-informed laymen of coming changes in the hierarchy, and in the division of the ecclesiastical map of New-York. The division of the archdiocese is looked upon as a certainty of the near future. Rome has acquired a better knowledge of the geographical divisions of the country, its population, and the enormous growth of the eastern sections through the delegation at Washington, and through special agents who have been quietly looking the field over for several years.

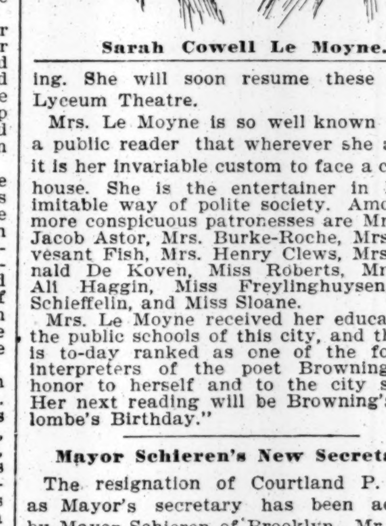
These agents have come here as visitors, and without making the object of their visit known have acquired a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the different dioceses. Quite recently a member of a religious order, who had spent several years going about the country, ostensibly visiting the houses of his order, returned to Rome. Before sailing he told a friend that his visit had been made at the command of the authorities of the Propaganda, to learn the status of the different American dioceses. Several changes have been made since his return, particularly in the West.

One of the effects of recent communications made to Rome, it is said, will be the retirement of some of the older bishops, and the arrangement of ecclesiastical provinces, so that they will correspond with the geographical divisions of the country. Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, it is said, will be among those retired. Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn is named as likely to be his successor, with a possibility of being made Archbishop. Bishop Ryan of Buffalo will also be retired, or will be forced to take a coadjutor. Mgr. Satolli, according to this programme, will be made Cardinal at the Consistory to be held in March. He will probably be succeeded, it is said, by an American. Archbishops Ireland and Gibbons are named for the place, and Archbishop Williams of Boston is also suggested. Whoever succeeds the Delegate will be made Cardinal, it is declared, and will most likely remove the delegation from Washington to New-York.

MRS. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE'S READINGS

Her First of This Season Will Be Browning's "Colombe's Birthday."

It has been the custom of Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne for several seasons to give recitations from her favorite poet, Brown-



Sarah Cowell Le Moyne.

ing. She will soon resume these at the Lyceum Theatre.

Mrs. Le Moyne is so well known now as a public reader that wherever she appears it is her invariable custom to face a crowded house. She is the entertainer in her inimitable way of polite society. Among her more conspicuous patronesses are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Miss Freylinghuysen, Mrs. Schieffelin, and Miss Sloane.

Mrs. Le Moyne received her education in the public schools of this city, and that she is to-day ranked as one of the foremost interpreters of the poet Browning does honor to herself and to the city schools. Her next reading will be Browning's "Colombe's Birthday."

Mayor Schieren's New Secretary.

The resignation of Courtland P. Dixon as Mayor's secretary has been accepted by Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn. Mr. Dixon was anxious to return to his regular business in this city.

The Mayor has appointed as Mr. Dixon's successor Wilbur M. Palmer, who, for fifteen years, has been the Brooklyn reporter for The New-York Tribune.

Mr. Palmer is one of the best-known newspaper men in Brooklyn. He was born at Winterton, Sullivan County, N. Y., in 1850, and was graduated from Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., with the degree of A. B., in 1873. He taught school for five years after graduating, and during that time was honored by his old college with the degree of A. M. He is a resident of the Twenty-ninth Ward, is married, and has three children. He will begin his new duties on Tuesday.

Newfoundland and the Dominion.

From the Toronto (Ontario) Mail.

There is reason to believe that the question of the union of Newfoundland to Canada is receiving attention in high circles, and that as a result, we shall shortly be face to face with a proposal to take in the island colony. Three circumstances render the prospects of confederation possible. The first is the deplorable political and commercial condition of the island. The second is the fact that this Government has always been anxious to promote union. And the third is the presence of Sir Ambrose Shea in St. John's for the purpose of reporting to the Imperial Government upon the best course to pursue in the present emergency. All the circumstances are significant, but the appointment of Sir Ambrose is the most important of the three. Sir Ambrose is an old Premier of Newfoundland. In 1866 he was a vigorous advocate of confederation.

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They absolutely *cure* Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."

The substitute costs the dealer less.

It costs you ABOUT the same.

HIS profit is in the "just as good."

WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Journeay and Burnham

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Special Sale.

Will place on sale to-morrow ONE THOUSAND ORIENTAL AND ANTIQUE RUGS, Imported under the Revised Tariff.

This elegant line of Rugs, in all sizes and beautiful designs, are of the best makes, including Kavistan, Mecca, Tiflis, Baku, Ispahan, Coniah Mosque, Tebriz, Karabagh, Guendje, Kazac, Debrend, Shirvan, Daghestan, Bokhara, Persian, Heriz, Osmanie, Cashmere, Bahndur.

These goods were purchased at a low figure, and will be marked to sell at about half their real value during this sale. A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE HANDSOME RUGS.

Junction Flatbush Av. & Fulton St.,

BROOKLYN.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ASTOR

Services Held at Trinity Chapel in the Morning.

FLOWERS ONLY FROM THE HUSBAND

Rector Vibbert Assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Bishop Potter—The Street Filled by a Crowd.

Funeral services were held over the body of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor at Trinity Chapel, 15 West Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock. The seats on each side of the centre aisle were reserved for friends of the family. The rest of the church was open to the public.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, rector of Trinity Chapel, officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, and Bishop Henry C. Potter.

Mr. Astor had given orders that there should be no display of flowers. The only flowers on the casket were those that Mr. Astor himself sent. They were wreaths and a cross of white roses and lilies of the valley. On the casket lid was a silver cross bearing the words:

MARY PAUL ASTOR.
Born July 4, 1858.
Died Dec. 22, 1894.

The unreserved space in the chapel was filled by 10:30 o'clock. All who came were admitted until the seats and aisles that were left for the public were crowded.

People continued to arrive, and after the doors of the chapel were closed they congregated in the street, barely leaving passageway for the carriages. A detail of policemen was present.

Sexton Albert Meurer of Trinity Chapel walked at the head of the funeral procession as it entered the chapel. The full surpliced choir came next. It was followed by the officiating clergymen.

The pall bearers were John Steward, Jr., Adrian Iselin, Jr., Col. A. D. Krumbaar, Andrew Gray of Philadelphia, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Arthur Biddle, and C. Hartman Kuhn of Philadelphia.

Mr. Astor walked close behind the casket. Mr. Paul, Mrs. Astor's father, walked beside Mr. Astor. Next after them came the other members of the funeral party. Among them were Hamilton Carey and Miss Gibbes, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler and the Misses Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Drexel.

The service followed the simple form of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was over in half an hour.

The music was under the direction of W. B. Gilbert. It was as follows: Processional hymn, "Hark, Hark, My Soul"; Psalter, "Lord, Let Me Know My End"; hymn, after the lesson, "Nearer My God to Thee"; anthem, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," and the recessional hymn, "Jerusalem, the Golden."

Among those present who occupied the seats reserved for friends of the family were Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Pierre Lorillard, Henry White, ex-Secretary of the Legation in England; the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Coleman Drayton, Judge Peabody, Mr. Southmayd, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irving, Mrs. William Bishop, Mrs. J. H. T. Jordan, C. Stacy Clark, Miss Annie Leary, Col. Archibald Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Thomas Cushing, J. Townsend Burden, W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Prescot Lawrence, Mrs. Peter Hayden, George B. De Forest, Mrs. Charles Stickney, James Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

The burial took place in Trinity Cemetery, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Must Put Wires Underground.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn a week ago vetoed an Aldermanic resolution giving the New-York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company permission to string its wires on the poles of the Fire Department. He yesterday vetoed another resolution, giving the same company permission to string its wires on the public buildings of Brooklyn.

He says that the resolutions are obnoxious to the plain provision of the laws of 1885, as well as to the conditions of the franchise, which provide that all wires should be placed underground.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Firmer.

FOREIGN HOUSES BUYING FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Steadier—Cotton Neglected—Coffee Higher.

There was very fair buying of wheat for foreign account early in the day, with reports of cholera in the Argentine, and the West showing a gain in price, which caused an advance here, but the later dealings were at a shade lower prices, owing to local realizing, with the close firm and no clearances reported. Corn was influenced by wheat, and made a slight advance. Provisions were better, on a very fair export demand. Cotton had very little life, and was without radical change. Coffee was higher, owing to a scarcity of sellers.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	62 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	52⅝@	52½
Oats, No. 2 elevator	34¼@	34⅝
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20	@$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65	@ 2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.75	@13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.17½@	..
Beef, family	10.00	@11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	25½
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15⅜@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	9.90	@ ..
Lead	3.07½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened strong and advanced ½@⅝c on foreign buying, local covering, firmer West, and reports of cholera in the Argentine; declined ⅛@¼c through absence of clearances, with a little local realizing, and closing firm at ⅜c gain for the day, with a good speculative demand. Spot was firm at ⅜c advance, with a light trade. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, for export, on private terms....The curb was firmer; February, 62⅛c; March, 63⅛c; May, 63⅛c; July, 63⅝c. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅜c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 63c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 72¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 67⅞c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 5,028 bushels....Receipts, 650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 59,289 bushels; in the interior, 238,669 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull, but closed at ⅛c advance, following wheat and the West, and some local covering. Spot was entirely neglected, with the close firm and unchanged. No. 2 mixed quoted at 52⅝c, elevator, and 53⅝c, delivered; steamer mixed dull at 50@50¼c, elevator, and No. 3 at 50c, elevator....The curb was dull, but firmer; Feruary, 52¼c; May, 52⅛c....Receipts, 12,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 82,171 bushels; in the interior, 287,030 bushels....Clearances hence, 614 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 9,812 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without special feature, and closed firm, at ⅛c advance, with only a local trade. Spot were in light demand, at unchanged prices....Sales, 22,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½@37⅝c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39c; No. 3 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34⅝c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 34c; rejected mixed, 33½c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼@35⅝c; track mixed, 35@35½c; track white, 38@41½c for 12,000 bushels....Receipts, 58,800 bushels; exports, 201 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	.. @..	62
February	15,000	62¼@62⅜	62¼
March	220,000	62 13-16@63 1-16	62⅞
May	1,570,000	63⅛@63½	63¼
June	....	.. @..	63⅜
July	205,000	63 7-16@63¾	63½
Total	2,010,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	.. @..	52⅜
February	15,000	52 @52¼	52
May	60,000	51⅛@52⅛	51⅞
Total	75,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels	Range.	Close.
January	....	.. @..	34
February	5,000	34¼@..	34¼
May	5,000	35 @..	35
No. 2 white—			
January	10,000	37⅛@..	37½
February	10,000	37½@..	37½
March	....	.. @..	38
Total	30,000		

FLOUR—The bidding continues under the asking prices, but buyer and seller appear to be getting nearer in their views, and an increased trade is looked for very soon. The day's business was limited to 6,200 bbls, all in car lots, at unchanged prices. ....Arrivals, 7,461 bbls and 5,050 sacks; exports, 5,253 bbls and 6,135 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 22,363 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	....@....	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.65@ 2.85
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.30
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	....@....
Supers	Nom'l	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l	$2.25@....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy at $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.80@$1.85, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 58@60c for Japanese grain; silver, 52@53c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, $1.05 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Neglected and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track: 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Dull at 67@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 65@67c.

MALT—Quiet but firm. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@90c; middlings, 90@95c; Western, 85@87½c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEED—There is a little demand for clover from exporters, but not at prices to prompt selling, although the figures are somewhat better than those bid several days since. For fancy seeds, 10½c is asked. For No. 1 grade 10c is asked; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—It is an unsatisfactory market in the sense that not much could be sold here. However, there is no change in the prices. The occasional sales show 29c for prime yellow, on dock, while important lots are held in yard to 29½c. The demand at present runs for quantities of 100 to 200 bbls; these can be obtained to cover all current wants at 29c. Choice yellow is taken up in a limited way at 29½@30c, and butter grade at 30½@31c, while good off grade yellow is at 28c, and red at 26½@27c. Crude, in bbls, is generally at 24½c asked, with 24c bid, and choice held at 25c, with these figures relatively easy as against the holding rates at the South, where 20@21½c prevails for crude in bulk, as to location, and only small lots to be had at the inside figure, or where important lines are available a relatively firm price is held. The South has recovered from its anxiety to sell, and is quite uniform over its holding rates, although not having much demand from the West or from our Northern markets. It relies more upon an improvement in trading in lard, while considering the fact that it cannot afford to sell lower in connection with the depressed condition of its cake interest; besides, it has its seed supply pretty well provided for, and is not so freely pushed to sell oil to get money. The export trading awaits better general trade conditions. Sales of 250 bbls crude at 24@24½c; 100 bbls prime yellow at 29c, and three tanks of crude, to arrive, at 20c at the mill. COCOANUT OIL is slow, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c, and Cochin at 6@6½c; the latter, to arrive, is offered at 5⅞c. LINSEED OIL is in small demand. City quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a slow sale, with pure unracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; sales at 54@55c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—Oil closed at 100, the only quotation.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was more regularity to the market throughout, with a slight gain in prices. A more confident grain market had something to do with the strength on provisions, but the main factor was the steady fair movement for export and direct shipments from the West, while there was a better distributing business all over the West. The hog supply was not depressing, as receipts were hardly up to expectations, while the weights were light. The trading in New-York was small, and included only a light Continent demand, while the English shippers were indifferent. The distributions of meats here were increasing by reason of the low prices and the turning of trade from poultry.

LARD—Western Steam—The temper is a little firmer, with the West, but trading is slack, with dullness especially on wants of refiners. Cash is quoted at 7.15@7.17½c, with a sale of 75 tcs at 7.15c. City steam is held steadily, with a moderate demand; sales of 180 tcs at 6.62½c. Options—No sales; January closed at 7.15c nominal, and May at 7.35c nominal. Refined is slow. Continent at 7.70c and South American at 8c. Compound lard is dull; quoted at 5.50@5.62½c.

PORK—The West was a trifle stronger, but not especially active, while here there was a moderate export demand, with prices generally steady; sales of 175 bbls mess, for shipment. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@$13.25; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.50@$16.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are held firmly; they have freer demands from the Eastern trade, while there is a larger distribution at home points. City meats are also taken up more freely, with 17,000 lb pickled bellies sold at 6@6⅛c, 2,500 lb pickled shoulders at 4½@4⅝c, and 1,800 lb pickled hams at 8@8¼c. City-pickled hams, 8@8¼c; do shoulders, 4½@4⅝c; 10-lb bellies, 6⅛c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾@6½c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 8@8¼c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5½c.

BACON gained a few points at the West, but here there was absence of export business. Short clear quoted nominally 6.50c.

BEEF—There have been 450 pks taken for export, but general trading has been slow. There is no pressure of supplies to bring about easy prices. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS—The packers are not giving way in prices, although having slow demands from smokers; $16 is quoted at the West and $17 here.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is easier and fairly active. Chicago had receipts of 10,000 head; its market was strong at $3.85@$4.70; left over, 7,000 head. St. Louis unchanged; $3.80@$4.40. Omaha steady to slow; $3.75@$4.40. Kansas City receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $3.90@$4.40. Indianapolis receipts, 6,000 head; active, $4.10@$4.60. Cleveland, lights and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.45. Quotations here are 5½c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5⅞@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a sale of 100 tons Australian, to arrive, on private terms; quoted at 4⅞c. The market is easy. Some of the large soap houses are not buying, and this leaves a supply that cannot be disposed of promptly, besides giving irregular prices, in the buyer's favor, where attempts are made to force business. Unsettled figures are especially noted on country-made, which ranges from 4½c to 4⅞c as to quality, and often at 4¾c for prime or nearly so, packages free. The city is at 4⅝c asked, with $2.75 charge for packages.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is slow and nominal at 8⅜@8½c; sales are 20,000 lb at 8⅜c. Oleostearine last sold at 7c here for city, which is regarded as the market, although there is no city on offer for prompt delivery, and only about half of next week's make to be had. There are offers to sell, however, from out of town markets. The West keeps easy, and 50,000 lb taken up for the West at 6⅞c, which is equal to 7c here, but does not come down to a price to bring about demand for its large accumulations.

COFFEE.

Contracts were offered very sparingly, while foreign houses were free bidders, and the close was steady at 5@15 points advance, with a moderate trade. Spot Rio was steady but dull, at 15⅜c for No. 7 and 14¼c for No. 8....Option Sales—Opening Call—10 A. M.—March, 1,000 bags at 13.85c. Between Call and Close—March, 1,500 bags at 13.85c, 250 bags at 13.90c, and 250 bags at 13.85c; May, 750 bags at 13.65c, 500 bags at 13.70c, 250 bags at 13.75c, 500 bags at 13.80c, and 250 bags at 13.75c; September, 250 bags at 13.75c and 750 bags at 13.80c; October, 500 bags at 13.80c; December, 500 bags at 13.70; total, 6,250 bags. Sold Together—250 bags March at 13.85c, 250 bags May at 13.80c, and 250 bags September at 13.80c. Exchanges—250 bags May for September, even. Total for day, 8,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.05@14.15	17.00@17.05
February	13.90@14.00	16.55@16.60
March	13.85@13.90	16.30@16.35
April	13.75@13.85	16.05@16.15
May	13.70@13.75	15.95@16.00
June	13.70@13.80	15.65@15.75
July	13.70@13.80	15.50@15.60
August	13.70@13.80	15.25@15.35
September	13.75@13.80	15.15@15.25
October	13.75@13.85	....@....
November	13.70@13.80	....@....
December	13.70@13.80	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		216,175
Arrivals—Steamship Caxton, Santos		50,679
Total		266,854
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		9,420
Total stock in New-York to-day		257,434
Total stock in Baltimore	12,887	
Arrivals	....	
	12,887	
Deliveries yesterday	2,061—	10,826
Total stock in New-Orleans	27,860	
Arrivals	....	
	27,860	
Deliveries yesterday	1,263—	26,597
Total stock in other ports	....	....
		37,423
Total stock in United States		294,857
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 11	90,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 11	12,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Jan. 11	112,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	21,000	
Afloat from Bahia	10,000	
		245,000
Total		539,857
Same time 1894		523,443
Same time 1893		631,759

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMERS FROM RIO, SANTOS AND VICTORIA.

	From Rio.	From Santos.	From Victoria.
Jan. 11 —Dalton...N. Y..	....	....	6,000
—Rubens...N. Y..	5,000	14,000	....
Dec. 17-20—*Salerno..N. Y..	9,000	....	....
Dec. 18 —Ptolemy..N. Y..	....	6,000	15,000
Dec. 18 —Hogarth..N. Y..	12,000	21,000	....
Dec. 23-25—Maskelyne N. Y..	....	18,000	....
Dec. 30 —Handel...N. Y..	24,000	....	....
Jan. 3 —Coleridge.N. Y..	5,000	9,000	....
Jan. 5-10—Nasmyth.Balt...	4,000	....	....
Jan. 5 —Severn...N. Y..	....	12,000	....
Jan. 9 —Sorrento..N. Y..	....	23,000	....
Jan. 10 —Olbers....N. Y..	31,000	....	....
Total	90,000	103,000	21,000
Same time last year	146,000	124,000	....

*Arrived.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.........15¾

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5...75 above No. 7	No. 10.. .. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25 @25½	Caracas	18¼@19½
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19¼@21½
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18¼@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20¼@22
Merida	19 @20¼	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¼	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19¼
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19½@20¼
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	19¼@22¼	Costa Rica	17¼@21
Nicaragua	18½@19½	San Salvador	19 @19½
Jamaica	17 @21	Do. washed	19¼@22

COTTON.

Contracts were almost neglected, with the day's business about the lighest in years, and the close at 1 point decline, and without features, and only a local scalping trade. Liverpool lost ½@1 point, and the port receipts estimated at 25,000 bales, against 19,741 bales last year. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6
Middling uplands	5¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅛c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.54@5.55	5.54	5.54	500
February	5.54@5.55	5.54	5.54	800
March	5.58@5.59	5.59	5.58	3,400
April	5.62@5.64	5.63	5.62	1,000
May	5.67@5.68	5.68	5.66	8,800
June	5.71@5.72	5.71	5.71	600
July	5.75@5.76	..	..	....
August	5.80@5.81	5.81	5.79	700
September	5.84@5.85	5.85	5.85	200
October	5.89@5.91	5.89	5.89	1,400
November	..@..	..	..	....
December	..@..	..	..	....
Total				17,400

CROP MOVEMENT.

	1895.	1894.
Visible supply	4,347,651	4,601,614
Receipts, 7 days	210,885	141,649
Exports to Great Britain, 7 days	181,594	142,347
Exports to France, 7 days	26,308	38,515
Exports to Continent, 7 days	87,643	56,933
Stock in New-York in licensed warehouses, counted daily	119,794	217,505
In other places (estimated)	2,998	16,099
Total stock in New-York, by running count	132,792	233,604
Stock in all United States ports	1,135,003	1,180,736

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The jobbing trade is good, and fine grades bring full prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Demand is very fair and prices rule firm, with Southern reports strong.

Domestic—			
Ordinary	3⅝@4	Japan	4¼@4½
Fair	4½@4¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Java	3½@3⅞
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Choice	5⅝@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3⅞@4¼		

SUGAR—Business in raw is very slow, but values show no change. Refined are quiet, with prices unchanged....Stock of raw sugar here to-day, 23,910 tons, against 5,725 tons for same day last year.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞c
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅜c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4¼
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3¾
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@...
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @...

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The market holds steady, without showing important change, on moderate demands and small receipts. The current market prices here are $2.20 for best marrows, $1.77½@$1.80 for mediums, $1.75@$1.77½ for pea, and $1.30@$1.55 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—There is an easy tone to the market. Demand continues slow, receipts fair, and the accumulations lead to a free offering.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	23 @24
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16 @22
Dairy half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	20 @..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18 @18½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13 @16
Dairy, firkins, extras	17 @17½
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13 @16

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	25½@..
Creamery firsts	23 @24
Creamery, seconds	20 @22
Creamery, thirds	16 @18
Creamery, June, extra	21 @21½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11 @12½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14½@15
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	10½@11
Factory, thirds	9 @10
Rolls, choice	16 @17
Rolls, poor to fair	10 @15

CHEESE—A quiet jobbing trade to-day, but no change in values, and a firm holding on all desirable stock.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10⅝@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7¼@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2 @ 2½

EGGS—The market shows no change, but supplies are liberal, and the demand generally quite slow.

State and Pennsylvania	22 @22½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	21½@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	19½@21
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	18 @18½
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch.	17 @..
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15 @16
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$2 @$4
Limed	14 @15

VEGETABLES—A quiet market, with no important variation in prices.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	4.00@ 6.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00@ 6.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 35
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	3.00@ 6.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 6.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.25@ 1.75
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 6.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 4.00
Squash, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 75
Kale, per bbl	75@ 1.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.12@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 1.75
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Scotch	2.00@
Bermuda, prime	7.00@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50@ 4.50
English, per 168-lb sack	2.00@

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull, but top grades held rather firmly. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—The feeling is a little easier, owing to the light demand here and at interior points.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	23 @28
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Prices remain very steady, with only a light trade.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	10½@11
Matamoras	23@25	..@ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	..@ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	..@10
Galveston	20@25	8½@ 9
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½@ 7
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	..@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	..@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	..@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	..@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	..@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—While prices are unchanged, there is a firmer feeling, and a good export inquiry.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	22@23
Middle backs	24@25	Bellies	9@10
Middle, heavy	25@26	Seconds	20@21
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—The trading continues light, with prices steady.

Southern, Old Dominion	27¾
Southern, regular	28¼
Machine-made barrels	28¾

RESINS—Receipts are moderate and prices steady, with business slow.

C'm st'n'd.	$1.35 @ ..	I	$2.35@ ..
Good str'd.	1.40 @ ..	K	2.70@$2.75
E	1.45 @ ..	M	3.00@ ..
F	1.50 @ ..	N	3.10@ ..
G	1.62½@ ..	W. G.	3.30@ ..
H	1.90 @ ..	W. W.	3.60@ ..

WILMINGTON, Jan. 12.—Resin firm; strained, 97½c; good strained, $1.02½. Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c bid. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—Turpentine firm at 25½c; receipts, 17 casks. Resin—Good strained firm; $1; receipts, 207 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS on the berth are inactive and chartering fairly good for a half-holiday, the market generally weak. No berth freights reported, and rates are nominally easy. Charters: British steamer, 10,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Cork for orders, 2s 9d, option Newport News, 2s 10½d; British steamer, grain, Virginia to Leith or Newcastle, 2s 7½d, option of general cargo, private terms; British steamer, 1,385 tons, general cargo, Virginia to Glasgow, 13s; ship, general cargo, Shanghai and Hongkong to New-York, private terms; British bark, sugar, Philippine Isles to Delaware Breakwater for orders, $5.25 to New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston; bark, general cargo, hence to Cape Town, option of other South African ports, private terms; Danish bark, general cargo, hence to west coast Central America, private terms; ship, lumber, Puget Sound to Valparaiso for orders, 42s 6d, if to a direct port 2s 6d less, then to New-York with nitrate, private terms; British bark, case oil and general cargo, hence to Montevideo, 15c and 8c, respectively; British bark, lumber, Pensacola to Montevideo, $11, Buenos Ayres, $11.50, $2 form; British schooner, 311 tons, hence to St. Pierre, $1,050 and port charges; schooner, railway material, Philadelphia to Port Allegre, private terms; bark, (corrected,) coal, Philadelphia to Vera Cruz, $2.15; schooner, lumber, Pensacola to Boston, $5.75; schooner, lumber, Pascagoula to New-Bedford or a good Sound port, $6.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The imports of general merchandise for the week include the following: Aniline colors, $37,675; buttons, $30,231; china, $33,153; champagne, $52,559; cheese, $20,920; cigars, $23,133; cocoa, $40,812; coffee, $1,369,796; cutlery, $24,555; earthenware, $28,886; flax, $24,044; fish, $21,944; furs, $59,355; glycerine, $24,080; hemp, $20,886; hops, $24,937; hides, dressed, $34,724; undressed, $293,698; india rubber, $1,116,271; linseed, $26,966; lemons, $47,695; metal goods, $51,052; provisions, $32,187; paintings, $31,086; paper, $26,979; paper stock, $41,188; pig iron, $30,723; precious stones, $53,967; perfumery, $19,207; rice, $26,164; sauces and preserves, $21,724; steel, $19,584; sugar, $263,025; tea, $168,320; tobacco, $65,196; tin slabs, $53,567; tin plates, $81,641; wines, $22,301; wool, $233,663.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Half an hour after the opening of the wheat market to-day prices for the grain took an upward jump of ½c with such dispatch that many were led to believe that a boom had been initiated. No further gain took place, however, although a good strong undertone remained in possession of the market until the close. Bradstreet's statement of stocks received the credit for the hardness that ruled in values to-day. That agency made the visible and invisible stocks of the United States 52,000,000 bushels less than they were a year ago, and gave the entire available supply of the world on Jan. 1, 1895, at 6,470,000 bushels under that of Jan. 1, 1894. Likewise, apprehending a decrease in the visible supply on Monday of about 1,500,000 bushels, speculators were averse to selling much wheat to-day, the diffidence in that regard giving holders and buyers more courage and confidence than they have displayed for some time. Cables were irregular. Liverpool was firm. Paris was lower for flour and higher for wheat. Berlin was lower, and Antwerp was unchanged. Withdrawals from store were 7,833 bushels, and 97,373 bushels, including wheat and flour, were shipped from Atlantic ports in twenty-four hours. Receipts were 66 cars for Chicago and 237 cars in the Northwest.

WHEAT—May opened from 58⅛@58¼c to 58¼c, sold between 58⅛c and 58¾@58⅞c, closing at 58⅝@58¾c, ¼@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm, sales averaging ¼@½c better than yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 244,153 bushels; shipments, 51,817 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 59,289 bushels. Receipts, 5,028 bushels.

CORN—The belief of shippers in the present and future value of corn found expression in further buying of that grain by that class of operators to-day. A large commission house was also absorbing a great part of the offerings, its orders being induced, doubtless, by the strength of wheat. A fair business was seen, with prices holding firmly the moderate gains made. Cables were firm. Receipts were 314 cars, 11 cars less than estimated, and Monday's estimate was for lighter arrivals. Withdrawals from store were 182,806 bushels. Clearances from Atlantic ports amounted to 88,585 bushels. May corn opened from 47⅞@48c to 48c, advanced to 48⅜c, and closed at 48¼@48⅜c, ⅜@½c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm, maintaining previous advances. Receipts at principal Western points, 300,780 bushels; shipments, 17,379 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 82,171 bushels.

OATS—Advanced correspondingly with wheat and corn. A good trade, without in any manner being remarkable, was transacted. Receipts were 125 cars. There was nothing withdrawn from store. May oats closed ¼@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were ¼c higher than yesterday.

RYE—The cash rye market was firm, with offerings small and the demand good. Futures were neglected and steady. On the regular market No. 2 was 49c. No. 2, by sample, sold at 50½c; May was 52c bid, 52½c asked. Barley was easy, without particular change in prices. The demand was indifferent. No. 4 sold at 51@52c; No. 2 ranged from 51½c to 54½c; No. 2 was nominally 55c.

PROVISIONS—Subsequent to a barely steady opening, products firmed and advanced a little on the speculative strength in grain. No change in prices for hogs was reported from the yards, although the different grades were irregular in tone, as they were in greater or less suppply. The close on May pork was 7½c higher than yesterday, on May lard a shade higher, and on May ribs 2½c higher. Receipts were good and shipments large. Domestic and foreign markets were steady. Foreign orders in the cash market were fair, but domestic inquiry was light. Prices were steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow—Wheat, 50 cars; corn, 240 cars; oats, 120 cars; hogs, 37,000 head.

FREIGHTS—It is expected that freight rates to New-York will be reduced 5c next week.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Jan.	54⅛@54¼	55 @..	54⅛@54¼	54⅞@55
May	58⅛@58¼	58¾@58⅞	58⅛@58¼	58⅝@58¾
July	58⅞@..	59⅜@59½	58⅞@..	59¼@59⅜
Corn No. 2—				
Jan.	45⅞@..	46¼@..	45⅞@..	46 @..
May	47⅞@48	48⅜@..	47⅞@48	48¼@48⅜
July	47½@..	47¾@..	47½@..	47⅝@..
Oats No. 2—				
Jan.	28½@..	28¾@..	28½@..	28¾@..
May	31 @..	31¼@..	31 @..	31⅛@31¼
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.50	$11.50	$11.50	$11.50
May	11.80	11.82½	11.80	11.82½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
May	6.97½	7.02½	6.97½	7.02½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
May	6.00	6.02½	6.00	6.02½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet; the feeling was steady, with prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56⅛@61½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@58c, by sample; No. 2 red, 54⅞@55c; No. 2 corn, 45⅞c; No. 2 oats, 29⅜c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, 55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.42; prime timothy seed, $5.55, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $11.50@$11.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@$6.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.85@$5.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.10@$6.15; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $4.69; granulated, $3.94; standard A, $3.91 per bbl; linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company, raw, 54c; boiled, 57c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	3,775	2,428
Wheat, bushels	28,165	4,667
Corn, bushels	197,616	15,599
Oats, bushels	123,700	102,971
Rye, bushels	3,069	3,794
Barley, bushels	41,550	20,118

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 24½c; firsts, 22@23½c; seconds, 18@21. Eggs were steady; fresh stock, 18c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Flour very quiet, but offerings of desirable trade brands moderate and prices steady; Spring patent, $3.55, and 1,500 bbls do do at $3.60. Rye flour in small supply; firm; choice Pennsylvania, $2.75. Buckwheat flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat ruled firm, advanced ⅜c under stronger reports from other home grain centres, but offerings light and little disposition to trade in options, while export demand continued light; No. 2 red January, 60⅞@61⅛c; February, 61¾@62c; March, 62¾@63c; April, 63⅜@63⅝c. Corn—Market advanced ¼c in sympathy with the West, but no speculative trading and very little foreign inquiry; local car lots dull, with ample offerings at former rates; No. 2 yellow, in grain depot, 49c; No. 2 mixed, in export elevator, 49½c; No. 2 mixed, January, 49¼@49½c; February, 49¼@49½c; March, 50@50½c; April, 50½@50¾c. Oats—Market weak under liberal offerings, with little disposition to trade in either car lots or futures; no established grade white, 57¼c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 white, March, 38c; No. 2 white, January, 37½@37¾c; February, 37½@37¾c; March, 37⅞@38c; April, 38@38½c. Eggs—Fresh stock steadier; supply small; Pennsylvania firsts, 22c; Western firsts, 21½@22c. Sugar—Refined dull; unchanged. Feed scarce; higher. Winter bran, in bulk, $16.25@$17 per ton; Spring bran, in sacks, $16.50@$17.25 per ton. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls, 3,000 sacks; wheat, 890 bushels; corn, 7,600 bushels; oats, 22,100 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 50,000 bushels; corn, 9,100 bushels; oats, 16,900 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Flour firm but quiet; receipts, 5,510 bbls; shipments, 5,117 bbls; patents, $2.60@$2.70; extra fancy, $2.30@$2.40; fancy, $2.10@$2.20; choice, $1.80@$1.90. Bran—Market firm; higher; bulk, country points, 54@55c; sacked, east side, 63c bid and country points, sacked, 60@61c; small lots, at mill, 64@65c. Wheat higher; receipts, 3,084 bushels; shipments, 34,000 bushels; May, 56⅛@56¼c. Corn higher; receipts, 44,800 bushels; shipments, 180 bushels; January, 43c; May, 45¼c; July, 45⅝c. Oats higher; receipts, 47,300 bushels; shipments, 8,002 bushels; May, 31c. Pork—Standard mess, $11.87½ for new and $11.62½ for old; on orders higher. Lard—Prime steam, $6.70; choice, $6.80. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 4⅝c; longs, 5⅝c; clear ribs, 5⅞c; shorts, 6c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 5⅝@5⅞c; longs, 6⅜c; clear ribs, 6⅜c; shorts, 6⅞c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool dull; Missouri and Illinois, medium combing, 15c; medium, clothing, 14c; low and cotted, 12@13c; hard, burry, 8; Western and Northern medium, 10@12c; fine medium, 8@10c; light fine, 8@9c; heavy fine, 6@7c; Texas medium 10@13c; fine medium, 10c. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 4⅝c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5⅜c. Iron ties, 65c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead—Market higher to-day; selling at 2.85c for chemical. Spelter dull at 3.07½c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Flour quiet; fair demand; Winter patents, $2.50@$2.90; do fancy, $2.30@$2.40; do family, $2@$2.15; do extra, $1.85@$1.95; low grades, $1.70@$1.80; Spring patents, $3.30@$3.80; Spring fancy, $2.55@$2.75; Spring family, $2.40@$2.50; rye flour, Northwestern, $2.60@$2.65; do city $2.65@$2.70. Wheat—Moderate demand; market quiet; prices firm; No. 2 red, track, 55¼c. Corn held more firmly; higher; market quiet; fair demand; receipts light; No. 2 mixed, track, 42½c; No. 2 white, track, 44½c; No. 3 mixed, 41¼c. Oats—Receipts only moderate; market firm; No. 3 mixed, light color, track, 33½c; No. 2 mixed, track, 33c. Pork quiet and easy; mess, $11.75; clear mess, $12.75; clear family, $12.75. Lard quiet; light demand; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle lard 7¼c; prime steam dull at 6.80c. Bacon quiet; light demand; loose shoulders, 5⅝c; loose short ribs, 6⅜c; loose short clear sides, 6⅞c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salt meats quiet; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short ribs, 5⅞c; loose short clear sides, 6⅛c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Whisky—Market steady; sales 568 bbls at $1.22.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Flour firm; unchanged. Receipts, 9,684 bbls; shipments, 20,790 bbls; sales, 1,200 bbls. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, spot and January, 60⅛@60⅜c; February, 60⅝@60⅞c; March, 61⅜@61⅞c; May, 63⅛@63¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 57½@57⅝c; Southern, by sample, 61@62c; do, on grade, 58⅝@61½c. Receipts, 4,187 bushels; stock, 629,895 bushels; sales, 81,000 bushels. Corn firm; spot and January, 48⅛@48⅜c; February, 48⅛c bid; May, 51c bid; steamer mixed, 47½c bid; Southern white and yellow, 48@49½c. Receipts, 5,062 bushels; stock, 867,940 bushels; sales, 4,000 bushels. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 38⅛c asked; No. 2 mixed do, 35½c asked; stock, 112,919 bushels. Rye inactive; No. 2, 57c. Receipts, 1,038 bushels; stock, 43,203 bushels. Hay quiet; good to choice timothy, $13@$13.50. Grain—Freights quiet; small demand. Butter steady; fancy creamery, 26c; ladle, 17c; roll, 14@15c; store, packed, 11@13c. Eggs quiet; 20@21c. Coffee firm; No. 7, 15¾c. Other articles unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Speculative wheat opened higher this morning, and ruled quite strong throughout the session. January closed at 59½c; yesterday at 59c; May opened at 60c; highest, 60⅝c; lowest, 60c; closed, 60⅝c; yesterday, 59⅝c; July opened at 60⅝c; highest, 61¼c; lowest, 60⅝c; closed, 61¼c; yesterday, 60⅝c. Cash wheat was quite active, with good demand from local millers. There was also a good demand from country millers. No. 1 hard was held at 61@61½c; No. 1 Northern, 60¼@60½c, and No. 2 at 1@1½c under No. 1 Northern. Receipts, 163 cars; shipments, 15 cars. Corn—No. 3 selling at 46@46½c. Oats—No. 3 sold at 29@29½c and No. 3 white at 30c. Flour firm at $3.20@$3.50 for patents and $2.05@$2.35 for bakers'; production, 14,000 bbls; shipments, 12,300 bbls. Bran, in bulk, $10.75@$11; bran, in sacks, $12@$12.50; shorts, common, bulk, $12@$12.50; fine, $13.25@$13.75.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Spring wheat dull but limits firm; No. 1 hard, 6½c; old No. 1 Northern, 5½c over New-York May. Closing: No. 1 hard, 69⅝c; No. 1 Northern, old, 68⅝c. Winter wheat higher; 12 cars No. 2 red sold early at 59c, closing 60c asked; No. 1 white, 61c. Corn firm; demand fair; offerings of No. 2 yellow light; No. 3 yellow, 46⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 46c; No. 2 corn, 45¾@46c; No. 3 corn, 45¼@45⅝c, through billed. Oats firm; demand light; No. 2 white, 35⅝c; No. 3 white, 35¼c; No. 2 mixed, 35½c, through billed. Barley quiet; firm; quotations unchanged. Rye higher; 56c; no offerings at closing. Flour quiet; steady; unchanged. Millfeed firm; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 800 bushels; corn, 29,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 28,000 bushels; corn, 13,000 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels.

DULUTH, Jan. 12.—Wheat opened ¼c higher this morning and advanced ⅜c steadily, closing strong at the top. Most of the news was bearish. Duluth did a good deal of buying, and Bradstreet's figures of the decrease in the available was the only statistical help. Wheat is now ⅜c above a week ago, and the highest it has been for months. The bulls spread a steady advance from this one. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 62c bid; January, 62c bid; May, 64¼c bid; July, 65½c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60½c bid; January, 60½c bid; May, 63c bid; July, 64c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 57½c; No. 3, 54½c; rejected, 51½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 62¼c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅝c. Receipts, 48,589 bushels; no shipments. Inspected, 74 cars; last year, 87 cars.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—Wheat was strong, active, and higher to-day. Barley and rye were unchanged; oats and corn steady. Closing prices: No. 1 Northern wheat, on track, 64⅛c; No. 2 Spring wheat, on track, 57½c; No. 2 Spring, in store, 55⅞c; No. 2 barley, in store, 54¼c; No. 1 rye, store, 50½c; No. 3 corn, on track, 44¼c; No. 2 white oats, in store, 31⅝c. Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bbls; wheat, 16,900 bushels; corn, 3,200 bushels; oats, 19,600 bushels; rye, 600 bushels; barley, 40,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,250 bbls; wheat none; corn none; oats none; rye, 1,200 bushels; barley none.

PEORIA, Jan. 12.—Corn firmer; new No. 2, 41c; new No. 3, 40⅝c; receipts, 34,450 bushels; shipments, 14,950 bushels. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 30⅝@31c; No. 3 white, 30½@30⅝c; receipts, 35,200 bushels; shipments, 59,400 bushels. Rye scarce; nominal; receipts, 1,800 bushels; shipments, 1,800 bushels. Whisky—Market steady; $1.22 for high wines; shipments, 915 bbls.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 12.—The following is the print-cloth statement for the week: Production, 210,000 pcs; deliveries, 226,000 pcs; stock, 148,000 pcs; sales, 166,000 pcs; spots, 54,000 pcs; futures, 112,000 pcs. Market steady at 2 9-16c for 64x64s.

NASSAU, Jan. 8.—General trade dull. Sponge market is quiet. Little offering. Prices firm.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

BEEVES—Receipts, 45 cars, or 832 head: 13 cars for export alive and 32 cars for city slaughterers direct. No trading; feeling weak. City-dressed native sides, 7@9c lb. Latest cables quote the European markets unchanged for live cattle and refrigerated beef; sheep firm. Shipments to-day, 500 cattle and 1,500 quarters of beef to London, 2,460 quarters of beef to Liverpool, 50 cattle and 286 sheep to Hull, and 400 cattle to Havre.

CALVES—Receipts, 46 head, all Western calves. Feeling dull and veals nominally easier at $4@$7 100 lb for common to choice. Dressed calves dull, but unchanged.——SALES.—J. P. NELSON—46 Western calves, 313 lb average, at $2.87½ 100 lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15 cars, or 2,941 head: 7 cars consigned direct to butchers, and 8 cars for the market; making, with 4½ cars held over yesterday, 12½ cars to be sold. Sheep were quiet, without any quotable change in prices; lambs were slow, but good stock firmly held; sellers were not able to advance prices, and the market closed dull and unsettled; medium to prime sheep sold at $3@$3.50 100 lb; decent to choice lambs at $4.15@$4.75; 1 car of Canadian lambs at the outside figures. Dressed mutton slow at 4@5½c for Western dressed, 4½@6c for city-dressed; prime wethers, 7c, and dressed lambs steady at 6@7½c.——SALES.—D. HARRINGTON—181 Canadian lambs, 86 lb, at $4.75 100 lb; 418 Western do, 70 lb, at $4.50; 86 State sheep and lambs, 83 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—208 Michigan lambs, 63 lb, at $4.15. M. COLLINS—199 Canadian and Western lambs, mixed, 76 lb, at $4.37½. D. McPHERSON—199 Western sheep, 92 lb, at $3.25. HUME & MULLEN—100 Western lambs, 67 lb, at $4.25. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—110 Ohio lambs, 78 lb, at $4.70. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS, late Friday—224 Western lambs, 72 lb, at $4.35.

HOGS—Receipts 14 cars, or 2,379 head. None for sale alive; nominally steady at $4.40@$4.75 100 lb.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,280 head; total for week thus far, 15,340 head; for same time last week, 14,760 head; consigned through, 2,260 head; to New-York, 1,340 head; on sale, 20 head; at opening the general feeling was only fair for shipping grades, while butchers' stock was steady; market closed steady, with all sold; good fat cows, $2.65@$3.10; light to good fat butchers' bulls, $2.35@$2.80. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 12,750 head; total for week thus far, 105,150 head; for same time last week, 93,450 head; consigned through, 8,250 head; to New-York, 3,600 head; on sale, 4,500 head; market opened active and stronger for all grades; closed steady and firm; Yorkers, fair to good, $4.45@$4.55, mostly $4.50; pigs, $4.40@$4.50; mixed packers, $4.50@$4.55; good mediums, $4.55@$4.65; fair quality, $4.50; good to choice heavy, $4.70@$4.75; roughs, $3.50@$4; stags, $3@$3.65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,600 head; total for week thus far, 56,500 head; for same time last week, 72,300 head; consigned through, 3,150 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 3,500, head; market opened active, with good sheep and fat lambs higher; closed steady, with all sold; choice to extra fat lambs, $4.60@$4.75; good do, $4.25@$4.50; common to fair, $3.65@$4.15; culls, $2.75@$3.50; mixed sheep, good to extra, $2.50@$3.25; culls to fair, $1.60@$2.40; export sheep, good to extra heavy, $3.50@$4.30; Canada lambs, $4.85@$5.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head. Market steady and unchanged. Native steers, choice to fancy, heavy export, $5.30 to $5.50; good heavy shipping and export, $4.80 to $5.25; fair to medium shipping, $4.25 to $4.75; coarse heavy, $3.75 to $4.25; Texas grass steers, $2.25 to $3.15; fed steers, $3.35 to $4.25; grass cows, $2 to $2.65; fed cows, $2.25 to $3.70. Hogs—Only about five carloads on sale. Market quiet and steady. The best heavy to be had sold at $4.40; good, light to medium, $4.20 to $4.25; common to fair, light, $3.60 to $4; light pigs, $3 per 100 lb. Sheep—None on sale. Market lifeless.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts light; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.50@$4.75; butchers', $4@$4.25; rough fat, $3@$3.75; fair light steers, $3.30@$3.45; light stockers, $2.65@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts light; market firm at unchanged prices; heavy Philadelphias, $4.55@$4.65; medium Philadelphias, $4.25@$4.55; best Yorkers, $4.40@$4.45; common to fair, $4.25@$4.30; pigs, $4.10@$4.30; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply light; market steady and firm; extra, $3.10@$3.30; fair, $1.50@$1.75; yearlings, $1.90@$3.10; best lambs, $3.90@$4.20; common to fair lambs, $2.20@$3.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000 head; market unchanged; common to extra steers, $3.40@$5.80; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.75; calves, $3@$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; market unchanged in price, but irregular in tone; heavy, $4.35@$4.65; common to choice mixed, $4.10@$4.55; choice assorted, $4.25@$4.35; light, $3.90@$4.20; pigs, $2.25@$3.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $1.50@$3.60; lambs, $2.50@$4.35.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—2 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 70s; prime mess dull at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium dull at 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 43s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 31s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 32s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 31s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 31s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 30s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 50s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 18s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine—Firm at 20s 9d. Resin—Common steady at 3s 9d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 35s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 4s 9½d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 5½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 3¾d; January steady at 4s 2¾d; February steady at 4s 2¾d; March steady at 4s 2¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 10s@£3.

LONDON, Jan. 12—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing, 96° test, and 8s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 8s 9d; May, 9s 1½d.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The imports of wool for the past week were: From New South Wales, 13,349 bales; from Queensland, 8,833 bales; from South Australia, 250 bales; from West Australia, 231 bales; from New-Zealand, 3,722 bales; from Singapore, 1,038 bales; from France, 2,307 bales, and from various other points, 400 bales. The arrivals for the next series to date have been: From New-South Wales, 35,310 bales; from Queensland, 17,777 bales; from Victoria, 26,371 bales; from South Australia, 6,726 bales; from West Australia, 5,618 bales; from Tasmania, 76 bales; from New-Zealand, 31,043 bales, and from the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 34,993 bales. Of these arrivals, 10,000 bales of Australian and 16,000 of Cape of Good Hope and Natal have been forwarded direct. The available supplies aggregate nearly 200,000 bales, and the offerings for next week amount to 54,325 bales.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; good middling, 5 9-16c; middling, 5⅛c; low middling, 4⅞c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net receipts, 10,319 bales; gross, 10,541 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,076 bales; to the Continent, 3,150 bales; coastwise, 5,207 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; stock, 352,715 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 12.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4⅞c; net and gross receipts, 6,900 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,128 bales; to France, 6,523 bales; sales, 3,039 bales; stock, 268,123 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 5⅛c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4½c; net and gross receipts, 2,496 bales; exports to the Continent, 7,007 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 106,355 bales.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The E. B. Harper Republican Club of the City of New-York, to direct and interest in politics those who have hitherto been indifferent to their political duties; to encourage attendance at the primary meetings in order that honest and capable men may be nominated to public office; to promote the cause of good government and to perform such other duties as may best serve the interests of its party. Trustees—George W. Smith, Hugh S. Gambel, James G. Martin, Charles W. Soulleyet, and C. Icker of New-York City.

Barber-Faragher Company, to print, publish, and circulate a newspaper and to carry on a general job printing business; capital $10,000; Directors—Dolphus S. Barber, William H. and George J. Faragher of Rochester.

A WELL THAT WHISTLES BEFORE A STORM

A Curiosity in Great Valley That Is Also a Barometer.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Jan. 12.—On the old homestead of Col. Weston Flint, in Great Valley, about seven miles east of here, is a natural curiosity known as "the whistling well." It was dug many years ago, but after going to a depth of forty feet, and finding no bed but gravel, the diggers abandoned the well and left it unfilled.

Some persons chanced to discover that there was a strong current of air from the well. Upon investigation it was found that at certain times the air flowed outward, and at other times the direction of the current would be reversed. A large flat stone was put over the top of the well. A hole was drilled into the stone, and into the hole there was placed a whistle. Whenever the current of air was outward the whistle would blow so that it could be heard for several rods around.

It was also observed that before a storm the current of air was always from the well, and the blowing of the whistle became an infallible barometer to the inhabitants about there. During the pleasant weather the current would reverse, creating a strong suction.

There have been many conjectures as to the cause of this strange phenomenon, but it has never been satisfactorily explained. That there is some subterranean passage or source of supply is certain, as the current of air often comes from the well for several days at a time.

An elderly woman who lives near the well has watched it closely for many years, and she says its action is governed entirely by the atmospheric conditions, and that it is a true barometer, never failing to prophesy a storm.

Col. Flint has for many years been in the employ of the Government at Washington.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

Efforts of the Grand Army to Secure Services of United States Officers.

In pursuance of the authority given him as Special Aide on the Staff of the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Thomas G. Lawlor, Gen. George W. Wingate has appointed, upon the recommendation of the various Department Commanders, the following to act as Special Aides in military instruction in schools in their respective departments:

Delaware—Peter B. Ayres of Wilmington; Massachusetts—H. W. Downs of Boston; Washington—George D. Geehegan of Port Townsend; Louisiana—E. Londpre of New-Orleans; Tennessee—W. J. Smith of Memphis; New-York—H. T. Bartlett of New-York; Colorado—Dr. H. O. Dodge of Boulder; Connecticut—Warren Lee Goss of Norwich; Kansas—Clifford Fetter of Ottawa; New-Jersey—Joseph Sedam of New-Brunswick; New-Mexico—Lee H. Rudisille of White Oaks; Ohio—S. N. Cook of Columbus; Potomac—W. W. Eldridge of Washington; California—A. D. Cutler of San Francisco, and Indiana—William M. Corcoran of Indianapolis.

The nominations have been delayed, as the duties require peculiar qualifications, and the Department Commanders have been obliged to make considerable investigation to acertain who would be able and willing to undertake them. A general effort is being made by the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the several States to urge the passage of Congressman Coombs's bill authorizing the detailing of officers and non-commissioned officers of the army to act as instructors in schools.

GEN. M'LEWEE'S UNIFORM

The Great Disappointment Which Befell the Inspector General.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—There was no prouder man over his designation as a member of Gov. Morton's staff than Frederick C. McLewee, who was commissioned Inspector General. There was no greater disappointed man on New Year's Eve than this same Gen. McLewee. A full Brigadier General's outfit was presented to him by his company, C, of the Seventh Regiment. This he carefully packed in a trunk and sent ahead from New-York.

Gen. McLewee, however, did not wear his own uniform on New Year's Day, but wore one which he borrowed, and which was much too small for him. The trunk containing the beautiful new uniform reached here all right, but when Gen. McLewee arrived it could not be found. It was the last day of the year, and therefore the time was limited. The General was in a great state of mind. He did much telegraphing and made frequent visits to the baggage room in the railway station. Finally, Gen. McLewee ascertained that the trunk had reached here all right, but that was the last that the record at the baggage room contained. Subsequently it was learned that the trunk had inadvertently got into a pile destined for New-York, and had been sent back to the metropolis. The trunk came back to Albany on Wednesday, but the inauguration ceremonies were over.

MOTHERS OF PUPILS CALLED IN

Then the Sewing Circle Resolved and St. James May Get a New School.

SMITHTOWN, L. I., Jan. 12.—A vote of taxpayers of the St. James school district has been called for Jan. 21 for the purpose of deciding whether the district shall build a new schoolhouse.

The present school is a dilapidated little structure, more than 100 years old. The Trustees, teachers, and pupils have long been aware of the school's unfitness, but could not convince the taxpayers of it.

One of the Trustees finally invited the mother of a pupil to visit the school. On the day she called, her boy was in a seat with a boy twice his size. The big boy left the little boy only about one-third of the seat.

The lady was indignant, and went away greatly impressed with the need of a new school. The same plan was tried with other mothers, and then the sewing circle passed a resolution asking the Trustees to submit the question of a new school to the people for a vote.

There is no doubt that a new school will be built, and one that will be a credit to St. James.

Col. Coit Indicted for Manslaughter.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Col. A. B. Coit received a telegram this afternoon from Washington Court House stating that he had been indicted for manslaughter in connection with the recent riot. Sheriff Cook was not indicted.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Deputy Sheriff Carraher yesterday sold out the horses, wagons, and harness at the stable at 9 and 11 Marion Street, belonging to J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dry goods dealers at 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street, which were seized under an attachment obtained by Herman Joseph for $1,118 in favor of J. H. Semel. The property sold consisted of six horses, four wagons, and a lot of harness. The sale realized about $900. This is said to be the only property which the Lichtensteins did not transfer when they sold out.

—The real estate of the Wellman Iron and Steel Plant, at Chester, Penn., was sold at receiver's sale to J. Talnall Lee, William Burnham, and William C. Neilson, trustees, representing the unsecured creditors. The price was $17,000 above the bonded indebtedness of $600,000, the bonds amounting to $583,000. The attorneys for the trustees bought in most of the personal property. The creditors' syndicate will operate the plant.

—Tobias Miller, liquor dealer at 581 Third Avenue, has given a bill of sale for $2,500 to Kadessen, Dreybus & Co., wholesale liquor dealers. Myron H. Oppenheim said yesterday that several creditors had placed their claims in his hands, amounting to about $1,200, and he was preparing writs of replevin for the goods. He understood that Mr. Miller owes about $7,500.

—An execution for $3,392 against James A. Lyon, liquor dealer of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of Brewer Henry Zeltner for balance due for money loaned for beer.

—Henry L. Schillinger has been appointed temporary receiver for the Schillinger Fire-Proof Cement and Asphalt Company, at the foot of East Ninety-first Street, on the application of Philippina Schillinger, a judgment creditor.

—Robert M. Burnett has been selected as assignee for Paul M. Swain, drug and commission broker, of Boston. Swain's indebtedness is said to approximate $60,000, $27,500 of which is owed in New-York.

—E. H. Crapo, dealer in fancy goods and small wares at Concord, N. H., has failed and has been absent from the city several days.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Nearly Half the Day's Trading in Chicago Gas.

LIQUIDATION BY RETIRING MANAGERS

The General List Extremely Quiet, but Firm—Large Trading in Railway Bonds—An Unsatisfactory Bank Statement.

Very nearly half the business done in the stock market yesterday was in Chicago Gas. The stock opened at 77, and then declined to 75⅝. In the last half hour the price rallied sharply to 76⅝, its net loss on the day being ¼. The early selling was attributed to certain insiders who anticipate displacement at the coming election. The subsequent strength was on the taking of profits on the short side. Sugar was less active than usual, and it moved within narrow limits, closing ¼ down, at 90. There was very little done in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and it closed ¼ down, at 10⅝. The other industrials were without feature.

The general list was extremely quiet, but was firm. The coalers were strong, Jersey Central gaining 1¼, Lackawanna 1¼, and Delaware and Hudson 1¾. The recent strength in view of the poor showing made by some of the companies leads to the belief that arrangements looking to harmony of some kind in the coal trade are making progress. The grangers were dull and firm. The general list closed irregularly changed.

The bank statement was not regarded as a satisfactory showing. Idle money is moving to this centre in large volume, and loans are on the decrease. Deposits have increased 2,500,000. An encouraging feature of the day was the large trading in bonds at advancing quotations.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was not active. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $86,-097,614, and balances $6,247,853. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,210,815.

Call money on London was quoted at ¾ per cent., short and three months' bills at 9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—15c discount to par. Chicago—60 premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1, to 85½; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 54⅞; Lake Shore, ½, to 139½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 57¾; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 14¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 18, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 116⅛. Declined—Erie, ⅛, to 10¼; Reading, ⅛, to 6⅝, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 57½. Atchison sold at 4⅝, Union Pacific at 11⅞, and Kansas and Texas at 14¼. British consols were firm at 104 7-16 for money and 104½ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 47½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 16½c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London at 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 37 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	152½
Broadway	234
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	121½
Chase National	450
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
City	435
Citizens'	137
Commerce	178
Continental	122
Corn Exchange	275
Deposit	12½
East River	137
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	112½
Fourth National	187
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	300
German American	116
Germania	300
Greenwich	160
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	510
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	180
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	186
Market & Fulton	205
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics and Traders'	140
Mercantile	170
Merchants'	132
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	3
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	228
New-York County	520
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	121
Nineteenth Ward	100
National Bank of North America	110
Oriental	220
Pacific	175
Park	280
Phenix	112
Republic	150
Seaboard National	169
Second National	300
Southern National	164½
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	110

Twenty-five shares of Southern National Bank sold at 165.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.49	.48
Belcher	.60	.68
Best & Belcher	1.10	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.81	.65
Chollar	.50	.47
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	4.00	3.85
Crown Point	.65	.65
Gould & Curry	.44	.45
Hale & Norcross	1.00	1.00
Mexican	1.05	1.00
Ophir	2.05	2.00
Potosi	.60	.60
Savage	.55	.50
Sierra Nevada	.64	.64
Union Consolidated	.60	.61
Utah	.09	.05
Yellow Jacket	.63	.64

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	142	142	142	142	141	144	10
American Cotton Oil	23½	23½	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23¾	200
*American Sugar Refining	90⅛	90¾	90	90	90	90⅛	8,740
*American Sugar Refining pf.	91	92	91	92	91¼	92	50
American Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93¼	93	93¼	92½	94	33
*American Tobacco	98¼	98½	98⅛	98½	98¾	99½	282
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	4¾	750
Baltimore & Ohio	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62½	64	100
*Bay State Gas	23½	23¾	23	23½	23	23¼	970
Canada Southern	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	50¼	110
Chicago Gas	77	77	75⅝	76⅝	76½	76⅝	33,585
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	50	50	50	50	53	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	92	92	92	92	90	94	20
Chicago & Northwestern	96	96⅜	96	96⅜	96⅛	96⅝	1,320
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71½	71⅝	71½	71½	71⅜	71½	1,755
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38¼	38¼	38	38	37¾	38½	200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56½	56⅞	56⅜	56½	56⅜	56½	3,145
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62½	62¾	62½	62¾	62½	62⅝	1,200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25	25	25	25	26	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	200
Delaware & Hudson	130¾	132	130¾	132	131⅜	132	2,046
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	163¼	159	162½	162½	154	1,180
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	34½	35	20
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	30	30	30	30	20	32	8
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	1,640
General Electric	34	34	34	34	34	34¼	200
Illinois Central	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	85	173
Laclede Gas	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27	27½	10
Long Island	87	88	87	88	87	89	200
*Long Island Traction	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¾	100
Louisville & Nashville	53½	53¾	53½	53⅝	53⅝	53¾	1,505
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	6½	7	6½	7	6	7	250
Manhattan Consolidated	105¼	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝	105¼	105½	810
Michigan Central	95	95	95	95	..	..	110
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46½	48	100
Missouri Pacific	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	400
*National Lead Company	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	417
National Starch 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	22	..	100
New-Jersey Central	91⅞	93¾	91¾	93¼	93½	93⅜	3,063
New-York Central	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	99	525
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	33	33⅛	33	33	32⅝	32¾	900
New-York, Lack. & Western	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	..	..	20
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10	10	10	9¾	10	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	42½	42¾	42½	42¾	42½	43	300
Norfolk & Western	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾	100
Norfolk & Western pf.	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	18½	19¼	480
Northern Pacific	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	200
Northern Pacific pf.	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅝	700
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¾	200
Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	21½	22½	110
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	12⅞	13	1,100
Pittsburg & Western pf.	33	33	33	33	32	34	200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	14	15½	100
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. pd.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..	..	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝	300
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	33½	33½	33½	33	34	200
Southern Pacific	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18	18½	300
Southern Railway	10⅝	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅝	371
Southern Railway pf.	35⅜	35⅜	35½	35½	35¼	35⅜	420
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15¼	15¼	15	15	15	15¼	400
Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	27
Union Pacific	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11⅝	100
United States Cordage	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	300
United States Cordage pf.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½	11¼	50
United States Express	45	45	45	45	42½	45	50
United States Rubber	44⅝	44¾	44⅜	44¾	44⅝	44¾	203
*United States Leather	11	11	10⅞	11	11	11⅛	1,206
*United States Leather pf.	64½	64⅝	64½	64⅝	64⅝	65	312
Wabash pf.	14	14	14	14	14	14¼	300
Western Union Telegraph	87½	88	87½	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	2,025
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10½	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅝	400
Total sales							77,351

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
10,000 ... 114
Atch, Top & S F 4s
25,000 ... 64½
14,000 ... 64¼
13,000 ... 64⅝
3,000 ... 64¼
13,000 ... 64⅝
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
2,000 ... 110½
Bur, C R & Nor 1st
2,000 ... 106¾
2,000 ... 107
Cent of N J G M 5s
3,000 ... 112¾
Registered
500 ... 111
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
2,000 ... 107
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
3,000 ... 74⅞
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
1,000 ... 93¾
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s
71,000 ... 120¾
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s
2,000 ... 103½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
21,000 ... 87¾
10,000 ... 88
Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000 ... 93½
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
1,000 ... 96
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
1,000 ... 40
Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s
2,000 ... 143¾
10,000s20F ... 143¾
Chi & N W S F 5s
10,000 ... 109¾
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
1,000 ... 101⅞
3,000 ... 102
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 ... 80½
E T Reor Lien 4-5s
3,000 ... 83
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
2,000 ... 108
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 ... 99⅜

Equitable Gaslight Co of N Y 5s
2,000 ... 113½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 ... 85½
Kan Pac 1st Cons
1,000 ... 76
10,000 ... 76½
1,000 ... 76¾
5,000 ... 77
4,000 ... 77¼
7,000 ... 77½
13,000 ... 78
Knoxville & Ohio 1st
2,000 ... 113¼
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s
11,000 ... 94
L Erie & West 2d 5s
5,000 ... 103
L S & M So 2d Reg
10,000 ... 122¾
20,000 ... 123
6,000 ... 123½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
2,000 ... 101½
Louis & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s
2,000 ... 116⅛
Mil & Nor 1st, 1913 Consolidated
6,000 ... 118
Minn & St Louis 1st
3,000 ... 139
2,000 ... 139½
Southwest Ext
5,000 ... 120
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
1,000 ... 81
4,000 ... 81¼
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
3,000 ... 102¾
N Y & Har 1st Coup
3,000 ... 118¼
1,000 ... 118
N Y & Har 1st Reg
30,000 ... 117¼
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs
1,000 ... 138
9,000 ... 138½
N Y, Ont & Western Con 5s
4,000 ... 111¼
2,000s20F ... 110⅞
1,000s20F ... 110½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 ... 91¼

N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s
1,000 ... 89
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts
2,000 ... 77
Receivers' Certs
10,000 ... 100¾
Ohio Southern 1st
16,000 ... 95
2,000 ... 95½
3,000 ... 96
1,000 ... 95½
1,000 ... 96
4,000 ... 95½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s
2,000s3 ... 52¼
4,000 ... 52
Ore Rail & Nav 5s Trust Receipts
10,000 ... 75¾
Oregon Short Line 6s
4,000 ... 91½
1,000 ... 92½
5,000 ... 93
1,000 ... 92½
Trust Co Certs
13,000 ... 91½
10,000 ... 92
15,000 ... 92⅛
15,000 ... 92¼
20,000 ... 92½
10,000 ... 92⅜
4,000 ... 92¼
1,000 ... 92½
5,000 ... 92⅝
15,000 ... 93
5,000 ... 93¼
12,000 ... 93½
Pac of Mo 2d Ext
1,000 ... 106⅛
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s
5,000 ... 109½
Peoria & East 1st
5,000 ... 75½
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc
5,000 ... 23¼
5,000 ... 23
Pitts & West 1st 4s
1,000 ... 83⅞
2,000 ... 83½
2,000 ... 84
St L, Kan & North Real Es & R 7s
1,000 ... 104¾
St L & S Fr Con 4s
4,000s20F ... 52

St Louis S W 1st
10,000 ... 62¾
St P & Nor Pac 6s Registered Certs
5,000 ... 116
San An & Ar Pass 4s
3,000 ... 55
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Receipts
2,000 ... 45
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
7,000 ... 90½
3,000 ... 90⅝
5,000 ... 90¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000 ... 97
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ... 88¾
1,000 ... 88⅞
3,000 ... 88¾
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
15,000 ... 86¼
1,000 ... 86½
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
1,000 ... 25
1,000 ... 24⅞
15,000 ... 25
Third Av 1st 5s
1,000 ... 118½
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Receipts
1,000 ... 82
Tol, St L & K C 1st
2,000 ... 59
Union Pac 1st, 1896
1,000 ... 104
Union Pac 6s, 1897
8,000 ... 105
Union Pac 6s, 1898
6,000 ... 106
1,000 ... 105¾
Union Pac 1st, 1899
9,000 ... 107
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
1,000 ... 98
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
6,000 ... 39¼
9,000 ... 39¾
1,000 ... 39⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ... 105⅛
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 ... 70¼
Wheeling & L E 1st Wheeling Div
7,000s20F ... 92⅛

Total sales ... $779,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	36¾
American Coal	89	..
American Cotton Oil pf.	67	68
American District Telegraph	35	45
American Express	111	114
American Tobacco pf.	108	109½
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	1⅛
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & S. Illinois pf.	135	..
Boston A. L. pf.	102	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	16	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	48	..
Canadian Pacific	56	57
Cedar F. & M.	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	13¾	14¾
Central & South American Tel.	117	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17½
Chicago & Alton	146½	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	167½	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	143	145
Chicago, M. & St. P. pf.	117	118½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	6½	7½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	75
Col. & Hock. Coal	4½	5
Commercial Cable	138	..
Consolidated Coal	31	34
Consolidated Gas Co.	130	132
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	11¾
D., M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	11
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	40
Flint & P. M.	8½	14
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	45
Great Northern pf.	103	104
Green Bay & W., t. r.	1½	1¾
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r.	3⅝	3⅝
Homestake	17½	..
Iowa Central	6	6½
Iowa Central pf.	22	23
Kanawha & Michigan	8¾	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	15¼	21
Laclede Gas pf.	85	88
Lake Erie & Western	16	17½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	71	72
Lake Shore	137	137½
L., N. A. & C. pf.	20½	22
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mahoning Coal R.	105	115
Mahoning Coal R. pf.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2½	5
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican National cts.	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	28	30
Minnesota Iron	..	42
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13½	14¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	22¾	23
Mobile & Ohio	16½	19
*National Lead pf.	83¾	84¾
National Linseed Oil	18	20
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf.	40	45
New Central Coal	5	8
New-York & New-Haven	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	69½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	20¾	25
N. Y., S. & W.	14¾	15¼
Norfolk Southern	60	..
North American	3⅜	..
Northwestern Tel.	104½	..
Ontario Mining	8½	12½
Oregon Improvement	11	12½
Oregon R. & N.	19½	21
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	5½	6½
Pennsylvania Coal	300	320
Peoria & Eastern	2	5
Peoria, D. & E.	3½	3¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	44⅜	45
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chi.	157	159
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154½	156
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf.	..	14½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	181	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	116	117
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	5
St. J. & G. I.	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	85	100
St. Paul, M. & M.	109	112
Silver Bullion cts.	60⅛	..
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
T. P. Land Tr.	8	8½
Toledo & Ohio Central	41	46
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	73	78
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	1½	2½
United States Cordage gtd.	20½	21½
U. P., D. & G.	3¾	4
United States Rubber pf.	94	95
Wabash	6	6¼
Wells-Fargo Express	105	111
W. & L. E. pf.	39	42
Wisconsin Central	3	4

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	90⅛	90¾	89⅞	90	5,760
Chicago Gas	77	77	75½	76¾	15,360
C., R. I. & P.	62½	62¾	62½	62¾	820
C., B. & Q.	71½	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜	1,240
C., M. & St. P.	56⅝	57	56½	56⅝	3,280
C. & N. W.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96½	240
Cen. of N. J.	91¾	93⅝	91¾	93⅝	860
Dist. & C. F.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	210
General Elec.	34½	36½	34	34	140
L. & N.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	90
Mo. Pacific	24⅛	24¼	24	24	70
N. Y. & N. E.	33	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	270
Nor. Pac. pf.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	15
Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22½	22½	20
Phil & Rdg.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	340
Pullman Car	155	155	155	155	20
R. & W. P.	15	15	15	15	20
Southern Ry.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	20
U. S. Cordage	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	40
West. Union	87⅝	88	87⅝	87⅞	360
Total sales					29,845

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
B., C. R. & N. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	$2,000
Ed.El.Ill. 1st	108	108	108	108	3,000
Kan. Pac. cn.	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	4,000
M., K. & T. 4s	81	81	81	81	5,000
M., K. & T. 2d	47½	47½	47½	47½	8,000
Ohio So. 1st	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	5,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	$2,000
North Mo. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	7,000
Or. Imp. 5s	52	52	52	52	2,000
R. I. 5s, c.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	5,000
Wabash 1st	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	5,000
Total sales					$52,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Con. C. & V.	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	50
Gould & Curry	.45	.45	.45	.45	200
Standard	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	200
Total sales					650

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58⅝	58⅞	58⅝	58¾	359,000

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The receivers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway will pay at their office, 120 Broadway, on and after Feb. 1, Coupons No. 31, due on that date, on $1,050,000 St. Louis and San Francisco first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

—The Long Island Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable Feb. 1 at the office of the Corbin Banking Company. The transfer books will be closed Jan. 15 and reopened Feb. 2.

—The Excelsior Savings Bank, which has deposits and surplus of $1,500,000, allows interest on deposits made not later than Feb. 1.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60@60⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 5-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $6,576,636, and the imports for the same period $77,969. The net exports, therefore, have been $6,498,667.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

An Increase of Nearly $6,000,000 in Reserve—Money Flowing to This Centre in Large Volume.

The weekly statement of the New-York Associated Banks showed an increase in reserve of $5,980,150. The banks now hold $41,792,200 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.	Differences.	
Loans	$493,390,000	$489,682,600	Dec.	$3,707,400
Specie	75,867,000	75,512,700	Dec.	354,300
Legal tenders	98,207,000	105,130,200	Inc.	6,923,200
Net deposits	552,847,800	555,402,800	Inc.	2,553,000
Circulation	11,405,100	11,426,500	Inc.	21,400

The following table shows the reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$41,792,200	1891	$13,384,250	1888	$15,791,275
1894	92,583,675	1890	6,015,700	1887	18,611,800
1893	15,610,450	1889	14,549,150	1886	53,015,950
1892	24,576,025				

The following table gives the surplus reserve of the New-York City banks from the beginning of the year 1895 up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus of the corresponding weeks of the years 1893 and 1894:

Week Ended.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 5	$35,862,050	$83,796,650	$8,942,450
Jan. 12	41,792,200	92,583,675	15,610,450

The following table gives the details of the principal items of the bank statement as well as the percentage of reserve to liabilities of the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Percentage of Reserve to Liabilities.
Bank of New-York National Banking Ass'n	$2,000,000	$2,044,300	$13,360,000	$1,890,000	$2,420,000	$13,930,000	30.9
B'k of the Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	1,976,400	13,148,000	1,248,000	3,617,000	15,051,000	32.3
Merchants' National	2,000,000	981,300	10,206,200	1,895,100	786,200	11,362,900	23.6
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	2,150,900	9,410,000	1,445,000	2,071,000	9,549,000	36.8
Bank of America	3,000,000	2,228,300	19,784,700	1,746,800	6,056,500	23,756,300	32.8
Phenix National	1,000,000	419,200	4,137,000	520,000	993,000	5,009,000	30.2
National City	1,000,000	2,999,700	18,237,200	7,707,500	1,894,700	24,004,700	40.0
Tradesmen's National	750,000	173,900	1,754,900	367,300	397,800	1,917,400	39.8
Chemical National	300,000	7,311,500	27,277,000	2,799,500	7,819,100	30,288,500	35.0
Merchants' Ex. National	600,000	147,600	3,789,700	890,400	592,600	4,538,800	32.6
Gallatin National	1,000,000	1,583,000	6,428,100	519,200	2,581,300	7,189,200	43.1
Nat'l Butch. & Drovers'	300,000	271,400	1,520,600	155,300	527,600	1,815,700	37.6
Mechanics & Traders'	400,000	413,300	2,475,000	280,000	355,000	2,540,000	25.0
Greenwich	200,000	174,100	1,092,900	157,200	257,300	1,154,300	35.8
Leather Manuf'rs' Nat'l	600,000	519,900	3,049,800	364,600	794,400	3,074,300	37.7
Seventh National	300,000	117,800	1,615,000	254,700	277,300	1,910,100	27.8
B'k of the State of N. Y.	1,200,000	486,700	3,230,800	38,400	497,500	2,389,500	22.4
American Exchange Nat.	5,000,000	2,302,000	23,419,000	1,796,000	4,911,000	19,993,000	33.5
Nat. Bank of Commerce	5,000,000	3,563,200	22,354,600	1,863,000	5,095,100	20,033,600	32.2
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,628,900	5,902,000	1,083,200	1,247,100	6,313,800	36.8
Mercantile National	1,000,000	1,109,600	8,620,000	1,623,100	1,710,600	9,660,100	34.5
Pacific	422,700	481,600	2,880,100	592,200	671,700	4,011,900	31.5
Nat. B'k of the Republic	1,500,000	973,000	12,342,400	1,308,700	2,475,700	13,960,600	27.1
Chatham National	450,000	977,800	5,614,400	903,700	1,236,200	6,275,200	34.1
People's	200,000	262,000	2,122,500	249,900	665,300	3,407,600	26.8
Nat. Bank of North Am.	700,000	604,900	5,869,000	656,000	700,800	5,834,700	23.2
Hanover National	1,000,000	1,911,200	16,676,400	4,068,000	3,101,100	20,824,300	34.4
Irving National	500,000	346,600	2,668,000	398,200	786,100	3,104,000	38.1
National Citizens'	600,000	402,800	3,105,600	529,300	559,400	3,881,400	28.0
Nassau	500,000	272,700	2,195,100	474,000	534,200	3,130,600	32.1
Market & Fulton Nat.	750,000	825,600	4,606,600	522,300	1,294,600	5,377,500	33.7
Nat. Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	34,000	2,760,000	402,000	669,000	3,870,000	31.7
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,228,200	8,942,100	1,679,900	1,293,000	10,351,300	28.7
Continental National	1,000,000	218,700	5,657,400	1,063,700	872,800	7,114,200	27.2
Oriental	300,000	423,500	1,954,000	228,100	364,200	1,950,000	30.0
Importers & Traders' Nat.	1,500,000	5,541,100	21,727,000	3,612,000	5,834,000	25,395,000	37.1
National Park	2,000,000	3,195,800	26,393,500	5,475,500	4,751,600	32,276,100	31.6
East River National	250,000	142,300	1,079,400	107,300	223,800	1,018,500	32.4
Fourth National	3,200,000	2,021,100	19,393,400	3,552,000	2,907,000	21,090,300	30.6
Central National	2,000,000	481,000	9,257,000	1,919,000	2,963,000	12,502,000	39.0
Second National	300,000	567,200	4,838,000	946,000	1,747,000	6,900,000	39.0
Ninth National	750,000	397,600	4,014,000	752,300	874,600	4,938,400	32.9
First National	500,000	7,288,000	23,421,600	1,127,100	7,131,400	24,737,100	33.3
Third National	1,000,000	210,000	8,417,700	2,163,600	885,800	10,260,700	29.7
New-York National Ex.	300,000	119,700	1,293,400	132,600	301,100	1,343,000	32.3
Bowery	250,000	556,400	2,555,000	453,000	614,000	3,132,000	34.0
New-York County Nat.	200,000	529,300	2,960,500	779,300	265,100	3,631,300	28.7
German-American	750,000	280,800	2,738,900	274,000	922,500	3,180,100	37.6
Chase National	500,000	1,182,400	14,585,800	3,378,000	1,494,100	17,817,300	27.3
Fifth Avenue	100,000	1,040,500	6,823,800	901,500	1,036,400	7,592,400	25.5
German Exchange	200,000	640,000	2,916,100	362,000	745,700	3,740,700	29.6
Germania	200,000	601,500	2,922,700	459,600	317,000	3,466,200	22.4
United States National	500,000	508,500	4,838,400	901,100	669,100	5,807,100	27.0
Lincoln National	300,000	515,200	5,748,600	1,077,600	857,700	6,696,200	28.9
Garfield National	200,000	549,400	3,835,700	881,100	734,900	5,133,800	31.4
Fifth National	200,000	306,100	1,697,300	209,600	412,500	1,965,700	31.6
Bank of the Metropolis	300,000	757,200	4,444,000	767,100	1,986,000	6,698,000	41.1
West Side	200,000	297,800	2,341,000	226,000	591,000	2,694,000	30.3
Seaboard National	500,000	235,200	4,280,000	579,000	1,367,000	5,583,000	34.8
Sixth National	200,000	345,500	1,818,000	223,000	258,000	1,661,000	28.9
Western National	2,100,000	244,900	9,668,700	689,400	1,553,000	9,588,100	23.3
First National, Brooklyn	300,000	872,600	4,334,000	1,058,000	707,000	4,944,000	35.6
Southern National	500,000	594,700	2,643,100	452,800	504,000	2,899,100	33.0
National Union	1,200,000	334,300	8,201,200	810,300	1,989,900	9,305,500	30.0
Liberty National	500,000	106,500	1,488,700	22,900	359,800	1,331,700	28.6
Total, nat'nal banks	$50,350,000	$59,907,200					
Total, State banks	11,272,700	12,121,000					
Total	$61,622,700	$72,028,200	$489,682,600	$75,512,700	$105,130,200	$555,402,800	

*As per official reports: 48 national banks, Dec. 19, 1894; 17 State banks, Dec. 19, 1894.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	95	100
American Lithograph pf.	55	..
American Bank Note	42	45½
American Grocery 1st pf.	25	45
American Typefounders'	2	4
American Typefounders' pf.	23	33
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co.	6	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18½	20
Beckton Construction pf.	70	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	117¼	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	166¼	167¼
Brooklyn Elevated	9	12
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	67	69
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	12	14
Brooklyn Traction pf.	60	64
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65¼	67¼
Celluloid Company stock	64	68
Central & South Am. Telegraph	118½	121½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central N. J. Land & Imp.	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1075
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	48	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi., & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	142	..
Colonial Bank	..	110
Consol. Electric Light 1st	89	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	69	75
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	90	92
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	152	..
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
*Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	178½	181½
*Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	178½	181½
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
*Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	48	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	52½	56½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	323	..
Gallatin National Bank	312	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	106¼	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	94½	96½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104	105½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	6	8½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	36	41
Hudson River Telephone Co.	39	..
*Indianapolis Gas stock	131	133½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101½	102
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73½	76
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106¼	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
†Journeay & Burnham pf.	90	..
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	91	..
†Kings County Elevated	..	5
Knickerbocker Ice Company	60	67
*Knickerbocker Trust Company	166	171
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	83
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	80	82
Long Island Traction	11⅝	12¼
Lorillard pf.	117	119
Mutual Gas, New-York	153	157
†Manhattan Trust Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	63	..
Mahoning Coal R. R.	108	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	290
Mex. National Construction pf.	6½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	182	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	50	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. com.	9	14
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	90	95
National Park Bank	275	285
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	60	70
National Wall Paper Co. pf.	..	88
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1	4
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	26	31
New-Orleans Traction common	17	17¾
New-Orleans Traction pf.	60	62
New-York, Lack. & Western	116	118
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	32	34
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	47	49
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	84½	85½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
*N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	340	360
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	95	96½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	100½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	700	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Land & R'y Purchase, M. 6s	80	84
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1
Omaha & St. Louis pf.	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
*Pennsylvania Coal	305	312
Postal Telegraph & Cable	51½	57½
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf.	47	51
*Real Estate Trust Company	160	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	108½
Second Avenue Railroad	145	160
Sloss Steel 2d	58½	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	87	92
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	..
Standard Oil Trust	168	169
Standard Gas	40½	42
Standard Gas pf.	90	92
Staten Island Railway	56	64
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	215	221
*State Trust	194	201
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	112	114
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	..	94
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1	3
*Third Avenue Railroad	176	178
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cad. 1st	65	70
Toledo, A. A. & Mt. Pleasant 1st	64	67
T., A. A. & Lake Mich. 1st	59	..
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	12	..
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City pf.	5½	7½
Tradesmen's National Bank	100	115
Trenton Potteries common	5	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	44½	47½
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	87	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	178	183
Trow Directory pf.	42	47
Union Ferry stock	62	64
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	104¼	105½
Union Elevated 2d	22	26
†Union Railway 5s	105	106½
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	115	130
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	73	76½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	24	30
Union Trust	685	..
United States Mortgage stock	170	..
United States Trust	840	855
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	115	..
Western Gas Company	43	45
‡Western Gas Company bonds	84	..
Western National Bank	112	..
Worcester Traction pf.	80½	82½
Worcester Traction common	12½	14
Winona & Southwestern 1st	10	20
Worthington Pump common	29	31½
Worthington Pump pf.	89¼	91

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Char., Cin. & C.—			
Mileage	175	175	175
Year	$167,812	$155,104	$150,378
Dul., S. S. & A.—			
Mileage	589	589	589
Year	$1,671,104	$2,065,711	$2,206,077
F. W. & Rio G.—			
Mileage	146	146	146
Year	$396,542	$378,432	$384,447
F. W. & D. C.—			
Year	1,304,257	1,504,155	......
Ind., Dec. & W.—			
Mileage	152	152	152
Year	$424,408	$442,380	$509,922
L. I. R. R.—			
Year	4,056,357	4,209,041	......
Mem. & Char.—			
Mileage	330	330	330
December	$43,390	$45,663	
Northern Pac.—			
Year	16,689,483	19,778,546	28,899,432
S. F. & N. P.—			
Mileage	165	165	165
Year	$827,730	$827,911	$846,140
St. J. & G. I.—			
Mileage	251	251	251
Year	$859,207	$1,166,118	$1,266,699
W. N. Y. & P.—			
Mileage	669	640	640
Year	$3,126,095	$3,494,008	$3,580,650
Ches. & Ohio—			
Mileage	1,513	1,087	1,037
1st week Jan.	$154,425	$148,282	$144,926
Cleve., L. & W.—			
Mileage	164	164	......
1st week Jan.	$15,535	$13,706	......
Kana. & Mich.—			
Mileage	152	152	152
1st week Jan.	$6,155	$4,754	$5,028
Louis. & Nash.—			
Mileage	4,830	4,755	4,731
1st week Jan.	$346,460	$351,435	$419,235
From July 1	10,540,600	10,107,359	......
L., N. A. & C.—			
Mileage	537	537	538
1st week Jan.	$46,527	$37,049	$43,672
Pitts. & West.—			
Mileage	352	352	352
1st week Jan.	$18,524	$18,809	$33,149
T., St. L. & K. C.—			
Mileage	450	450	450
1st week Jan.	$24,744	$23,726	$32,585
B. & O. S. W. for November—			
Mileage	282	282	282
Gross earnings	$528,714	$518,334	$212,243
Net earnings	$184,948	$182,155	$75,775
July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,808,966	2,818,797	1,185,797
Net earnings	1,105,529	1,080,678	1,459,530
St. L. & S. W. for November—			
Mileage	1,223	1,222	1,222
Gross earnings	$612,000	$560,800	$438,181
Net earnings	214,615	191,920	137,543
July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,319,741	2,117,376	2,160,786
Net earnings	734,254	453,370	445,880
Seaboard Air Line System for first four months of fiscal year to Oct. 31—			Increase.
Gross earnings	972,507	793,525	179,255
Op. expenses	754,841	678,022	76,819
Net earnings	217,666	115,230	102,436
Other income	28,180	26,357	1,823
Total	245,846	141,587	104,259

The Financial Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 72 railroads for the fourth week of December at $8,484,272, a decrease of $332,435, or 3.77 per cent.; 27 railroads for the first week of January report $2,822,374, a decrease of $91,170, or 3.13 per cent.; 125 railroads for year 1894 report $489,914,870, a decrease of $56,879,-191; 69 roads for 11 months report $375,787,974, a decrease of $55,546,130; grand total, 194 roads, $865,702,844, a decrease of $112,425,321.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.	
Kansas Pacific cn.	1¾
Minn. & St. Louis 1st	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, ctfs.	2
Seattle, Louisville & Eastern 1st	1
T., A. A., & N. M. 1st., t. r.	2
DECLINED.	
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1½

Government bonds were unchanged.

There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	97	..
4s, r.	118	118½
4s, c.	118	118¾
5s, r.	117	117¼
5s, c.	117	117½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities $36,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59¼@60, and $35,000 do 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 11½@12@11⅝.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.	
Bay State Gas	1¼
Delaware & Hudson	1¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1¼
Long Island	2
New-Jersey Central	1¼
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western pf.	¾
DECLINED.	
Baltimore & Ohio	⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1
P., C., C. & St. Louis	¾

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The market for local stocks was fairly active, with West End still the feature. That stock sold up ½, to 62¼, closing at 62. There is no new gossip on the road, and the rise is believed to be largely the result of speculative orders. The rumor, however, is still current that New-York parties are buying for control. Bell Telephone was stronger at 190¼, and Erie sold off ¾, to 53. Gas was more active than for several days, and was firm around 11½. The first bonds were quiet at 80, and the seconds ½ lower, at 57½. Fitchburg preferred improved to 83⅛.

With the exception of Montana, sales of copper shares were small. Prices were generally steady, and in some cases strong. Montana reached high-water mark for the last year, selling up ¼, to 37½. Atlantic sold off ¼, to 10¼, and Butte was ⅛ lower, at 10⅜. Osceola improved ⅛, to 22. Quincy was firm at 104. Chicago Junction sold, ex dividend, at 92¾.

Money remains unchanged, loans between banks being made at 2 per cent. New-York funds sold at 15c discount to par.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Saturday Bid.	Saturday Asked.	Friday Bid.	Friday Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston C.	15	..	15	..
Boston	4¼	..	4	..
Boston W. P.	..	90	..	90
Brookline	4	..	4¼	..
East Boston	4⅝	..	4¼	..
West End	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	190	190¼	190	190½
Erie	53	53¼	53⅜	..
Mexican	..	75	..	75
New-England	68	..	68	68¼
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion C.	16	17	16	16¼
Dominion C. pf.	93	93½	93	93½
Edison El. Ill.	122	124	122	123
Gen. Electric pf.	67	70	67	70
Illinois Steel	..	45	..	45
Lamson S. S.	22½	23	22½	23
Pullman Pal Car	154½	155	154½	154¾
Reece But. H.	18	18½	18	18½
U. S. Rubber	44¼	45	44¼	44½
U. S. Rubber pf.	94½	95	94	95
W. El. 1st pf.	49¾	50	49⅝	50
W. El. as.	32	33	32¼	33¼
Bay State Gas	11⅝	11¾	11⅛	11¼
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atchison	4⅜	4½	4¼	4⅜
Boston & Albany	208½	..	208	208½
Boston & Lowell	197	..	197	..
Boston & Maine	165	..	..	..
Central Mass.	11½	..	11½	..
Cent. Mass. pf.	51	..	50	..
C., B. & Q.	71⅜	71½	71½	71¾
C. J. R. & S. Y. ex div.	..	92¾	96	97
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	104½	103	105
Chi. & W. Mich.	12	..	12	..
Conn. & Pass.	135	..	134	..
Conn. River	..	..	247	250
Fitchburg pf.	83⅛	83¾	83	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	34½	36	..	..
L., N. A. & Chi.	6⅝	8	6⅝	..
Maine Central	129¼	..	..	..
Mexican Central	6⅝	6¾	..	..
N. Y. & N. E.	32⅝	32¾	32¾	33
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	63½	64½	63½	64
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	..	194¾	195½
Old Colony	179¾	180	179	180
Union Pacific	11	11¼	11¼	11⅝
West End	62	62⅛	61¾	62⅛
Wisconsin Central	3	4	..	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Atlantic	9¾	10½	10¼	10½
Boston & Mon.	37⅜	37⅝	36⅛	36⅝
Butte & Boston	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	11
Cal. & Hecla	..	290	..	290
Centennial	50	75	50	75
Franklin	14	15	14	15
Kearsarge	7	7¾	6¾	7¼
Osceola	22	22½	21¾	22
Quincy	104	105	103½	104½
Tamarack	150	153	148	150
Tamarack, Jr.	10½	11½	10¾	11¼
Wolverine	3	3¼	3	3¼
*BONDS.				
At., T. & S. F. 4s	64¼	64½	63⅞	64
At., T. & S. F. 3s, Class A	18	..	18	..
B. & M. R. Neb. ext. 4s, 1927	94	..	94	..
B. & M. R. Neb. ex. 6s	..	..	115¾	116½
C., B. & N. 1st 5s, 1926	103⅞	104	..	..
C., B. & Q. cn. 1st 7s, 1903	120⅛	..	..	..
C., B. & Q. cn. 5s, 1903	101¼	..	..	..
C., B. & Q., P. 4s, 1921	87	90	90	..
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s, 1919	..	100	98½	100
C. H. J. R. & S. Y. C. T. 5s	106	106¼	106	106½
Con. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	..	..	86¼	87
East. 1st 6s	..	..	121½	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	80	..	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	..	100	..	..
Mexican C. cn. 4s	54	55	54	55
Mexican C. 1st inc.	..	..	9	10
Mexican C. 2d inc.	..	..	5	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	108¼	..	108	108¾
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	104	..	..	105
Oregon S. L. 1st 6s	91½	92½	..	..
Rut. 1st 6s	..	..	110½	111
W. E. S. R. 5s	..	105	104½	105
Wis. C. 1st 5s	..	..	50½	51
Wis. C. inc. 5s	..	..	..	10
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	79¾	81	..	81
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	58	57	58
Gen. El. cv. 5s	92	92⅝	..	..
N. E. Tel. 6s	..	..	108	108½
*And accrued interest.				
UNLISTED.				
Am. Sugar Ref.	90	90¼	90⅛	90⅝
Am. S. Ref. pf.	91½	92	91½	92
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	34	36	34	36

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The local market, for a half day, was quite active. Stocks developed increased strength. Electric Storage Battery common made the widest fluctuations, adding once more to its past reputation for erratic movements. It opened at 27, a decline from 28½ at the close on Friday, and, after the 27 stock was absorbed, the price was bid up to 32, at which it closed on transactions amounting to about 500 shares. The strength noted yesterday in Lehigh Valley was again apparent to-day, and the stock advanced to 36. Pennsylvania was also strong, and sold up to 51. Lehigh Navigation sold at 49½. United Gas, on the purchase of 50 shares, advanced to 72. Philadelphia advanced to 96, Metropolitan to 102⅞, and People's to 51⅝. Hestonville common sold at 66, and the preferred at 74. Electric and Baltimore were unchanged at 84¼ and 15¾, respectively. The only weak feature to the market was a decline in Pennsylvania Steel preferred scrip, or fractional lots, to 30. The general market closed strong.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday Bid.	Saturday Asked.	Friday Bid.	Friday Asked.
Baltimore Traction	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Hunt. & B. T.	34½	35	34½	35
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	52½	53	..	53
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20¾	21	20¾	21
Lehigh Navigation	49	49½	49	49½
Lehigh Valley	35½	36	35½	35¾
Met. Traction	102⅞	103	101½	101⅝
Minehill	67½	69	67½	69
N. J. Con. 5s	..	85	..	85
Newark Pas. 5s	99½	100	99¾	99⅞
Northern Central	67	68	..	67⅝
Northern Pacific	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	4
Northern Pacific pf.	17	18	17	18
Pennsylvania	50⅞	51	50¾	50⅞
People's Trac. 5s	93	93¼	93	93¼
People's Traction	51⅝	51¾	50¾	50⅞
Phila. Traction	95½	96	94⅞	95
Phila. & Erie	20	..	20	..
Reading	6 9-16	6 11-16	6 11-16	6¾
Rochester Railway	..	38⅞	..	38⅞
United Co's. of N. J.	235	236½	236	236½
U. G. I.	71½	72	71	71½
W. N. Y. & P.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Choctaw	8¾	9	8½	9
Columbus	48½	..	..	..
Con. Trac. stock	..	30	..	31
Elec. Stge. Bat. com.	32	..	..	30
Elec. Stge. Bat. pf.	29	..	..	30
Elec. Traction	84½	85	84½	..
Elec. $20 rcpts	54	55	54	54½
Hestonville com.	66¼	..	64	..
Hestonville pf.	73	75	71	..
Indianapolis	37	38¾	37	39
Indianap's 5 p. ct.	..	83¼	..	85½
Pa. Nat. Gas	9½	9¾	..	..
Pa. Steel pf. scrip	30	35	34	..
Welsbach	37½	38	37½	38

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Interest on the local Stock Exchange continues to be centred principally in West Chicago Street Railroad and the "L" stocks. Trading in these to-day was fairly active. Lake Street "L" opened at 8 and advanced about a point in the first hour. West Chicago and Alley "L" were held steady, the former around 117 and the latter at 14. President Yerkes of the West Chicago Road is quoted as saying that in future the surplus will not be encroached upon for dividends and no more than is earned will be paid out. As the earnings last year were only a small fraction above 6 per cent., this is taken to mean that the dividend to be declared some time this month will be reduced to that rate. There were some sales of Diamond Match at 144. The market for the stock is weak on the announcement of the opening of a Chicago agency of the Continental Match Company.

Clearings to-day were $13,285,574. New-York exchange was 60c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
American Strawboard	*29	*29
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	*56	57
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	28	*28
Chi. P. & P. Co.	46	45½
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	53	*53
Chi. S. S. R. T. (Alley "L")	13⅜	14
Chi. City Railway	*310	315
Diamond M. of Ill.	144	144
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	8½	8
Metropolitan "L"	*18	18¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew pf.	*28	*28
North Chi. St. R. R.	253	251
National Railway	..	112
Street's W. S. C. Line	16½	17
West Chi. St. R.	117⅝	117⅝
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	..	*98
Chi. Pack. & Pro. 6s	*106	*106
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	*70	*70
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	46½	..
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	..	*101
Lake Street	52	54
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	..	*102
Chi. G. L. & Coke 5s	93¾	93½
N. Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	..	*105
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	102½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	..	102¼

*Bid.

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Condition of the Treasury, with Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of January, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$85,590,939.74	
Gold bullion	47,556,896.80	
Total	$133,147,836.54	
Outstanding gold certificates	$53,420,869.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	147,290.00	
Total	$53,273,579.00	
Balance		*$79,874,257.54
Standard silver dollars	$338,803,347.00	
Silver bullion	557,045.25	
Total	$339,360,392.25	
Outstanding silver certificates	336,686,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,413,178.00	
Total	$329,273,326.00	
Balance		10,087,066.25
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$26,422,325.00	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	124,385,023.25	
Total	$150,807,348.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	$150,804,280.00	
Balance		3,068.25
United States notes	$76,939,213.36	
Outstanding currency certificates	50,615,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	5,970,000.00	
Total	$44,645,000.00	
Balance		34,294,215.36
Treasury notes of 1890	$29,275,341.00	
National bank notes	5,964,805.12	
Fractional silver coin	14,743,922.95	
Fractional currency	46.82	
Minor coin	1,135,319.60	
Deposits in national banks	15,000,915.05	
Bonds and interest paid	7,471,178.59	
Total	$73,611,528.93	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,504,450.18	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,264,047.28	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,009,088.69	
Post Office Department account	4,023,557.90	
Miscellaneous items	1,724,468.10	
Total	$43,525,612.15	
Balance		30,085,916.78
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$154,344,522.17

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$605,564.10	$7,902,808.32	$77,567,138.60
Internal revenue	409,076.10	3,427,023.27	85,587,805.45
Miscellaneous	21,580.24	590,691.81	8,155,036.67
Total	$1,036,220.44	$11,920,523.40	$171,309,980.72

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$378,000.00	$3,465,000.00	$52,887,862.67
War	77,000.00	1,397,000.00	30,762,119.53
Navy	55,000.00	1,060,000.00	17,639,406.37
Indians	11,000.00	371,000.00	5,238,009.54
Pensions	1,100,000.00	6,000,000.00	78,241,860.03
Interest	101,133.13	6,527,179.22	21,004,843.71
Total	$1,722,133.13	$18,820,179.22	$205,774,101.85
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$685,912.69	$6,899,655.82	$34,464,121.13

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$26,420	$190,590	$8,857,845
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	113,894	509,328	5,932,319

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes, (since 1879)	$226,349,735	$1,215,503
Treasury notes, (since 1890)	71,033,784	70,140
Total	$297,383,519	$1,285,643

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The United States Treasurer now holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, $196,643,700, as follows: Currency 6s, $12,967,000; 2 per cents, $22,733,400; 4 per cents, $152,146,950; 5 per cents, $8,796,350.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, $15,001,000; currency 6s, $1,220,000; 2 per cents, $1,013,000; 4 per cents, $12,243,000; 5 per cents, $525,000.

United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week ended Jan. 11, $100,000; United States bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during the week ended Jan. 11, $25,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $206,098,229; gold notes, $91,877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $409,076; from customs, $605,564; miscellaneous, $21,580.

The transactions of the Treasury in the redemption of national bank notes during the week ending this day were as follows: Received for redemption, $2,832,425; redeemed notes delivered: For return to banks of issue, $665,710; for destruction and reissue of new notes, $745,980; for destruction and retirement, $311,129.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $15,000; balance of such deposits remaining on the books of the Treasury, $29,384,185.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $875,590.

Financial Continued on Page 15.

The Conductor Not at a Loss.

From The Boston Transcript.

Passenger in Electric Car—Conductor, I suppose sometimes after you've been through a car and find out that you are a fare short it puzzles you to know which passenger hasn't paid.

Conductor—Yes.

Passenger—And what do you do in that case?

Conductor—I cast my eyes through the car and then I demand a nickel of the most innocent-looking man. That reminds me. I'll take your fare, please.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

American Union Life Ins. Co.'s Stock
for Sale in Lots to Suit.

HERMANN COHEN & CO.,
BANKERS,
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, New-York.
Members of the New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in COTTON in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York,
Buy and Sell Railroad Stocks and Bonds on Margin or for Cash at 1-16th per cent. Commission.
Members of the Consolidated Exchange.

Financial.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.
TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR
NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AVENUE, cor. 27TH ST.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Second Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company,
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain indenture made by the above railway company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000.)

The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th day of January, 1895.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

WEINMAN & CO.,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN
Bought and Sold in Fractional and 100 Share Lots
For cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Commission 1-16 per cent.
Long Distance Telephone, 4867 Cortlandt.
Cable Address, Pilarejo, New-York.
41 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company
REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
OREGON SHORT LINE
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Bondholders' Committee now represents a majority of your bonds. Additional deposits will be received until and including Jan. 15, 1895, at the Central Trust Co., New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. The certificates of deposit are listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The advantages to be gained by depositing bonds with this committee consist (1) in strengthening the committee in its efforts to enforce payment of interest, to preserve the bonds undisturbed in any reorganization of the Union Pacific system, and to resist opposition from any possible combination of bondholders in other interests; (2) in securing for yourselves the advantage of being with the majority interest in the purchase of the property in case satisfactory reorganization should necessitate foreclosure of the mortgage.

R. C. Martin, 50 Broadway, N. Y.
John Bigelow, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.
Cyrus J. Lawrence, 31 Broad St., N. Y.
Bernhard Mainzer, 26 Broad St., N. Y.
Gordon Abbott, Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
Jan. 3, 1895.

USUAL DIVIDENDS DECLARED

On Coal and Industrial stocks, and the large January disbursements seeking profitable employment are stimulating investment and speculative buying of Stocks and Bonds throughout the general list. THIS DEMONSTRATES THAT CAPITAL HAS CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE OF RAILROAD SECURITIES AS INCOME EARNERS.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM YOU DEAL WITH IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New-York National Bank References Furnished.

HAIGHT & FREESE
Bankers
AND
Commission Stock Brokers,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
Up-town Office
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
Private wires to Boston and Chicago.

GAS CO.'S
EQUITABLE,
N. Y. & EAST RIVER,
STANDARD,
UTICA,
INDIANA NAT. & ILLU'G,
INDIANAPOLIS,
LAFAYETTE,
FORT WAYNE,
STOCKS AND BONDS DEALT IN BY
GEO. I. MALCOM,
4 Wall Street, United Bank Building.

Chesapeake & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s.
Kansas City & Omaha 5s.
St. Joseph & Grand Island Incomes.
42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. R. R.
New-York & East River Gas Securities.
Florida Central & Pennsylvania R. R.
Kings County Elevated 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Terre Haute & Logansport R. R.
J. B. STETSON Co.
and all street railway securities dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 BROAD ST.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF A DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:
Of £200 Sterling,
Nos. 19, 79, 89, 457, 561, 635, and 653, and
Of £100 Sterling,
Nos. 84, 98, 191, 251, 345, 485, and 586.
And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

"WORCESTER,"
"NEW-ORLEANS,"
And Other Traction Stocks
Dealt in by
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST.

GENTLEMAN OF LARGE ACQUAINTANCE in city of 300,000 wants experienced partner to join in a banking and brokerage business. For interview, address J. N. P., Box 180 Times.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

SMALL INVESTORS
SHOULD BUY 6%
Income Stock.
This stock is secured by first mortgages on homes in and adjacent to New-York City. Issued in amounts to suit investors; $150 to $15,000.
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
Assured Building-Loan Association.
237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The association also issues monthly installment shares, which have earned never less than 8 per cent. per annum. Recommended to conservative investors.
JAS. H. PARKER, President.
J. HOBART HERRICK, Vice President.
CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
UNION TRUST CO. BLDG., 80 BROADWAY.

Meetings and Elections.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
9 and 11 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 11, 1895.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 8th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Vernon H. Brown,
James M. Donald,
Sigourney W. Fay,
Martin S. Fechheimer,
William Halls, Jr.,
Mitchell N. Packard,
William Rockefeller,
Elijah P. Smith,
James Stillman,
Isidor Straus,
James T. Woodward.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. MITCHELL N. PACKARD and Mr. JAMES M. DONALD were unanimously elected Vice Presidents and Mr. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., was unanimously appointed Cashier.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Western National Bank of the City of New-York, held Jan. 8, 1895, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles J. Canda,	Brayton Ives,
Juan M. Ceballos,	John Howard Latham,
Wm. N. Coler, Jr.,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Chauncey M. Depew,	John E. Searles,
Marcellus Hartley,	Valentine P. Snyder,
Henry B. Hyde,	Sidney F. Tyler,

William A. Wheelock.
At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Brayton Ives was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. V. P. Snyder Vice President.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, of the class of 1898, will take place at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 16, 1895.
AUG. W. KELLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

James A. Roosevelt,	John D. Skidmore,
Henry Meyer,	G. G. Williams,
Frederic W. Stevens,	M. Bayard Brown,
A. J. Clinton,	Charles De Rham, Jr.,
Augustus F. Holly,	George G. De Witt,
Joseph H. Choate,	John L. Riker,

John W. Condit.
At a subsequent meeting of the board A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—4 Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Dividends.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 14, 44, and 60 for $1,000 each.
No. 181 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1895.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, January 2, 1895.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 Liberty St., New-York, Jan. 7, 1895.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, the 15th inst., till Friday, Feb. 1.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA,
80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and will be reopened on Feb. 1.
H. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

CONGRESSMAN PIGOTT ANGRY

He Appeals to Postmaster General Bissell to Investigate an Indirect Charge of Bribery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Congressman Pigott (Dem., Conn.,) has requested the Postmaster General to make an inquiry into an informal charge affecting the Congressman's official integrity. About a year ago Mr. Pigott indorsed the application of Mr. Howd, who was one of the applicants for the Postmastership at Stony Creek, Conn. Mr. Pigott had no acquaintance with Mr. Howd, but indorsed him at the solicitation of leading Democrats of the place, in whose judgment he had full confidence.

Subsequently the Congressman was informed that the Postmaster's conduct was not satisfactory to the patrons of the office. He referred the matter to the Postmaster General, who in turn sent an Inspector to Stony Creek. Upon the latter's report the Postmaster General removed Mr. Howd and appointed another Postmaster. Within the last few days Congressman Pigott has learned, through a friend in this city, that Postmaster Howd had stated that he paid a local politician $50 or $100 to be given to Congressman Pigott as an inducement to secure his appointment.

Upon hearing of this charge, Mr. Pigott immediately referred the matter to Postmaster General Bissell, with a request that it be thoroughly investigated, and that legal measures be taken to punish the persons giving and accepting the bribe. It is needless to say that Mr. Pigott denies having received the money.

Social Night at the Liederkranz.

A "social evening" was given at the rooms of the German Liederkranz, 111 and 119 East Fifty-eighth Street, last evening, at which members of the society appeared in a one-act play, by Graf I. A. Fredro, called "Doctor Muller." The play was produced under the stage direction of C. De Grimm, and afforded a good deal of entertainment to the invited guests. It was interpreted by Herren E. Lothar Schmitz, F. Degle, C. M. Boseowitz, Alfred Tegetmeier, and Albert Leisel, and Fraulienen Elsa Arcularius, Auguste Wenige, and Ida Spiro.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The President has approved the act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, and the joint resolution of Congress donating two obsolete cannon to the Cities of Allegheny and Pittsburg.

PLANNING CUP DEFENDERS

Herreshoffs May Build a Keel Boat and a Centreboarder.

BALTIMORE YACHTSMEN TO BUILD

Definition of a Boston Knockabout—New Officers Elected by Several Clubs — Yachting News from England.

It looks very much as if the Herreshoffs would build two yachts for the defense of the America's Cup this year, as they did in 1893, and, as then, one will be a keel boat, and one a centreboarder. It will be interesting to watch the development of the keel boat, because the Colonia, the keel boat of 1893, was not a success. In running and reaching she was the fastest of the quartet of cup defenders, but in going to windward she fell off badly, and was always beaten by the others on this point of sailing.

The reason for this was that she had not enough depth of keel. Her draught was a little over fifteen feet. The Vigilant's draught was twelve feet, with her board up, and twenty-two feet with it down. Good judges claimed that if the Colonia had had a board, she would have beaten the Vigilant. The Herreshoffs did not give her more draught, so they said, because they had not enough water in their yard to launch a deeper boat. It would not have cost much to have dredged, and if they could not dredge she might have been launched with pontons. This year things may be different at the Bristol yard, and the Herreshoffs will undoubtedly profit by their experiences with the Colonia.

Boston will not be in the field this year unless Gen. Paine changes his mind. He did not think he would have a boat in 1893, but later on came out with the Jubilee.

Baltimore yachtsmen have been talking of having a cup defender for some time. One wealthy individual in that city has volunteered to start a subscription for that purpose, and M. C. Moore, who designed the clipper ship Baltimore, has modestly offered to build a winning yacht for $35,000, or about $115,000 less than the Herreshoffs charge for the same work. Mr. Moore adds that in case his yacht is beaten he will require no pay beyond the actual cost of materials.

The London Field in its yesterday's edition said:

"All yachtsmen approve of the Royal Yacht Squadron's accepting the custody of the cup. The New-York Yacht Club metaphorically consumed the deed, seals and all. The mutual-agreement clause being interpreted to mean every clause, the deed can be wiped out of existence if the parties arranging the match so agree. The Royal Yacht Squadron will virtually hold the cup, if won, as though no deed whatever existed. The situation obviously is a great absurdity, but this is not of the least consequence if the Royal Yacht Squadron be fortunate enough to become the holders of the cup."

At the meeting of the Yacht Racing Association in London on Friday Lord Dunraven was elected to the Council in place of the late Capt. Nottage. It was announced at the meeting that Capt. Nottage had bequeathed £2,000 to the Yacht Racing Association. The money is to be invested in American 4 per cent. securities, and the annual interest is to be devoted to the purchase of a Nottage cup, which is to be awarded to the best yacht of the year above nineteen-rating, or to be the prize in a special race, the Yacht Racing Association to decide each year which disposition shall be made.

The meeting modified the rule relating to damages in a manner equivalent to indorsing the Judge's decision in the Satanita-Valkyrie case.

The Boston yachtsmen have decided on the following definition of a knockabout: A knockabout boat is a seaworthy keel boat, (not to include fin keels,) decked or half decked, of fair accommodations, rigged simply, without bowsprit, and with only mainsail and one head sail. The load water length shall not exceed 21 feet. The beam at water line shall be at least 7 and not more than 8 feet. The freeboard shall not be less than 20 inches. The forward side of mast at the deck shall not be less than 5 feet from the forward end of the load water line. The planking, including deck, shall not be less than three-quarters of an inch thick. The frames shall not be less than 1 inch square, and spaced not more than 12 inches on centre. The deadwood shall be filled in. The rudder shall be hung on stern post. The outside ballast not less than 3,500 pounds. The limits of the freeboard, beam, planking, frames, deadwood, rudder, and place of mast shall not exclude any existing knockabout boats which otherwise come within the restrictions. The sail area shall be limited to 500 square feet, measured by the formula, viz.: Multiply 85 per cent. of the base by half of the sum of the gaff and the distance from the top of the sheave of the upper throat halyard block to the stern head.

The Pavonia Yacht Club has elected the following officers for this year: Commodore, D. W. Kohn; Vice-Commodore, J. A. Dennin; Fleet Captain, L. W. Forbell; Measurer, A. P. Curtis; Surgeon, D. L. Bauman; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Miller; Financial Secretary, W. F. Tobin; Treasurer, B. H. McClain; Trustees, W. J. Kent, E. J. Smith, N. Pritchard, G. A. Skinner, W. B. Adams; Finance Committee, R. Koster, E. R. Wessels, F. A. Agens; Regatta Committee, N. L. Rowe, L. Mittelsdorf, B. H. McClain; Anchorage Committee, A. J. Kremeyer, A. F. Roe, R. H. McFarland; House Committee, W. Willis, J. Leonard, J. H. Van Mater; Delegates to New-York Yacht Racing Association, N. L. Rowe, F. M. Randall, J. A. Dennin.

At a recent semi-annual meeting of the Williamsburg Yacht Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, James Schuessele; Vice-Commodore, John Lawes; Rear Commodore, John Essman; Recording Secretary, William Martin; Corresponding Secretary, William Schleicher; Treasurer, Henry Roth; Measurer, Felix Donnelly; Steward, Dr. Thomas Bushe; Sergeant at Arms, Louis Rave; Board of Trustees, J. Northup, A. I. Brush, C. Williams, E. Einhart, and A. Baumann; Regatta Committee, H. Huper, W. Erdley, and J. Northup.

The Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead held a meeting in Boston last week, and the following-named officers were elected: William P. Fowle, cutter Gladys, Commodore; J. Prince Loud, cutter Saladin, Vice Commodore: Nathaniel C. Nash, steam yacht Adelita, Rear Commodore; Everett Paine, Secretary; J. B. Rhodes, Treasurer; John W. Dunlop, Measurer; Francis A. Seamans, B. B. Crowninshield, Executive Committee; George W. Mansfield, Harry P. Benson, Arthur G. Wood, George Owen, Jr., Howard Whitcomb, Regatta Committee; George W. Mansfield, Charles M. Barker, John F. Cole, George J. Winchester, George Burroughs, Board of Judges.

At the annual meeting of the Dorchester Yacht Club the following-named officers were chosen; Commodore—Hartford Davenport; Vice Commodore—N. Thomas Merritt, Jr.; Secretary—Walter F. Frederick; Treasurer—George H. Collyer; Measurer—Clifton W. A. Bartlett; Board of Directors—Hartford Davenport, N. Thomas Merritt, Jr., Walter F. Frederick, George H. Collyer, George E. Curry, Fred W. Porter, William F. Whitmarsh; Regatta Committee—Fred C. Blanchard, Hartford Davenport, Bernard Martin, Arthur Merritt, Thomas F. Temple, Jr.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club, at its annual meeting recently, elected the following officers: Commodore—Charles L. Browne; Vice Commodore—L. H. Zacher; Rear Commodore—A. H. Funke; Treasurer—Charles R. Smith, Jr.; Secretary—P. H. Colell; Measurer—George M. Rae; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. E. Ringer; Board of Directors—F. B. Myrick, E. G. Davis, W. H. Wood, E. C. Wood, and J. Fournier; House Committee—E. G. Davis, E. C. Wood, and J. Fournier; Finance Committee—F. B. Myrick, E. C. Wood, and J. Fournier.

The following ticket has been nominated for election at the annual meeting of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club, to be held Feb. 4: Commodore—William Buchanan; Vice Commodore—Henry Doscher; Rear Commodore—S. C. Baldwin; Secretary—Frank M. Hunter; Treasurer—B. B. Strong; Measurer—Henry Russ; Regatta Committee—Oscar Chelburg, J. W. Rough, and W. E. Moore; Membership Committee—Harry Thompson, F. W. Schoonmaker, and Charles Fowler; Trustees—G. K. Thompson, Dr. F. Grant, and W. S. Spencer; Law Committee—Charles W. Voltz and J. F. Lambden.

EASTERN YACHTING NEWS.

Boston Yacht Club Elections — Balanced Jibs Barred from Knockabouts.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Election of officers is the principal business of the yacht clubs at present. New boats are scarce, and work in the building yards is dull. The Massachusetts Club has re-elected Commodore E. P. Boggs of the steam yacht Nashawena. The club's Entertainment Committee is arranging an attractive programme for the Winter. The first smoker talk was given last Friday evening, and the first of the Sunday afternoon smoke concerts comes to-morrow.

Lewis J. Bird, steam yacht Sea Bird, has been re-elected Commodore of the Hull Club. Both the Hull and Marblehead Corinthian Clubs have agreed with the rules and restrictions for "knockabout" boats as drawn up by the Owners' Association. An effort is being made to prevent "outbuilding," and to keep the class the handy cruising one it is at present. Balanced jibs, the latest idea of some of the owners to increase sail, have been barred.

The Lynn Yacht Club is the first of the local clubs to claim racing dates for next season. It announces half a dozen races for the expert cup and claims Labor Day, Sept. 2, for a big open regatta off Nahant. A union of clubs for nonconflicting racing dates, such as was had last year, seems likely to be proposed and carried through.

Waterhouse & Cheseborough have had plans for a steam yacht of 100 feet water line in hand for some time. It is now said that the yacht will be built for G. W. C. Drexel of Philadelphia. She will be of composite construction.

Yachting.

YACHTS, LAUNCHES, &c.
All owners of yachts, also business sloops, schooners, &c., will find our Union Marine Gas Engine a great factor of safety in storms or accidents. Saves time and money in calms, going through canals or rivers, particularly for business vessels. Always ready, safe, sure, and strong. No engineer required. No fire or dangerous gases. Many in use. Results guaranteed. Inspection invited. Launches, yachts, or other vessels furnished at lowest prices, quality considered. L. J. WING & COMPANY,
109 Liberty St.

THE ONLY NAPHTHA LAUNCH.
Finished boats, 18 to 50 feet, in stock, ready for delivery.
2,000 IN OPERATION.
The most successful and satisfactory pleasure boat built.
Send 10c. in stamps for new illustrated catalogue.
GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY,
Morris Heights, New-York City.

Daimler Motor Launches
are the most satisfactory power launches now on the market; are superior to all others for safety, speed, comfort, and economy; no licensed engineer or pilot required; great many now in successful operation. Send 5c. for illustrated catalogue.
DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY,
Steinway, Long Island City, N. Y.

WE ARE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF all styles of boats, steam or sail, whether for pleasure or business purposes; sole manufacturers of Seabury's patent SAFETY WATER TUBE BOILERS of latest designs, simple, compound, and triple-expansion marine engines. Several fine yachts and launches for sale. Send 5 cents in stamps for illustrated catalogue. CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., 52 Broadway, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
Manning's Yacht Agency, 45 Beaver St.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of yachts for sale mailed on request. Auxiliary and full-powered steam yachts and sail yachts FOR CHARTER.

HUGHES' YACHT AGENCY,
34 New St. and 38 Broad St.
ALL CLASSES OF YACHTS FOR SALE AND CHARTER.

YACHTING NEWS AND NOTIONS.

—The Yachting World's correspondent inspected the Ailsa, A. B. Walker's new ninety-footer, building by Inglis from Fife's designs. He says "her frames are of steel and she has long, drawn overhangs, medium depth of hull, with her lead drawn well down in an easy curve to the fore end, and, altogether, she is fully as beamy as Calluna, with a nicely-rounded hull and clean deck plan, which gives her a rakish look. So far as is known, most of her power is to be in her mainsail, and this can be understood when her mainboom is to be 95 feet long."

—The schooner yacht Gampa, which has been anchored off the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street for several days, taking on stores, will probably sail for Gibraltar to-morrow. R. Suydam Palmer, her owner, will cross the ocean on a steamer.

—A dinner will be tendered to Harold A. Sanderson by the members of the Larchmont Yacht Club next Saturday at the clubhouse. Mr. Sanderson will leave for Liverpool at the end of the month.

—C. Oliver Iselin has declined to renew the lease of Echo Island to the New-Rochelle Yacht Club, and a new house will be built on Harrison Island.

—Howard Gould's new twenty-rater is nearly ready for launching at the Herreshoff's. It is said that Harry Haff will be her Captain.

—William Salomon of the New-York Yacht Club has chartered the English steam yacht Taurus for cruising on the Mediterranean.

—H. M. Billings's new yawl, built by Wintringham, has been named Wautauga.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—The opening to-morrow of I. H. Dahlman's new sales stable in East Twenty-fourth Street will be a notable event in the horse world, marking as it does the veteran dealer's commencement of regular semi-weekly public auction sales of horses. Mr. Dahlman has been in business as a dealer for more than forty years, having started out as a drover who bought up horses from the farmers in Ohio and Kentucky and drove them overland to the old Bull's Head Market in this city. It is related of him that on one of his earliest business excursions to the West he fell in with Henry Clay, returning from Washington to his home at Lexington, Ky., on horseback. Clay took a liking to the young drover and advised him to visit the now famous blue-grass region about Lexington, where fine horses were even at that early day plentiful and cheap. Dahlman took the statesman's tip, and laid the foundation of a fortune by his profitable dealings with the horse raisers in Fayette and adjoining counties in Kentucky. Mr. Dahlman's opening sale has a list of consingnors which speaks highly of his standing in his branch of business. They are Thomas H. Beaver of Perryville, Penn; Frank Reichenbach of Orrville, Ohio; H. B. Carroll of Louisiana, Mo.; George Meng of Germantown, Penn., and many other well-known shippers in the West send carload lots of choice horses of all sorts to this big sale which marks Mr. Dahlman's new departure as a dealer.

—A very fine matched pair of carriage and brougham horses has just been sold by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Both animals are chestnut in color, with white faces and white feet, and they have the high, showy action which is now so much sought after in horses for park driving. Although hackneys in type and style, the horses are of fashionable trotting stock, both being by W. C. France's noted stallion Allie Wilkes, 2:15, the son of George Wilkes. They were raised near Hubbard, Ohio. Another recent sale was to Harry Trevor. The horses are a pair of splendidly-built big browns, 16.1 hands high, and yet having much of the snap and agility of the cob of 15 hands. This is a type of horse which the dealers say it is very difficult to find, nearly all large animals of the full, strong conformation required for heavy carriage and brougham work being clumsy on their feet, sluggish in temperament, and lacking in style and dash. Matched pairs of these big fellows, when they possess the gimp and go of a smaller horse, are accordingly high priced, and a really choice team will sometimes sell for more money than would be required to buy a couple of pretty fair race horses.

—J. Middleby, Jr., of Lexington, Mass., has in his two-year-old stallion Bellchimer a horse with a most remarkable pedigree. He is by Bell Roy, a son of Bell Boy, who is a son of Electioneer and Beautiful Bells. His dam, Countess Emeline, is by Chimes, a full brother to Bell Boy. Bell Roy's dam was Daisy, 2:24½, a granddaughter of Aberdeen and Emeline, and Countess Emeline's dam, Augusta, 2:26, is also a granddaughter of Aberdeen and Emeline. Thus Bellchimer's dam is full sister in blood to his sire. His paternal and maternal grandsires are full brothers, and his paternal and maternal granddams are full sisters. This is inbreeding with a vengeance, and a little closer than most breeders like to go. Yet Bellchimer is a perfectly healthy horse, is a strong and determined trotter, and will be trained for a two-year-old record this Spring.

—Edwin D. Bither, who drove Jay-Eye-See, Phallas, and Kremlin to their records, and who has handled other equally good ones, has formed a training partnership with E. C. Walker of The Horseman, well known by his pen name, Veritas. They will locate at Fleetwood Park during the coming season. Mr. Walker is as well known as a trainer and driver as he is as a writer, and has developed, among others, the fleet mare Miss Alice.

—A. M. Hawes of this city has at the Overton Farm, in Kentucky, what George W. Leavitt of Boston considers the best young filly in that State. She is coming three years old, and is by Blue Dawn, a son of Jay Bird, out of Widow's Mite. Mr. Leavitt saw her trot a half mile after little training and when but two years old, in 1:08½, and an eighth in 0:15¼. Leavitt believes her to be one of the sensational horses of 1895.

—"Jack" Skelly, the veteran horseman of Newburg, thinks that he has now a better money winner than was Cobwebs. It is the mare Julinka, by Vermont Messenger, out of a mare by Guy Miller. The mare only has a record of 2:32, but before Mr. Skelly bought her she showed a mile in 2:18, and that is supposed not to be the limit of her speed. W. K. Trimble may handle her this year.

—Wax, the well-known trotting gelding recently disposed of in a raffle, has had his mane pulled and his stub tail trimmed in hackney fashion, and looks very much like a show horse, instead of a trotter. The transformation has not robbed Wax of his speed, however, and the boys will find it out when it comes to brushes "on the road."

—T. L. Arthur, who trains at the Parkville track, has in his string for the Spring campaign Guesswork, 2:14¾; Marguerite, 2:20¼; Jube, 2:26; Stealaway, 2:28¼; Frank S., 2:33¾; Blue Jacket, 2:34½, and Fitzwagner, 2:34½, besides several green ones.

—Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., has commissioned Charles F. Bates to get for him the best possible pair of high-stepping trotting-bred horses procurable, and will then try to outshine the drivers of hackneys in the Central Park parade.

—George J. Harley of Great Neck, L. I., who has a small but select breeding establishment, will probably turn his colt Salisbury (brother to Rokeby, 2:13¾,) over to Monroe Salisbury of California, for next season's campaign.

—Arena, 2:15¼, that has been turned out at Sheepshead Bay for some time past, has been put to preliminary work for the coming campaign. He is owned by J. W. Knox.

—George H. Huber, owner of the Ti Point Stock Farm, has thirty-four horses and colts in training at his breeding farm, on the shores of Lake Champlain.

—Harry F. Nethaway, for a long time connected with the Parkville Farm, will open a public training stable at Fleetwood this Spring.

—Elmer E. Stevens will train Druggist Boy and Minnie Hauck, the latter by Egotist, 2:22, during the coming season.

TIMELY TROTTING TOPICS

More Extensive Preparations for Harness Racing in the East.

THE HORSE MARKET ENCOURAGING

Alcantara Will Go to Stony Ford Farm, Orange County, the First of the Nurseries Started in this State.

In the face of the gloomy forebodings that attended the close of the active season for the sulkies in this State, the preparations for this year are in many respects more extensive and ambitious than ever before. While the trotting turf does not go up and down with the precise regularity of the tide, its history shows that in the matter of local popularity there has been what corresponds to the ebb and flow of the ocean in the varying fortunes of the sport. This is especially true of the metropolis and its immediate vicinity, a section where harness racing first obtained a foothold as a public pastime.

It was at Jamaica, L. I., in 1818, that the first authentic record in harness was made, when Major William Jones matched his black gelding Boston Blue to trot a mile in three minutes for a wager of $2,000. The feat was accomplished in the exact time stipulated, and on the strength of the fame earned for the champion of that early day he was taken to England and pitted against the best roadsters there. Two other trotters were credited with trials below three minutes before Boston Blue appeared, but he was the first one to do the trick in public.

In a few years tracks were built at other convenient points on Long Island, and one that proved very suitable for fast performances was situated just across the Hudson River, at Hoboken. This was known as Beacon Course, and over it the bay gelding Drover astonished the country by pacing a third heat in 2:28, going to saddle against four others at the same gait. Drover was therefore the first horse to beat 2:30, his famous effort being accomplished in 1839, while it was five years later when Lady Suffolk trotted in the same notch that the pacer had reached and on the same track.

Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and other cities along the coast followed the example of New-York, but contests either to saddle or in harness continued to draw larger crowds hereabout than anywhere else. Long Island was the home of the sport, and such tracks as Union, Fashion, and Prospect were the scene of the sensational events that transpired during the third quarter of the century. To-day most of these noted speeding places are but a memory, the only one of them that has been preserved for turf purposes being Prospect course. The gallopers have usurped it for nearly ten years past, the Brooklyn Jockey Club having secured the property and made Gravesend a popular resort for the runners.

The track where the thoroughbreds have been making history of late is not identical with the mile ring where the sulky once reigned supreme, the line of the old course having been disregarded in laying out the one over which the Brooklyn Handicap has been the leading fixture. When Fleetwood Park was opened, in response to the demand for a driving park within the boundaries of the metropolis, several of the leading trainers on Long Island came over to Morrisania.

Since 1870 harness racing has been on the decline in the section where all the stars of an earlier period had once appeared, and even the building of the new course at the upper end of this city did not keep up the interest for any great length of time. While there is no immediate prospect of a revival on Long Island to equal the stirring events that once transpired there, the horsemen of Brooklyn are looking forward to a regular circuit meeting at the neat grounds of the Parkway Driving Club, situated but a stone's throw from those of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. Should there be sufficient encouragement, it will not be surprising if the latter is also opened for the sulkies this season.

About two years ago, when there was a rumor that the Ives Pool law would be repealed, the Dwyers made a proposal to Budd Doble for an exhibition of Nancy Hanks at their Gravesend course. The queen of the bicycle sulky had reduced the record to 2:04 a few months previous, and was by all odds the greatest attraction for 1893. It would not require much expense to put the track in shape for speeding in harness, and Doble was much taken with the scheme. He recollected having won money and fame as a lad at Fashion and Union courses, behind Dexter, and had driven Goldsmith Maid before admiring thousands over old Prospect itself, as late as 1874, when she defeated Judge Fullerton. The Dwyers offered Doble the use of their well-appointed grounds provided that they were allowed to carry out their usual programme for the runners, and the Chicago trainer looked forward to a profitable field day of special exhibitions. As the Ives law was not disturbed at Albany, the plan to bring the trotters back to the theatre where they once were ruling favorites fell through. Now that the racing season is not limited to thirty days, there is no reason why the idea that has laid dormant for two seasons should not take shape.

It would be an important test of public sentiment in this vicinity if Alix, Robert J., and the other stars now in training were to have a chance to show something near the limit of their speed to a metropolitan crowd. The Driving Club of New-York found itself well rewarded for bringing Nancy Hanks and Directum to Fleetwood Park in 1893, and would doubtless have doubled the profits of its Grand Circuit meeting last September if it had been equally enterprising in the matter of securing record-breakers. The chief drawback to the appearance of these sensational horses in this city is that there is no track that at all compares with those where the record-smashing has taken place for recent years. Fleetwood, with its heavy grades, is out of the question for such feats, even if the worn-out surface were replaced with the same sort of silky loam used at Cleveland, or the adhesive and elastic soil found at Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and Nashville. It is quite feasible, however, to put either of the courses at Gravesend or Sheepshead Bay in shape for the light-harness cracks to do themselves justice in a trial of speed or actual contest.

Of live events during the last week the sale of Alcantara at auction was quite the most notable. Since Nutwood and Pancoast were up for competition in 1886 at Louisville, no other trotting stallion whose merits as a sire has been well established has been sold publicly. Both these famous progenitors of speed were younger when they passed under the hammer than Alcantara is now. Nutwood was foaled in 1870, and was, therefore, sixteen years old at the time of the clearance sale at Glenview Farm, while Pancoast was seven years younger. They had earned fast records for that day, and their stock had also been doing well on the turf. John H. Shults wanted Pancoast to place at the head of his breeding establishment at Parkville, L. I., and he secured him for $28,000. Nutwood went to Dubuque, Iowa, for $22,000, and has since earned many times that amount for the lucky young breeder who got the son of Miss Russell at the floodtide of his fame. The price paid for Pancoast was the largest realized for a trotter at auction up to that time, and the fact that he is the grandsire of Alix shows that Mr. Shults made a wise selection. These stallions were sold just at the commencement of the boom, while Alcantara had to stand the test of a market that has been dull for two years. Besides this, he is nineteen years old, and, though a horse of unusually strong constitution, cannot have many more full seasons in the stud. Taking all the circumstances into account, the $10,000 which Alcantara fetched last Wednesday evening should be encouraging to those who are engaged in the breeding of fashionable stock. More than one wager was made that he would not bring over $8,000.

When he was foaled, Alcantara's breeding did not conform to the present requirements of the trotting "standard." His sire, George Wilkes, was all right in this particular, but Alma Mater, his dam, had only the blood of Mambrino Patchen to recommend her as a producer of speed in harness, as she was out of Estella, a thoroughbred mare by imported Australian. Starting in his four-year-old form, Alcantara soon won his own spurs, and ended the season with a trotting record of 2:23. It is rather curious that his brother, Alcyone, who was an indifferent performer, and who never scored better than 2:27, though he was much longer on the turf, proved more successful in the stud. The latter has not yet a champion record in his speed roll, while Alcyone has Martha Wilkes, who held the trotting race record in 1893, and other high-class campaigners to his credit.

It is a matter of more than usual interest to breeders that Alcantara should go to the first of the great trotting nurseries ever started in this State. Charles Bachman retired from business in this city nearly forty years ago and purchased a large farm at Stony Ford, in Orange County, a few miles from Chester, where Rysdyk's Hambletonian was then earning a world-wide fame as a sire. Mr. Bachman purchased all the mares by American Star he could find, and sent them to the sturdy son of Abdallah. The cross that produced Dexter was then very fashionable, and the New-Yorker found a ready market for all his stock. He had an ambition to breed a trotter that would break the record, and Guy, who was out of a Star mare, at one time promised to be a champion.

During the season of 1889 the black meteor turned the track at Cleveland in 2:10¾, but his uncertain temper prevented him from getting nearer to the record held by Maud S. Of late years Stony Ford Farm has not been so prosperous as it once was, and Mr. Bachman has been on the lookout for some new blood of the Wilkes strain to bring his stock back to its old popularity. His purchase of Alcantara seems to be a move in the right direction. The mating of this consistent begetter of speed with the mares in the Stony Ford harem will, if successful in producing race winners, be an additional triumph for the already well-tried blood of George Wilkes. When this old-time champion was owned in New-York he had few friends, as his sluggish disposition was considered fatal to his chances in the stud. The Simmons Brothers, who owned him, were fairly forced into sending him to Kentucky, where against all odds he earned even higher honors than he had secured on the turf in the North.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

GRAND OPENING
AUCTION SALE
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,)
JAN. 14, 10 A. M.
I. H. DAHLMAN,
AUCTION SALES AND COMMISSION STABLES,
205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 224, 226, EAST 24th,
BETWEEN 2d AND 3d AVS., NEW-YORK.
BEHOLD! THIS GRAND DISPLAY OF HORSES.
READ THIS LIST OF CONSIGNORS AND DESCRIPTION OF HORSES, AND BE CONVINCED THAT YOU WILL FIND ANY CLASS OF HORSES YOUR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE MAY REQUIRE.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS ARE ASSURED THAT EVERY HORSE CONSIGNED WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

The following consignments now here for inspection:

THOS. H. BEAVER, Perrysville, Ohio.
TWO CARLOADS, CONSISTING OF HEAVY DRAUGHT, TRUCK, AND CART HORSES, DRIVERS, EXPRESS, AND DELIVERY HORSES.

A. ASHER, Allegheny, Penn.
ONE CARLOAD DRAUGHT, DELIVERY, AND SOME FINE, WELL-BROKEN DRIVING HORSES.

FRANK REICHENBACH, Orrville, Ohio.
TWO CARLOADS MIXED LOT, COMPRISING HEAVY DRAUGHT, TRUCK, CART HORSES, CHUNKS, EXPRESS, AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES.

H. B. CARROLL, Louisiana, Mo.
TWO CARLOADS TROTTERS, DRIVING HORSES, MATCHED PAIRS OF DRIVERS, COBS, AND KNEE ACTORS.

H. SHULLEIN, Chicago, Ill.
60 HEAD, CONSISTING OF DRAUGHT, CART, EXPRESS, DELIVERY, COACH, TROTTING, DRIVING HORSES, &c., &c.

GEORGE MENG, Germantown, Penn.
ONE CARLOAD HEAVY DRAUGHT AND BUSINESS CHUNKS.

ARNHEIM LIVE STOCK COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penn.
ONE LOAD TROTTERS, COACH HORSES, FANCY DRIVING HORSES.

M. PIOSO & SON, Lancaster, Penn.
ONE CARLOAD EXPRESS, DELIVERY, DRAUGHT, COACH HORSES AND FANCY DRIVING HORSES.

A. KEEFE, Indiana.
TWO CARLOADS CHUNKS WEIGHING FROM 1,200 TO 1,500.

M. ROSENBERG, Bloomington, Ill.
ONE CARLOAD CHUNKS, DRIVERS, AND BUSINESS HORSES.

L. H. SHOLWELL, Chicago, Ill.
ONE CARLOAD CHUNKS AND DRAUGHT HORSES.

ALSO MANY OTHER CONSIGNMENTS THAT ARE BEING SHIPPED BY EXPRESS, OF WHICH DESCRIPTIONS HAVE NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED.
YOU WILL FIND AT THIS SALE A VARIETY SELDOM OFFERED. YOU CAN BUY ALL GRADES, FROM WORK HORSES TO THE FINEST OF DRAUGHT HORSES, COACH HORSES, SADDLE HORSES, TROTTERS, PACERS, &c., AT REASONABLE PRICES.
HORSES WEIGHING FROM 1,200 TO 1,800 POUNDS. IN FACT, ANY AND ALL KINDS.
THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY. COME AND BE CONVINCED.
48 HOURS' TRIAL GIVEN EVERY HORSE SOLD. MUST BE AS GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
I. H. DAHLMAN,
AUCTIONEER.
Telephone Call 325—18.
N. B.—FROM THREE HUNDRED TO FOUR HUNDRED HORSES ON HAND AT ALL TIMES AT PRIVATE SALE. ALL GRADES WORK, DRAUGHT HORSES, CHUNKS, EXPRESS, DELIVERY HORSES, COACHERS, TROTTERS, SADDLE HORSES, COBS, &c.

A.—THE NEW-YORK COACH HORSE AND COB COMPANY
have on show a superb collection of over 75 head of high-class horses, consisting of four-in-hands, tandems, matched and cross-matched pairs, single and saddle horses; all the above lot have color, quality, action, conformation, excellent mouths and manners, are thoroughly broken to all harness, and acclimated and ready for immediate use; among the lot are some prize and future prize winners; telephone, 97 Columbus, 258 West 69th St.

FUNERAL OF DELAVAN HOUSE VICTIMS

Citizens of Albany Provide a Burial Plot in St. Agnes Cemetery.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Funeral services were held to-day over the victims of the Delavan House fire at the rooms of one of the local undertakers.

As no distinction could be made, no caskets other than plain boxes were provided, and three hearses conveyed these to the receiving vault of St. Agnes Cemetery. The bodies will remain in the valut until those of the others are found, and then all will be buried in a common plot, which will be purchased by a few of Albany's well-to-do citizens. Robert Lenox Banks, Jr., waited on Bishop Burke yesterday relative to the purchase of a plot in St. Agnes Cemetery for the burial of the victims, and satisfactory arrangements were made.

Workmen on the Delavan ruins unearthed the remains of three more bodies to-day. There were no means of identification.

BANKS AND THE CURRENCY

Annual Report of Superintendent Preston of New-York.

REMEDY FOR PRESENT TROUBLES

Suggestions Made for the Safety of State Banks and Their Patrons—The Nation's Problem.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Superintendent Charles M. Preston of the State Banking Department has completed his report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1894, on the operations of the banks of discount and deposit of this State.

The report shows that 207 State banks and 4 individual bankers of the State are in a flourishing condition as a whole. During the year 10 new banks have been formed. The financial operations of the department have already been published, as have the statistics showing the condition of the banks of discount and deposit. The Superintendent holds in trust for these banks securities amounting to $3,860,378.

In his report the Superintendent says:

The banking law should be so amended as to provide that the whole capital stock of a bank shall be paid in before the bank is authorized to commence business, for the reason that experience has shown that the balance of unpaid capital is not, as a matter of fact, paid in, in accordance with the statute.

I respectfully suggest that an amendment be made to the banking law providing that no officer or employe of a bank should borrow any of its funds without first making an application to its Board of Directors and obtaining the favorable action of at least a quorum of such board on such application, and a penalty should be prescribed for a violation of this provision. During the last fiscal year it has been demonstrated, in more than one instance, that the suspension of banks under the supervision of this department was caused largely by the officers, to wit, President and cashier, loaning to themselves large sums of money, with their own paper as security, which paper has turned out to be worthless.

I recommend that the banking law be so amended as to provide that every bank whose surplus, or undivided profits, does not equal 20 per cent. of its capital stock shall be required to set apart from time to time from its net earnings before declaring a dividend at least 10 per cent. of such profit, until such time as such surplus, or undivided profits, equals 20 per cent. of its capital stock. It frequently happens among the smaller banks of the State that, after paying expenses and declaring a dividend, there is not sufficient margin of profits left out of which to pay losses which necessarily befall every bank; and it frequently occurs that, in the examination of these banks, their capital stock is found to be more or less impaired. By the enactment of the provision above suggested this difficulty would be largely avoided, and the banks of the State would be in a much more satisfactory condition.

The increase in the number of financial institutions throughout the State seems to be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the variety of methods in keeping accounts, and while it is not my purpose to interfere with the general bookkeeping of any corporation, I am convinced that the interests of the public would be better served, and the efficiency of the department materially improved, if a uniform method for the original entry of deposits in every bank and trust company were made compulsory, and that the Superintendent should not only have the right to prescribe such methods, but that it should also be made a part of his duty by statutory enactment.

Most of our institutions keep separate books for the entry of deposits, so that on examination of such deposits for any period it can be easily ascertained if the proper amounts have been carried to the general ledger, but in some instances separate deposit books are entirely ignored. The receipts from all sources appear mixed together in the same books, and in a few cases there is no book whatever between the deposit slips and the ledgers, and in order to prove the deposits with the general ledger for any period examiners are obliged to depend entirely upon the deposit slips, unless they examine each account in the individual ledgers. The adoption of such a provision, coupled with a provision enabling the Superintendent to enforce the observance of the same, would materially add to the efficiency of bank examinations and lessen the cost thereof. The same provision should also include, in addition to banks of deposit and discount, all other institutions of this State under the supervision of the Banking Department.

The practice of a bank loaning money on the security of its own capital stock should be prohibited, for the reason, first, that whenever it becomes necessary to resort to the collateral for the collection of the debt, and the bank is compelled to become the owner of its own stock, its capital, while it remains the owner, is in fact reduced by just so much; and, second, in the case of insolvency the value of the collateral is reduced to the extent of the impairment or insolvency. This has been found in practice to work disastrously to depositors in a number of instances during the last two years. I recommend that the banking law be amended in this particular.

The Attorney General of the State, in December, 1886, in deciding that the American Emigrant Company of the City of New-York was not under the supervision of this department, added in his opinion: "It would be, perhaps, wise if a business such as is carried on by this company could be subjected to some reasonable regulation and examination." This company has recently failed with alleged deposits of $400,000, credited to many thousands of people scattered throughout the country—the great number of them being emigrants unfamiliar with the laws and business methods of the State. Institutions of like character in New-York and Brooklyn, having an appearance of licensed authority and Governmental sanction, are said to receive large deposits from sailors and immigrants. This matter is respectfully called to your attention in order that the Legislature may take such action as it deems proper.

The Currency Problem.

The reform of the currency is the all-absorbing topic with financiers at the present time, and the revival of business, which is so earnestly looked for, is dependent, to a very great extent, upon the manner in which this question is settled. The currency, exclusive of national bank notes, gold, and silver certificates, at the present time consists of legal-tender notes to the amount of $346,651,016, Treasury notes amounting to $151,146,586. The legal-tender and Treasury notes are not secured, except to the extent of the gold reserve, and are simply a promise to pay on the part of the Government, and redeemable upon demand.

The gold reserve of $100,000,000 being continually intrenched upon by the settlements of the balance of trade, which has been against us for the last couple of years or more, affords even less and less security as a redemption fund for our legal tenders, notwithstanding the fact that the reserve has recently been replenished from the proceeds of a fifty-million-dollar bond issue.

The insecurity of the legal-tender and Treasury note issue is one of the most serious difficulties attending our present currency system, for if payment of the notes should be demanded, or should one-half be demanded, the Government could not pay. It is not a question as to whether the Government is good or not, but it is the damage to the credit of the Government for maintaining an obligation which is due but which it could not discharge on demand—that produces the difficulty.

The gold and silver certificates are secured by gold and silver on deposit in the United States Treasury.

In addition to the paper money above alluded to, there are the national bank notes which are issued by the Government to the national banks upon the deposit of Government bonds by the banks as security for their redemption. The largest amount of national bank currency at any time was $341,320,256. At the present time the national bank note issues amount to $206,594,110, showing that in recent years the contraction of the currency has come quite largely from that quarter. The reason for this contraction is that the national banks can only deposit Government bonds to secure the circulation of their notes, and the Government bonds become scarce by reason of redemption of a large portion of them. The approaching maturity and high premium of bonds in existence renders it less profitable for the banks to continue to take out circulation.

"Some have thought that elasticity of the currency would be afforded by the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax upon State bank issues, thus enabling State bank circulation to remedy what now seems to be a defect in the currency provisions of the national banking law; but if this were resorted to it would interfere with the uniformity of the currency and with the security thereof, besides opening the way for many other evils, such as the tendency to counterfeiting, lack of confidence, &c. Others have proposed a safety fund plan, which will do away with the deposit of Government bonds to secure national bank circulation. This would be an experiment with our currency system which, under the present condition of affairs in the country, would be dangerous to operate.

"In 1829 the Legislature of this State adopted a safety fund act, embracing substantially the same provisions as the safety fund act recently proposed to Congress. The New-York act differed from the features of the plan submitted to Congress in this particular—that the New-York act provided for the accretion of a fund by a tax upon the banks of one-half of 1 per cent. of their capital until the fund in hand aggregated 3 per cent. of the aggregate capital of all the banks of this State, and was to be appropriated and applied to the payment of such portions of the debts, exclusive of the capital stock of any of the said corporations which should become insolvent, as remained after applying the property and effects of such insolvent corporations. In other words, the safety fund act of New-York was for the payment of all the debts of a failed bank, including its circulating notes, while the safety fund act proposed to Congress provides simply for the redeeming of the circulation of failed banks.

"In May, 1837, a panic ensued which caused the suspension of specie payment in New-York City and resulted in the failure of a number of banks of the State, and the safety fund became bankrupt. Prior to 1848 the amount contributed to this fund was but a trifle more than 75 per cent. of the debts of eleven banks which had failed belonging to the safety fund system, and the deficiency was made good by the issue of 6 per cent. stock by the State. It was thought by Controller Flagg, in his report to the Legislature of 1846, (he being the State officer to whom banks at that time reported,) that, if the safety fund had provided simply for the redemption of circulating notes, and the present plan for registering notes had also been in operation, the safety fund contributed by the banks would have been sufficient to redeem the circulation of all the failed banks.

Mr. Preston's Suggestions.

"While this plan has many favorable features, yet it probably would not afford at this time the proper remedy. While it may be asked what has the Legislature of the State of New-York to do with the currency question, I beg to remind you that New-York contains about one-tenth of the entire population of the United States, with all its tremendous wealth, agricultural, commercial, banking, and other interests. The question of the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax is still being agitated, and I take it that the people of the State of New-York are not in favor of the repeal of that tax. The influence of the Legislature of this State would have a potential bearing upon the legislation which should, and probably will, be enacted by Congress relating to this subject of the currency. For this reason I think the Legislature has an interest in this question, and I, therefore, desire to recommend for your consideration the following amendments to the National Banking act:

First—Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 2½ per cent. bonds, payable in, say, thirty years, the proceeds of which to retire the legal tender and Treasury notes, thus creating a bond issue at a very low rate of interest to be used to secure the circulation to be taken out by the banks on a par basis.

Second—Repeal the National Banking act in all respects except the provisions relating to the issue of the currency and the securing of the same, so that all banks shall become State banks and subject to State supervision.

There is no longer any good reason for the continuance of the national banks as such. There should be but one banking system in each State, as well as one system for the issuing of currency. At the present time there is more or less contention and discrimination between the national and State banks. If they were all State banks they would all be entitled to be treated upon their merits. Greater thoroughness as to examination and supervision could be enforced if all the banks were State banks, for the reason that then the territory would not be so large but that the supervising officer in each State could make his appointments of examiners from personal knowledge of the fitness of the person appointed, and would be personally acquainted and constantly in touch with his corps of examiners. The law could provide that the banks should duplicate reports of their condition to the Controller of the Currency, which could be used by him in collecting his statistical information for the benefit of Congress, and at the same time the State Legislature would have such information with regard to all the banks of the State as would enable it to be fully conversant with that branch of business, and be better enabled to pass the necessary and requisite laws from time to time for the organization and supervision of the banks.

THE FUNERAL OF DE WITT C. HAYS

Many Members of the Stock Exchange Were Among the Mourners.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon in the Epiphany Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, in memory of De Witt C. Hays, one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, who died Wednesday of pneumonia at his home, 58 West Sixty-ninth Street.

The body was taken from the house to the church at 1:30 P. M. Delegations from the governing body of the Stock Exchange, of which he was Treasurer, and from the Directors of the Manhattan Bank Company, of which he was formerly President, were present at the services.

The church was crowded with the relatives and friends of Mr. Hays. The impressive burial services of the Baptist Church were conducted by the Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Elder of the First Baptist Church, Albany, the former pastor of the Epiphany Church, of which Mr. Hays was a member.

The music was furnished by the Mendelssohn Glee Club, whose members sang Cardinal Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," while the body was borne into the church. "Asleep in Jesus" and other hymns were rendered during the services.

The funeral oration was preached by Dr. Elder, who delivered an impressive discourse, in which he extolled the inflexible integrity of Mr. Hays and eulogized him as a model citizen, whose exemplary life and unostentatious charity and benevolence had endeared him to all sections of the community.

Among the floral offerings were a large cross of violets from the Stock Exchange, a handsome wreath from the grandchildren, and a pillar of calla lilies from the Trustees of the church. The inscription on the silver-mounted casket was: "De Witt C. Hays, aged sixty-nine years."

Among those present in the church were Joseph C. Colgate, William B. Webb, Dr. Horace Tracy Hanks, Mr. Vanderpoel, John P. Townsend, Lucien H. Niles, Commodore Dickerson, George Leaske, Eugene H. Paddock, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting, Philip Harding, J. B. Van Vechten, William D. Murphy, Jacob Wyckoff, Simeon J. Drake, and W. B. Lawrence.

The pall bearers were John S. Kennedy, William Jones, Stephen R. Lesher, William Phelps, Stephen Baker, James Talcott, John King, and Brayton Ives. The interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Umbria, from Liverpool.

A.—J. R. Adams, the Earl of Ava.—B.—S. L. Bernheimer, J. Berkeley, Walter Bruce.—C.—George Cordner, J. Crosland.—D.—Ray Donaldson, James Doran.—F.—E. N. Foote, L. G. Freedman.—G.—J. H. Gardner, A. W. Greaves, M. Grossarth, Malcolm Guthrie.—H.—Albert Hirsch, Otto Hockmeyer, Jr., Henry Holden.—J.—F. S. James.—K.—Mrs. Bolossy Kiralfy, George Kolb.—L.—G. J. Low.—M.—Miss Lilian Malcolm, E. Matthews, S. Mawdesley, Hugh Milbourne.—N.—John Nevin, J. W. Nightingale, Sydney A. Noon.—O.—Mrs. E. J. O'Brien, J. O'Sullivan.—P.—Thomas Parish.—R.—John Rood, D. Ross.—S.—Dr. W. M. Smith, C. H. Smith, E. Stone.—T.—R. F. Taylor, C. H. Maxwell Trayner, British Vice Consul to New-York.—W.—W. Anderson Walker, Mrs. Walker, E. Watts, W. H. Willis.

On the Paris, from Southampton.

A.—V. D'Artsmovitch, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allen, Mrs. Allen.—B.—H. S. Budd, Michel Blanès, Dr. S. W. Bushell, E. Baerwald, Mr. Barue.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. E. de la Cour, Miss S. de la Cour, Miss A. B. Cherry, Miss M. E. Clarke, Prof. and Mrs. R. H. Chittenden, the Misses Chittenden, A. Chittenden, A. H. Curtis, G. R. Crouch, Mr. and Mrs. Craddock, C. M. Chessman, John Coxon, G. Clarke.—E.—Mrs. Exton, Miss English.—F.—Miss H. E. Folsom, A. F. Freeman, Frank Frost.—G.—Mrs. W. W. Gray, L. H. Graham, W. Griffiths, W. E. Glyn, J. W. Gates, Senor A. C. Gaslazoro.—H.—P. L. Hunt, F. Harrison, Henry S. House, H. C. Higgins. R. Hansell.—J.—G. H. Jones.—K.—M. L. King, Miss Kahn, W. J. Kennedy.—L.—George A. Legg, Dr. L. F. Love, Miss Lowe.—M.—Mrs. Henry La Motte, Mrs. L. A. MacLouth, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. John J. McGrath, Count A. F. de Montrighi.—N.—H. Nerlich, John Naday.—O.—Miss W. Oakley.—P.—H. C. Pelly, F. R. Pelly, Mrs. Franklin H. Parkes.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richter, Dr. J. J. Ryan, Andrew Ramsey, Miss C. E. Richards, Mrs. M. L. Roby, T. W. Ramsey, J. O. Ryder, Edmund Routledge, J. H. George Richter.—S.—H. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Scott, W. Schall, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund D. Smith, Miss Katherine Smith.—T.—Peter Toft, C. P. Thomas.—V.—H. Vohm, Mrs. E. C. Vyvyan, E. Valpy, F. Vert.—W.—Emil Winter, Mrs. M. E. Winter, D. Winter, Mrs. Weber, B. Ward, T. H. Wicks, Mrs. J. P. Ward, Frank Welsh, H. Watson, Mr. Wigley, F. A. Waldner, G. Webber.—Z.—Mr. and Mrs. Zeisler.

TWO REMARKABLE CHILD MUSICIANS

Frieda Simonson and Juanito Manen to Appear Together.

The musical season in New-York this year has been replete with matters of interest, and the coming appearance, Jan. 15, of Frieda Simonson, the wonderful child pianiste, who arrived on the Scandia a day or two ago, adds one more to the long list of artists of note who have made débuts in New-York this season.

This is virtually the "age of the prodigy," and the début of Juanito Manen, the Spanish boy violinist, who will tour jointly with Frieda Simonson, was but the first of a long series of successes sure to follow the appearance of these two young artists.

Those who scoff at musical prodigies and who regard with misgiving any evidence or indication of genius which invariably manifests itself at an early age, as evidenced in the lives of Beethoven, Haydn, Paganini, Rubinstein, Cherubini, Rossini, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Liszt, Mozart, and others too numerous to mention, will find their prejudices entirely unfounded in the case of Frieda Simonson.

Frieda Simonson.

When on the stage, she is the artist; but when not at the piano, she is nothing more than a perfectly healthy, sound child, fond of her dolls and other amusements incidental to childhood, and perfectly free from any artificiality indicative of forced talent.

She has played for Rubinstein, who, on that occasion, said to her: "My dear, you are bound to be a very great artist, for you possess the two principal qualifications—a perfect ear and great artistic conception."

Frieda Simonson was under contract with Marcus R. Mayer to tour with Jean Gerardy, and much interest was excited in the performance of these two young artists, who had been through England together. Subsequently, however, the announcement came that Mr. Mayer had broken his contract, and that Stavenhagen was to appear instead. Published reports at the time of the discussion over the contract did the little pianiste great injustice, as her wonderful genius is conceded by all the eminent European critics, and no better evidence of the child's gifts is needed than the statement of Casimir Hofmann, father of Josef Hofmann, who remarked that Frieda was greater than his own son. This statement was made in the presence of witnesses, and is well known in Europe.

When the engagement was broken by Mr. Mayer, the report was erroneously given out that Gerardy had refused to play with Frieda, and this caused much wonder and comment in musical circles, as the child pianiste's reputation was too well grounded and solidly established to be even injured by such a statement, had it been founded on facts. Gerardy, however, has indignantly denied any responsibility for the report, and, as he said the other day, "How could I refuse to play with her, when I toured through England with her and Mme. Adelina Patti."

Frieda Simonson is the daughter of Mrs. Lucia Simonson, and was born in Hanover, in 1884. Up to her third year she showed no evidence of being different from other children, but when three, her musical talent asserted itself, and she was enabled to play simple melodies upon the piano in such a way as to call particular attention to what even then appeared to be her remarkable pianistic gifts. Her development was rapid, and she was placed in the care of Karl Klindworth, director of the Klindworth Conservatory of Berlin, where she was subsequently taught by Prof. Leipholz, who took such a fancy to the diminutive artist that he devoted special attention to her musical training.

When but six, Frieda made her début in Berlin, playing correctly and with an excellent conception of the works some of Beethoven's variations. When but seven she played at Kissingen with full orchestra, this time rendering Beethoven's C minor concerto. Little Frieda takes great delight in playing in public, and it is said that the first question she asks on entering a concert hall is: "Are the critics all here?"

Juanito Manen, the eleven-year-old violinist, who will tour jointly with Frieda Simonson, made his début in New-York last November and achieved a most remarkable success. Critics were unanimous in their praise of his exceptional conception of music, graceful bowing, and round, full tone, and, with the exception of Ysaye, no artist this season has been received with the marked favor accorded to Juanito.

Master Manen is a handsome, interesting lad, entirely free from any artificiality that might indicate forced talent, and his perfect boyishness shows the young artist off the stage to be a child.

He was born in Barcelona, Spain, in March, 1883, and from early childhood displayed marked musical talent. When but four and a half years old he commenced to study solfeggio and piano under a special method, arranged with a view to the difficulties presented by the tender age of the boy. His advancement in piano playing was rapid, and when but five years old a violin was placed in his hands, and, without any previous instruction, he played some simple airs familiar to him on the piano, which he transcribed impromptu. It was then decided to instruct him in violin playing, and to this instrument he has since devoted his entire time.

At first the small size of Juanito's hands hardly mastered the first position of the half violin, the smallest to be found in Barcelona, but, in spite of that obstacle, which he overcame in three months' study, he was enabled to play the entire scene of "Miserere" from the fourth act of "Il Trovatore," transcribed from the third position, with such finish and spirit of expression that it called forth the admiration of all who had an opportunity to hear and admire it. His father, realizing the necessity of serious and prolonged study, placed his son under the care of Sarasate, with whom he continued to study until an American tour was decided upon.

Master Manen has played in the Royal Palace in Madrid, one concert being in honor of the Infanta Isabel de Bourbon, and another in honor of the Queen Regent, both of whom are great admirers of the gifted little violinist.

Dr. Peter L. Schenck May Resign.

The Commissioners of Charities of Brooklyn yesterday declined to grant the application of Dr. Peter L. Schenck for the appointment of an assistant physician at the penitentiary.

Dr. Schenck claimed that it was impossible for one man to care for the seventy-five patients. Dr. Schenck has threatened to resign.

Bargains for Men at Arnheim's.

Marks Arnheim will consolidate the business of his Bowery and Spring Street store with that of his tailoring establishment at Broadway and Ninth Street about March 1.

Mr. Arnheim, however, will not move any goods from the Bowery to his Broadway store. Everything in the Bowery store will be sold there. Choice suits have been reduced to $16 and $20, and overcoats to $18. There are also many suits made to order that were not called for. These are being sold at half price. A great many other wonderful bargains are being offered on account of the consolidation of the two branches of the business.

Mr. Arnheim's great store at Broadway and Ninth Street has made his name known throughout the country. It is the well-earned result of the seventeen years of painstaking work Mr. Arnheim has devoted to building up his business. Every garment made at Arnheim's is made in the airy lofts of the store and in the best manner possible.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

A Great Season Ahead for the Popular Sport and Pastime.

POOL GAMES IN BROOKLYN CLUBS

Society to Have Another Wheeling Club on the Lines Successfully Followed by the Exclusive Michaux.

This year's page in the book of cycling history should be emblazoned with records of successes such as were never dreamed of by the inventor of the velocipede, the chrysalis of the modern wheel. The outlook for the season could not be brighter. Every section of the country makes this report.

In the racing line the sport is sure to be better than ever before. New men of remarkable speed are expected to appear in the arena, the favorites of the year past should ride better and faster, and new tracks, constructed on scientific principles, ought to add greatly to the sport of the day.

As a pastime, cycling could not have brighter prospects than are already observable on the horizon. The aristocracy of the land has set the seal of approval upon it, and almost weekly comes a report of the formation of such and such a club by ladies and gentlemen in the highest society. The Michaux Cycle Club is an example. It is the fad of the fickle Four Hundred, but, unlike most fads, it promises to last for some time to come. Thus, with society's sanction, the enthusiast argues that cycling will attain an unparalleled popularity among all classes.

The outlook for racing in the Empire State is, if anything, more flattering than in any other. A large majority of the clubs have talked favorably of holding meets, and the appointment of Henry Ducker of Buffalo as Chairman of the Division Racing Board is sure to result in a revival of interest in the sport in the northern part of the State. Mr. Ducker is what some people would term a "hustler." He has managed some of the most successful race meets ever held at Hampden Park, Springfield, and is conversant on every subject in cycling.

Socially, the outlook is particularly encouraging. All that is lacking is a modern track on Manhattan Island. If this is built, and there are those who positively assert that it will be, then the metropolis will be the hub of the cycling world.

The Harlem Wheelmen's ninth annual ball on the 18th inst. will be held at the Lenox Lyceum. Preparations have been made to make it the most elaborate affair of its kind given this Winter by a cycling club.

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One of the most successful cycling associations on the east side of the city is the Gramercy Wheelmen, having headquarters at 23 St. Mark's Place. During the past season the club was particularly fortunate in racing matters, and its century run was more of an affair than its promoters anticipated. Next Fall the club will give another big run, it having been decided to make the century an annual fixture.

Nominations for officers of the Gramercys for the current year will be made on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. The meeting is called for 8:15 o'clock. No opposition to the regular candidates is expected at this writing. The election will take place on Feb. 15, and on the following evening the annual meeting will be held. The installation of officers will be celebrated in the evening of Washington's birthday.

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A very interesting pool match should be the result of the annual 800-point team game between the Kings County Wheelmen and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. It will probably be played during the latter part of February, the games taking place alternately at the two clubhouses. Hugo Wundram of the Entertainment Committee of the Kings Countys has a scheme in mind to make the games at the Bedford Avenue clubhouse particularly attractive.

The club pool tournament of the Kings Countys to date stands as follows:

C. M. Charen (scratch) defeated G. A. Needham, (15 balls,) 50 to 47.

C. M. Charen (scratch) defeated F. C. Chase, (20 balls,) 50 to 33.

F. R. Blauvelt (scratch) defeated W. E. Benn, (scratch,) 50 to 30.

H. S. Blakeman (10 balls) defeated W. J. McKinley, (10 balls,) 50 to 49.

H. S. Blakeman (10 balls) defeated J. E. McGee, (10 balls,) 50 to 25.

J. E. McGee, (10 balls) defeated F. L. Chase, (20 balls,) 50 to 47.

C. M. Charen (scratch) defeated J. E. McGee, (10 balls,) 50 to 43.

G. A. Needham (15 balls) defeated J. E. McGee, (10 balls,) 50 to 45.

Blakeman is one of the most promising players in the club. In his game with McGee he ran off in the last frame the fifteen balls without a miss.

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The rapid growth of the League of American Wheelmen is very gratifying to the officials of that organization. During the past week eighty-two new recruits were secured in different parts of the country, as follows: New-York—Francis R. Appleton, unattached, New-York City, and F. Adel Hulst, unattached, Brooklyn. New-Jersey—William Naftal, Beverly Crowell, and Joseph Newlin of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, Asbury Park; Charles H. Griffin, Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers, Elizabeth, and H. D. Miller, unattached, East Orange. Pennsylvania—F. J. Campbell, Williamsport Wheel Club, Williamsport, and Henry E. Smith, unattached, Philadelphia; Effingham B. Morris, unattached, Ardmore; Wilmer B. Cox and Thomas H. Ford, both unattached, of Malvern. Texas—W. D. Tate, Illinois Cycle Club, Dallas. Wisconsin—Charles M. Fairchild, unattached, Marinette. North Carolina—S. Wheeler Worthington, unattached, Rocky Mount. Utah—D. A. Greamer, unattached, Ogden, and J. E. Galigher, unattached, Salt Lake City. Southern California—Dr. W. S. Clarke, A. F. Clarke, and Emerson Strong of Ontario. California—James B. Coffey, unattached, San Francisco. Colorado—F. W. Rand, Phantom Wheel Club, Denver, and Horace T. De Long, unattached, Grand Junction. Illinois—Edward A. Batch, F. M. Baker, C. F. Blake, A. J. Cameron, E. S. Church, George A. Canning, G. A. Dameier, H. B. Davis, C. S. Drake, W. J. Dienu, W. E. Forthman, H. R. Grant, H. A. Hallock, F. W. Kirkpatrick, H. C. Lydiard, George B. Merrill, S. Neilsen, Edward B. Perry, G. I. Porter, Edward Rathbone, W. A. Robertson, W. A. Shaw, J. Percey Strickland, W. B. Tracy, W. M. Wells, H. C. Wood, L. L. Quinn, and L. C. Roberts, all of the Illinois Cycling Club, Chicago, and R. Torre, unattached, Chicago. Iowa—A. E. Anderson, J. H. Coughlin, Z. A. Church, B. B. Carlisle, S. C. Culbertson, P. L. Cockerill, F. M. Dean, O. L. Dick, W. C. Grisier, John M. Grisier, J. A. Gallagher, Robert Goodwin, Jr., W. C. Hulse, J. A. Henderson, Henry Hoag, S. C. Lee, Samuel Lindsey, E. P. Meyer, C. A. Minn, F. M. Reilly, F. J. Stillman, P. E. Stillman, F. A. Strayer, G. S. Turrill, and J. F. Wassett, all of the Jefferson Cycling Club, Jefferson; Frank Hamilton and W. Riggs of the Oskaloosa Cycling Club, Oskaloosa. Kentucky—R. Asher, unattached, Wasiato. Massachusetts—Ernest Ashton, Lynn Cycle Club, Swampscott. Michigan—F. W. Nicholson, unattached, Jackson.

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The number of prominent society people riding at the Bidwell-Tinkham Academy, in Fifty-ninth Street, is increasing every week. Among the latest converts to the popular pastime are Mr. and Mrs. Postley of 817 Fifth Avenue. Both are delighted with it, and Mr. Postley has become so enthusiastic that he proposes to form a small private club and engage a hall for riding purposes at once. Mr. and Mrs. Gensling of New-York and Newport, M. and Mme. Rainsay, Charles Renauld, Mr. Gilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are also among the new recruits in cycling.

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The Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, the very exclusive horsey set in the city across the bridge, has contracted the cycling fever, and now a wheeling division is talked of, on the lines followed by the Michaux Club. Definite action on the subject will be taken at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

W. N. Dykman, one of the leading lawyers of Brooklyn, is the President of the club, and he is in favor of the scheme being tried in the near future. Thus far the matter has been discussed only in an informal way, but the plan has met with great favor.

Mayor Schieren intends to become a student in cycling, and there are many in the fashionable set who already ride. This list includes Prof. Mickleborough, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene F. Maxwell, the Misses Maxwell, F. Edward Ide, F. H. Lovell, Dr. Hoagland, Walter Gibb, Norman S. Dike, Miss Florence Gibb, J. B. Foy, Le Grand Beers, Howard E. Smith, P. R. Jennings, L. Underhill, J. C. Powers, William Pitt Rivers, John Halstead, W. V. Hester, E. P. Jones, W. A. Abbott, and E. L. Kalbfleisch.

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Who is it that thinks the Class B cracks are not a fortunate lot? For a few months' work they have received salaries and valuable trophies aggregating very much more than is earned by young men in other callings during the entire twelve months. Ziegler, it is said, will get $500 per month during the coming season, and of Sanger it is reported that $700 is his remuneration per month. These sums, in addition to the diamonds offered as prizes in the Class B races, make handsome earnings. Talking recently to a Chicago reporter concerning the class system, Sanger said: "I think the cash-prize system, if it could be so arranged, would be the proper solution of the problem. I am in favor of having the League of American Wheelmen adopt such a system and run it the same as it now does the Class B races and with the same rules. Under any other plan, however, I think that cash prizes are certain to result in failure, as has already been proved. All of the big riders think as I do about it. You can figure it out for yourself. I won something over $9,000 worth of diamonds and other prizes last season, yet I am prohibited from realizing on any of them. So what good do they do me? I do not want a basketful of diamonds, certainly, or, rather, I have no use for them, and would be much better satisfied with their equivalent in good, hard coin. The prizes are very fine, but even if I did start to turn them into money I would not realize half of what they are actually worth. What would be the difference in giving a man a diamond or its value in money? None that I can see. It costs a tremendous amount to train and travel about the country, and the riders should at least have an opportunity to make something out of their wins. Some time ago 'Tom' Eck suggested the idea of giving a chunk of pure gold as first prize. Now, I consider that idea to be just the proper thing. It would not be like actually giving a rider the money, but he could quickly convert it. It would not injure the sport in the least, and would be of great financial benefit to the riders."

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While visiting the Chicago cycle show last week Zimmerman announced that he would not race again in this country. In August he expects to sail for Australia, where he will meet the best men of that country, during their racing season. Harry Wheeler will probably accompany the "Skeeter" to the antipodes.

All wheelmen will be pleased over the decision of the Park Commissioners to illuminate Central Park. The work of placing the poles is in progress, and it is only a question of time when riding in the Park in the evening will be as safe as on the Boulevard. The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs urged the lighting of the Park driveways and the Commissioners without hesitation acted on the suggestion.

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Sterling Elliott, one of the best-known cyclists in the Massachusetts Division, has prepared the following amendments to the constitution, which he will offer at the National Assembly meeting in this city next month:

First—The section relating to the objects of the organization will be so changed as to include the control and promotion of track racing.

Second—Article III. will be so altered as to include, besides wheelmen, "any other person who is interested in the causes which the league represents."

Third—That part of the constitution referring to the league year will be so amended that an application for membership may be received and the applicant made a member at any time, and his membership, instead of expiring with March 31, as at present, will be continued one year from the date of his acceptance.

A clause will also be directed offering the National Racing Board to adopt a schedule of prices to be charged, so that persons who apply to the Racing Board for sanctions and other favors shall pay a small fee, which, in the aggregate, will be sufficient to pay the expense of running a Racing Board.

Another amendment will call for the taking, by the national body, of 50 per cent. of all initiation fees, instead of turning them all back to the State divisions as at present.

A number of minor amendments will also be offered by Mr. Elliott.

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Howard E. Raymond, who will retire in February as Chairman of the Racing Board, writes of the trials of that committee in the current issue of The American Cyclist, as follows:

"I bespeak for my successor the cycling public's favor and indulgence. He has no easy task even with the progress made. Have you ever noted the driver of a ten-horse coach, and wondered how it was he did not get the lines mixed? Multiply the task of the Racing Board by hundreds and then stand amazed that this unwieldy crowd can be driven in harmonious action toward a common end without getting the lines twisted. Suppose an off horse does kick over the traces now and then, you should expect it. I do. But the great mass goes on, and the kicker finds his place again, a little bruised and hurt, but he knows his only salvation is there, and after he has tried to make a separate place for himself, is glad to get back if possible. This is the characteristic of cycle racing. Government is its only parent. The racing man knows this. In giving his allegiance to the governing power, he protects himself. No sport to-day includes under one head so many close yet diversified interests. We have the club, the racing man, the manufacturer. All look to the governing power for adjustment of details and grievances. We have seen the past slip by. It has been as exciting as the cycle race itself. Changes have been wrung, and no bells have been so out of tune but they have gradually swung into line and harmony."

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The Kings County Wheelmen's entertainment schedule is as follows: Jan. 14, euchre and coffee-klatsch; Jan. 18, Kings County Wheelmen Booth theatre party; Jan. 21, card party, coffee-klatsch; Jan. 28, euchre and coffee-klatsch; Feb. 4, joint stag Long Island Wheelmen and Kings County Wheelmen; Feb. 11, whist and coffee-klatsch; Feb. 14, progressive euchre and dance; Feb. 18, euchre and coffee-klatsch; Feb. 28, ladies' night.

Dates for the club's pool tournament games are as follows: Jan. 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 29, and 30, and Feb. 1, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 26, and 27.

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The Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson has arranged to have its annual dinner at the Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 24.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Here is something amusing from The Petit Africain, an Algerian newspaper: "A cycle track is two straight and parallel lines connected at the end by circumferences of thirty yards radius. The pacemaker is a cyclist who does not get tired, and who manoeuvres near his comrade, encourages him with his voice, and hands him something to drink when he is dry; he rides ahead of him to give him an idea of the speed he has lost, and at the same time tries to hinder those who attempt to get ahead of his man. It is at the banked turns where the real conflict takes place by launching rapidly to reach the top and descend like lightning while the bunch remains at the bottom, and who try to hinder the plan of their comrade, who tries to leave them."

—The Cyclist says: "Quaint advice is occasionally given to the readers of American cycling papers. One, the other day, recommended that a dirty chain should be boiled in water for half and hour, and should not be oiled. Gentlemen who have handled a chain which has been out in the rain well know what the effect of immersion in boiling water would be. No, clean by soaking in paraffin, dry, and then drop into melted mutton fat or Russian tallow. Take out hot, and rub the outside as clean as possible."

—The addition to the Spalding team of "Dute" Cabanne, the really wonderful rider of St. Louis, makes that aggregation the most formidable that will campaign in the National Circuit the coming season. Possibly one other crack may be signed in the near future to keep company with Titus and Sanger.

—Philadelphia wheelmen are taking a great deal of interest in the contest between Boston and Asbury Park for the next league meet. The Quakers favor the Jersey resort, and, if the event goes there, they will attend in large numbers.

—Dani, an Italian racing crack, recently made his histrionic début in Verdi's "Rigoletto," at the Paglio Theatre, in Florence.

Disregard of the Civil Service Laws.

City Clerk Benjamin has appointed Charles H. Langdon Custodian of Records, a new office, and has requested the Civil Service Commission to place the position in the non-competitive schedule. The commission has refused to do so.

Langdon was Sergeant at Arms of the Board of Aldermen, but was dropped at the annual meeting of the board last week. City Clerk Benjamin created the new office for him. He is now filling it notwithstanding the fact that it is a civil service position.

NATIONAL BICYCLE SHOW

A Big Exhibition of Wheels to Be Seen at Madison Square Garden.

SOME OF THE PROMINENT FEATURES

Larger and Better Than Any Previous Show—Special Decorations of the Amphitheatre—The Stage Performances.

Cycle shows seem to be the rage this Winter. There have been half a dozen in Europe. Chicago has just closed its first exhibit, St. Louis and San Francisco are talking about falling into line, and now the metropolis is to have its own show. This will open in the Madison Square Garden next Saturday evening, and continue for one week, Sunday excepted.

The New-York exhibition is called the national show, and, like almost everything held in the metropolis, it will be larger and the managers say better than all the others held on this side of the water.

The bidding for space at the show has been very spirited among the prominent manufacturers of the country, and there should be nothing new that is not shown. There have been no radical changes in wheels for the 1895 market, but many minor improvements are recorded. Machines have been lightened and strengthened, and the tubes used in the framing are much larger. Most of the makers will use single tubes instead of double ones, as in the past. New forms of gearing will also be shown.

The advantage of a cycle show is that the purchaser of a bicycle or the bicycle agent, many of whom will come from all parts of the United States, can move about, examine each stand, and in a few hours familiarize themselves with all the improvements that have been made, so that when they are ready to select wheels for the season they have a fair idea of what they want. This year's show should be much finer than the English shows. The stands will be uniformly decorated, so that the aggregation of bicycles will present a very handsome appearance.

Exhibiting cycles was first attempted by the trade in England in 1876. Since then a show has been held there annually. The first show was held at Agricultural Hall, in London, under the auspices of the Stanley Cycling Club, one of the oldest and most influential bicycle organizations in the world. Two years ago the English trade organized and held another show at Islington, which is called the National Show. The English shows are held the first week in November and the first week in December. At the last Stanley Show, which represented only about one-half of the English trade, there were 350 exhibitors, and the number of vehicles shown was 1,360. At the two shows there were at least 750 firms represented.

In America the first show was held in 1886 at the annual league meet at Boston. It was run under the auspices of the old Boston Bicycle Club, the oldest bicycle organization in America. About twenty firms exhibited, and the affair was a great success. No show was held after that until 1891, when the Associated Clubs of Philadelphia announced an exhibition. The trade rushed eagerly to show its goods. This time there were perhaps eighty firms, and the show was held in one of Philadelphia's armories.

In 1892 Philadelphia held another show. Last year two shows were held in this country, one in Madison Square Garden and the other in the Quaker City. The Madison Square Garden show included all the firms in America, and there were about 150 exhibitors. There were many devices arranged to attract the would-be purchaser of a bicycle. During the week about 80,000 people visited this show, and it was so successful and the Garden was found to be so well adapted for this purpose that the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, which was organized last year, decided to hold the 1895 exhibit of cycles in the same place.

Special attention will be paid to the decoration of the big amphitheatre, so that, aside from the real up-to-date exhibit of cycle accessories, the interior will present a spectacle never before equaled in this amusement palace. There will be an electric sign extending across the entire east end of the amphitheatre, which in itself will be a marvel. This device will be 108 feet in length by 35 feet in width, and will contain 2,192 lamps of 29,147 candle-power. The words on the sign are, "First National Show under the auspices of the National Board of Trade." Between the letters S H and O W there will be a bicycle 20 feet in length by 13 feet in height, with wheels having a diameter of 8 feet, and spokes of ½ inch. The crank shaft will be 2 inches in diameter, the frame tubes 3 inches, the handles 2½ inches, and the length of the saddle 38 inches. The length of the shaft will be 9 feet, and its width 1¾ inches, and the handle of the crank 8 inches. The pedals will measure 9 inches in length, and the width will be 5 inches. These figures give one an idea of the size of the bicycle, but, of course, do not convey any conception of the marvelous intricacies of the workmanship. The wheels and every working part of this monster bicycle will operate every evening of the show. Colored lights will be artistically arranged for the different parts, and this will better illustrate the remarkable arrangement. No such device was ever planned before, and its successful arrangement is a great compliment to Frank Martin, the Garden's electrician.

The other decorations will be made on a very extensive scale. From a line to the centre of the trusses supporting the roof will be suspended an immense canopy of streamers in white and shrimp pink, radiating in all directions between the electric lights and the upper tier. Below this canopy will be suspended clusters of flags, draperies, and banners. Immense curtains of white and shrimp pink will be hung from the upper tier in large spaces at each side, and will be tied back to the electric clusters on the posts supporting this upper tier. Where these curtains meet at the centre of the spaces, trophies consisting of flags, shields, &c., will be artistically arranged. The fronts of the balconies and end boxes will be decorated in pure white with draperies of the same color. As a background for the groups of flags, shields, and ancient armor in the centre of the floor will be erected a "Temple of Liberty" in white marble effect.

Among the novelties exhibited will be a collection of motor cycles. These machines should attract great attention. The principle of the wheel is a noteworthy invention. The power is furnished on the principle of a drop of naphtha falling into the cylinder and exploding, driving back and forth in the cylinder the piston rod, which is attached to the gearing that turns the rear wheel. The motor is located in the rear of the rear wheel, and the speed is controlled by a rod running from the motor to the handle bar; the regulation of speed is a matter of an instant.

An attractive stage performance will be given every afternoon and evening during the week by artists who have acquired fame on the bicycle. The talent engaged inculdes the famous Powers family, the incomparable Wilmot duo, Kilpatrick, the one-legged wonder of the age; Maltby, the "Beau Brummell" of the trick division, and the unrivaled Martell family.

CHICAGO'S SHOW A SUCCESS.

Many Thousands Saw the Latest Devices in Bicycle Mechanism.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The first cycle show in this city closed to-day, and from every standpoint it was pronounced a success. The only thing to be regretted was that a more suitable place could not have been secured for the exhibit than the Battery D and Second Regiment Armory buildings, on the lake front. These structures are low and entirely unfit for cycle exhibition purposes.

During the week many thousands of people have visited the show, agents being present from every section of the West. The general public was made up of curious types—the rippling, smiling bicycle girl, the nervous lady of middle age, the scorcher, the mechanical crank, the race-meet promoter. They all apparently enjoyed the exhibit. Every new invention was displayed for them, and the talkative salesman never got tired of extolling the desirable qualities of his special exhibits.

In addition to the exhibition of bicycles, there was the most complete display of tires ever made in this country, and to the agent this part of the show was a potent attraction. The various stands were very handsomely arranged, and, had the interior of the buildings been as spacious as the amphitheatre of Madison Square Garden, the show would have equaled in appearance the big New-York show of last year.

Many of the exhibitors will go to the national show in New-York, taking practically the same displays made here.

F. BOOSS & BRO., NO. 449 BROADWAY. FINE FURS AT greatly reduced prices for balance of season.

Deutsch & Co
Fifth Avenue.
Cor. 22 St.

Before Removal to Our New Building

Grand Bargains.

Costumes.

Silk Lined.

Now....	$25,	$35,	$45,	$60,	$75
Were....	$40.	$60.	$75.	$90.	$125

Coats & Capes.

Rich & Stylish.

Now....	$9,	$15,	$20,	$30,	$45
Were....	$25.	$35.	$40.	$50.	$75

Astrakhan, Persian & China Seal Capes.

Now....	$10,	$18,	$25,	$40,	$75
Were....	$35.	$40.	$50.	$75.	$100

Velvet & Chiffon Bodices

Now....	$15,	$19,	$25,	$29,	$35
Were....	$35.	$40.	$45.	$50.	$60

Crepon, Moire & Satin Skirts

Silk Lined.

Now....	$15,	$20,	$22,	$25,	$30
Were....	$25.	$35.	$40.	$45.	$60

and many other bargains.

F. BOOSS & BRO., NO. 449 BROADWAY. FINE FURS AT greatly reduced prices for balance of season.

"COUNT" OLOZAGA NOW LEADS.

The Atalanta Bowler Displaces Allen in The Times Medal Contest.

Many changes have taken place in the past week in the wheelmen's bowling tournament. The Atalanta Wheelmen team has lost the lead in the club race, and Allen of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club has given way to Olozaga of the Atalantas in the highest average contest for The New-York Times Medal.

Good work has been the rule in the latter contest, as is shown by the large number of players having averages of 150 or over. And the figures run higher than heretofore, which denotes a steady improvement in the game. "Count" Olozaga's average is 174, Allen's 173, and Terbell's 172. These three cracks are among the best in the tournament, and will probably be in the first division at the finish. The standing of the players in the contest for The Times's trophy follows:

Player.	Club.	Average.
Olozaga	Atalanta Wheelmen	174
Allen	Brooklyn Bicycle Club	173
Terbell	Atalanta Wheelmen	172
Swezey	Brooklyn Bicycle Club	169
Halsey	Atalanta Wheelmen	168
Schenck	Montauk Wheelmen	167
Smith	Atalanta Wheelmen	166
Chamberlain	Union County Roadsters	164
Van Siclen	Montauk Wheelmen	163
Nellis	Kings County Wheelmen	162
McFarland	Manhattan Bicycle Club	161
Howard	Union County Roadsters	161
Black	Union County Roadsters	161
Anderson	Brooklyn Bicycle Club	160
Mullins	Liberty Wheelmen	160
Leach	Brooklyn Bicycle Club	160
Conrad	Montauk Wheelmen	159
Terry	Bushwick Wheelmen	159
Miller	Atalanta Wheelmen	159
Hellewell	Bushwick Wheelmen	158
Frankel	Manhattan Bicycle Club	158
Hart	Kings County Wheelmen	158
Martin	Kings County Wheelmen	157
Budd	Atalanta Wheelmen	156
Frost	Montauk Wheelmen	155
Miles	Kings County Wheelmen	155
Martin	Union County Roadsters	155
Royce	Tourist Cycle Club	155
Gardner	Kings County Wheelmen	153
Morgan	Bushwick Wheelmen	151
Letzkus	Columbia Wheelmen	150
Stebbins	Brooklyn Bicycle Club	150

In the competition for the team prizes the Union County Roadsters lead with a comfortable margin. They have played in fine form during the last week. The Atalantas came second and the Brooklyns third. The following table shows what the clubs have done:

	Won.	Lost.	High score.	Percentage.
Union County	18	6	873	.750
Atalanta	15	7	960	.682
Brooklyn	16	8	847	.667
Kings County	15	11	902	.577
Montauk	11	9	867	.550
Manhattan	11	9	847	.550
Liberty	7	9	812	.438
Bushwick	8	12	820	.400
Tourist	7	15	844	.318
Castle Point	7	17	827	.292
Columbia	7	19	833	.269

The reported withdrawal of the Liberty Wheelmen team, and the announcement that their action had been reconsidered, caused considerable comment among the bowlers. There are those who regret that the Libertys felt justified in backing out, and then there are others, it is said, who will oppose Capt. Schwalbach's men if they try to remain in the tourney. A meeting will probably be held soon to take action in the matter.

In a letter to the editor of The New-York Times four members of the Liberty team claim that Capt. Schwalbach was justified in withdrawing, because of some of the players "backbiting" him. They think he has been unjustly criticised.

WORKING HARD FOR WHEELER

He Controls the Utica Common Council, Which Truckles to Him.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 12.—"Tom" Wheeler, candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings, has his usual grip this year on the Utica Common Council. The only year that he lost his hold in a decade was in 1893, but now he controls eleven out of the twelve members.

The Council was called together this afternoon, and, after a speech by one of its members, it passed a fulsome resolution, recommending to Gov. Morton the appointment of Wheeler. The resolution says that the Council voices the general wish of the people of Oneida County that Mr. Wheeler may be honored by receiving this appointment, and proceeds to say that such an appointment would be an honor to the city and county. It declares that Wheeler is in every way qualified by his ability, integrity, and sound business judgment. Copies of the resolution will be at once sent to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and to Speaker Fish. There are only two Democrats in the Council. One of them, Alderman Reagan, seconded the resolution. The other Democrat did not vote.

It is thought here that Wheeler will receive the appointment. Chairman Hackett has exerted all his influence in Wheeler's behalf, and the whole of the Republican machinery in Central New-York has been quietly and industriously working in his interests.

THE WESTERN UNION HELD RESPONSIBLE

It Must Pay Damages for Transmitting a Libellous Message.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12.—State Senator Samuel D. Peterson has obtained against the Western Union Telegraph Company a verdict of $10,000 in a unique suit.

During the Senatorial election, at which Senator Davis was chosen to succeed himself two years ago, Senator Peterson voted against Davis, and a number of Republicans sent Peterson a telegram signed simply "Many Republicans," reflecting on his honesty.

The Western Union Company refused to give names of any of the signers, so he sued the telegraph company, and at New-Ulm yesterday was awarded a verdict.

F. BOOSS & BRO., NO. 449 BROADWAY. FINE FURS AT greatly reduced prices for balance of season.

F. BOOSS & BRO., NO. 449 BROADWAY. FINE FURS AT greatly reduced prices for balance of season.

Sunday
Jan. 13-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-24

Hilton, Hughes & Co.,

Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO., B'way, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

THE 3D WEEK OF

OUR GREAT JANUARY SALE

Begins to-morrow morning. It increases daily in popularity. Buyers crowd the store from morning till night. Every stock is open at reductions, in many cases 50 % BELOW MANUFACTURING COST.

Silk Dept.

Monday morning we show for the first time many new and desirable Silks—exclusive ideas always—and these specials:

680 Dress Patterns, in new printed Japs, light and dark grounds, should be 12.50..... Monday, 6.75 pattern.

Black Silks.

450 pieces new taffeta Brocades, Pekin stripes, brocade Satins, Damas, figured Gros Grains, Satin Duchess, Peau de Sole, and Rhadame, ought to be 1.00 and 1.50.. Monday, 65 cts. and 95 cts.

Grand Opening Display and Sale of Evening Grenadines, Gauzes, and Crepons at just

1-2 WHAT IS USUALLY ASKED.

Fine Novelty Silks, street and evening shades, 3.00, 4.00, and 5.00 qualities—they may last all day..... 1.68

12,000 yds. Broken Lots, light and dark, figured, always bring 1.25... 66 cts.

8,000 yds. Striped Wash Silks, woven colors; figure cost of a gown at..... 25 cts.

Fine Millinery.

All of our 12.50, 15.00, 16.50, 18.00, and 20.00 Theatre and Reception Hats and Bonnets—all reduced to a uniform price..... Your choice for 5.75

Carpets.

Sheep Skin Mats, Goat-Skin Rugs, Combination Rugs, Ingrain Art Squares, MADE-UP RUG, all at ½ PRICES.

Better bring measurements of rooms with you—quick decision often gets the prize in MADE-UP RUGS. The prices are abut ½ cost of materials in many cases.

Best Tapestry Brussels..... 55 cts.
Best Velvets..... 75 cts.
Best Mouquettes—Body Brussels and Axminsters.... 75 cts.

Furniture.

In no part of our store is this great JANUARY SALE more advantageous to the purchaser. This is one instance from the many:

PARLOR TABLES—choice of 100 pieces—some in Mahogany, others in Birch, Oak, Bird's-Eye Maple, Prima Vera, large sizes, some elaborately, all tastefully carved; polish finish, very high-grade goods; some have been 35.00, others 25.00; all go to-morrow at uniform price of

10.00.

Dress Goods

for Spring of 1895, are coming in daily—to make room for them we take 550 pieces of late Fall importations—all wool, and silk and wool novelties, 1.50 and 1.75 grades,

Monday at 59 cts.

New French Challies—advance display and sale of 150 pieces—best quality—strictly all wool—you know you never paid less than 45 cts.—We sell them Monday at

25 cts.

4th Avenue side—Headquarters for low-price Dress Goods—Immense lines will be cleaned up Monday—

39-ct. qualities we offer at..... 19 cts.
50-ct. " " " " ..... 23 cts.
65-ct. " " " " ..... 38 cts.
85-ct. " " " " ..... 48 cts.

Black Goods.

Black is becoming to all complexions—Stylish for all figures—Quiet and elegant—Useful, suitable for nearly all occasions—Nothing like our new Ondule, Plessé and Granita

Crepons.

FRENCH JACQUARDS, (were 75 cts., 1.00,) Now 45, 50, and 60 cts.

54-inch CHEVIOTS, (were 75 cts.,) now..... 50 cts.
Silk-Warp HENRIETTA, (were 1.25)..... 89 cts.
46-inch Fancy GRENADINES, (were 2.50)..... 98 cts.
Handsome CREPONS..... 1.00 to 3.75.
1 line Black SHAWLS, hemmed border..... 1/2 import cost.

All Imported Gowns at ⅓ Paris Cost

by Felix, Worth, Doucet, Beer, and Sara Meyer—finest line ever shown in America for Street, Ball, and Reception wear. This season's importation.

At $75.00, 95.00, 100.00, and 125.00.

also a superb line in latest Cheviots, Tweeds, and Serges, from our own workrooms, each a model of style and beauty at these reductions:

Lot 1—worth 30.00; Monday at 18.50. Lot 4—worth 60.00; Monday at 35.00.
Lot 2— " 35.00; " " 22.50. Lot 5— " 75.00; " " 40.00.
Lot 3— " 45.00; " " 27.50. Lot 6— " 100.00; " " 50.00.

and a beautiful assortment of

TAILOR-MADE SUITS,

JACKET AND SKIRT.

12.50, 15.00, 18.50, and up.

These are shown on first floor, Broadway front.

Unprecedented Bargains in

Linen Laces.

Real Pillow-made Belgium laces in Medici, Florentine, Torchon, and Cluny—3 to 6 inches wide—worth from 35 cts. to 1.25.

Monday....25 cts. 33 cts. and 39 cts.

Hamburg Embroideries—4 to 9 in. wide—

25 cts.

just about ½ price.

Upholstery Dept.

Imported Tamboured Curtains—ecru, with open work—
Were 4.50 pr.....now 1.25 pr.
" 5.00 " ..... " 1.75
Portieres—new design—full line of colors. Were 7.00 pr.....now 4.75, pr.
Tapestry Table Covers—2 yds. square—with fringe—Were 3.00.....now 1.75,
Tapestry for furniture and drapery—this season's patterns—artistic colorings—
2.50 quality.....at 90 cts.
5.00 " .....at 1.75

DINNERS AT THE CAPITOL

Half of Official Washington Feasting the Other Half.

FIRST WHITE HOUSE CARD RECEPTION

Senator Allen's Absurd Attack Upon the Senate Restaurant — The Navy Liberally Supplied with Flagships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—To any one who happens to have business that requires him to call at night upon public officers and members of Congress at this time of the year it becomes apparent that about half of official Washington is engaged in giving dinners to the other half. The condition of things is not at all unusual. As soon as the New-Year's reception has been held at the White House, and the cards are received from the President for the round of more exclusive receptions that follow, "the season" has opened. From that time on until Lent the give and take of society is kept up. Cabinet officers have scarcely a night at home, except when they are dining some other members of the Cabinet, and when they are not at Cabinet dinners they are likely to be accepting the invitations of people who like to have men of so much official distinction in their dinner parties.

Members of the Senate and of the House, particularly those members who can tell good stories or talk about the foreign parts in which they have traveled, are in demand, and some of them are on the go without being put to the trouble or expense of returning the compliments showered upon them. These dinners are very interesting at first. But even a dinner of Cabinet officers, after the Cabinet has dined once as a body, may be believed to strike the members of it as a good deal of a drag. If each member of the Cabinet were to insist upon engaging in this sort of thing the result would be as trying as the effort to eat thirty quail in thirty days. That would mean eight dinners—to say nothing of the Cabinet dinner in the White House—by the same party, and it is questionable whether eight men and their wives—or the ladies who take the places of wives—would be able to get through with such an ordeal and be fit for anything else after surviving it.

As it is, the dinners are not prolonged, and before the end of the season it is fair to assume that the stock of stories and gossip has been so exhausted that the party is politely thankful that the round has been made. The President and his wife are obliged to bear still more of this monotonous duty, and to perform it cheerfully and with any zest requires a grace of temper and manner that is little short of angelic.

The first card reception at the White House, that given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland to the Congress, the Judiciary, and others, to meet the Diplomatic Corps, was a good deal like former receptions of the same kind. The first card reception is always enjoyed most, by general consent, probably because it is the first. Almost everybody invited endeavors to attend this first reception. The same people are invited to all the receptions, except the last, when, in addition to those who have received cards, come the public, whom all the card holders are invited to meet. All are crowded, and the last one is a painful crush.

Even at the diplomatic reception, the most brilliant of the lot, ladies who wear fine gowns and jewelry are apt to have their silks and laces torn and their jewelry brushed off in the dense throng of well-dressed but struggling people who strive for entrance at the door to the Red Room. The assumption is that no one attends the receptions to the Diplomatic Corps, the Judiciary, and the army and navy except those who have received cards. As a matter of fact, this is not so. The invited guest receives a card requesting his company and that of "ladies." There is no limit to the number of ladies he may take with him. When he reaches the door of the White House he is not challenged to show his invitation. The policemen at the door, being the usual good-natured and indulgent Washington policemen, assume that the people who come have the right to do so.

A New-York gentleman, holding a prominent office, says that he was astonished one night in the Winter of 1894 to find in the line just ahead of him at the door of the Red Room waiting to pass the receiving party the two maids who had not half an hour before finished making the toilets of the three ladies whom he had escorted from their hotel to the Executive Mansion. They were not appareled as most of the guests, but they were in decent attire, and as they were not provided with the small admission cards that should be issued with the invitations they were permitted to pass as if they had been invited guests.

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Senator Allen of Nebraska, who has recently felt impelled, for some reason not yet understood, to find fault with the generosity of the Senate to the keeper of the Senate restaurant, may provoke some criticism of the Senate for spending so much money on that institution, but the Senate is really not entitled to all the odium invited by Allen for its support of the restaurant. The two restaurants in the Capitol—one for the Senate and the other for the House—are supposed to be maintained for the convenience and comfort of the members of Congress. They are underneath the two chambers, easily accessible to members, and the prices of the viands furnished at their tables are regulated by the two houses. It is true that the keepers get their rent free, and that they use the fuel and the ice necessary for their restaurants out of the Senate and House supplies. It is also true that the kitchens of the two—both in the sub-basement of the Capitol—are fitted up in fine style, and at the expense of the Congress.

If the keepers of these restaurants were obliged to pay rent the probability is that the restaurants would be unoccupied, or that the occupant would be so unskillful as to be unsatisfactory. There would be no profit in them. The kitchens were rebuilt and refurnished because it was found, after an inspection of them a few years ago, that they were unsuitable and unwholesome. The restaurants run only during the sessions of Congress. The Senators and Representatives spend less in them than do the general public, and to the visitors to the Capitol they are a great boon. Allen's attack upon the Senate restaurant was about as unprovoked and reckless as his brutal assault on Senator Hawley's clerk. In that case, however, he was drunk.

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Before the Winter is over it is possible that the United States will be able to come to an agreement with other nations interested in the perpetuation of the fur seals of Alaska by which the unsatisfactory agreement of the Paris arbitration will be mended, or the United States may decide that there shall be no more seals to hunt. It has been shown that under the terms of that agreement about all that we have done has been to maintain the breeding grounds at the Pribilof Islands, while the Canadians get more skins than ever before by pelagic sealing. The reckless and cruel slaughter of seals swimming outside the prohibited zone goes on in the open season, a few seals reaching the breeding grounds, but the number diminishing constantly. Meantime the prohibition of the use of firearms to kill the seals has led to the employment of skillful Indian spearmen, and next season, if the programme of last season is carried out, the free waters of Bering Sea and the entrances to the passes to the sea will swarm with boats carrying greater numbers of the spearmen.

A cure for the trouble has been suggested to Secretary Gresham. We are now just keeping up the industry, at a great expense, without compensation, and the seals are disappearing. London is the point most interested in the maintenance of the supply of skins. In no city the labor and skill are applied which make the skins valuable. The way to reach Canada is to order the extermination next Summer on the breeding grounds of all seals, male and female. The year following the number returning would be very small. A second season would so reduce the number that it would not pay to send poaching vessels out for them, and we would save the expense of policing the grounds with naval vessels. The manufacture of sealskins in London would be struck a blow from which it would be difficult to recover, and the pelagic seal hunting of Canada would be wiped out.

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When the Minneapolis and the Columbia are fitted out as flagships of the navy, the service will be very liberally supplied with accommodations befitting the dignity and necessities of Admirals. Out of about forty ships in the navy there will then be fitted out as flagships the Chicago, about to return from the European station; the Charleston and the Baltimore, on the Asiatic station; the Philadelphia, now on the Pacific station; the Olympia, which may take the place of the Philadelphia; the San Francisco, proceeding to replace the Chicago, and the New-York, now on the North Atlantic station. This does not seem to be made necessary in consequence of the determination to set afloat a large body of Admirals or Acting Admirals, but to meet possible contingencies.

An old officer in the service suggested a day or two ago that is was possible that the men likely to be put in command of some of these ships, not expecting or hoping to have Admirals on board, desired to be provided with the greater amplitude of quarters that would be obtained if more of the ships were fitted up as if they were to carry Admirals. Very few Captains in the navy "hanker" for service with Admirals. The presence of an Admiral in the after-cabin always vexes the ship Captain more or less. As long as the Admiral is on board the Captain is a good deal of a second fiddle. The higher and the lower officer live apart, it is true, and they are very apt to pull apart. The little ships, that would swamp with an Admiral aboard, are preferred by officers who like to be independent.

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An old story, but not a bad one, was told the other day by an officer of the navy who heard the argument repeated in it. While Gen. Arthur was President, and during one of the Summers of his Administration, he was on board of the Despatch, at Newport, and Secretary of the Navy Chandler was pestering him to consent to naming the new dispatch boat, afterward the Dolphin, the Concord, after the first battle of the Revolution. Gen. Arthur was disposed to quiz Chandler about his proposed name. He preferred the name Dolphin, as being more sugestive of speed at sea. When Chandler argued the importance of keeping in mind the heroic resistance of the colonial militia and the brilliant opposition offered to Pitcairn's men, Gen. Arthur asked him:

"What is it that you propose to call this ship?"

"The Concord," answered Chandler, giving the approved New-Hampshire pronunciation.

"There," retorted Arthur, inviting the attention of Capt. Reeder. "Do you hear that? Conquered. Do you think that a good name to give a ship-of-war? Then suppose you change the pronunciation, and call it Concord, just as it is spelled. Does it not strike you, Chandler, that there is a degree of inappropriateness in the suggestion of Concord in the presence of a vessel of war?"

The new ship was called the Dolphin, but the Concord appeared after Gen. Arthur had ceased to have influence in naming the ships of the navy. E. G. D.

Refused to Go After the Cook Gang.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Jan. 12.—Deputy Dobson of Fort Gibson wired to Muskogee last night that Cook, French, and five confederates were riding up and down the main streets, flourishing their six-shooters and rifles. Dobson asked for men to come to Gibson to assist in driving the bandits out. The Deputy Marshals called a meeting and decided that it was too dangerous to pursue the Cook gang unless a larger reward was offered.

The bandits have been in and about Fort Gibson for more than two weeks, and no effort has been made to capture them. The Fort Smith and Muskogee Marshals have been cognizant of the fact for more than ten days.

It is said that the Fort Smith court is trying to induce Cook and French to give up and receive a five-year sentence.

Duty on Ship Supplies Waived.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Collector Warren received a circular from Washington to-day in relation to the withdrawal of supplies for vessels of the United States engaged in foreign trade.

The circular says that all articles of foreign production needed and actually withdrawn from bonded warehouses for supplies, not including equipment, of vessels of the United States engaged in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be so withdrawn free of duty.

Mr. Clarkson After No Office.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 12.—James S Clarkson, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who reached this city from California last night, was asked today about the report sent out from Washington that he was a candidate for Secretary or Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate. He said:

"It is so absurd as really to need no denial. I never heard of it until I read it in a newspaper in the train as I was crossing Nebraska."

NEW CANADIAN PREMIER

Mackenzie Bowell, Who Has Succeeded Sir John Thompson.

A CONSERVATIVE AND ORANGEMAN

May Not Continue Long in Office—Striking Incidents of His Long Political Career—A Self-Made Man.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Mackenzie Bowell, the new Canadian Premier who has just been knighted by the Queen, is nearly as old as that good dame, who has nominally ruled England for fifty-seven years. Sir Mackenzie was seventy-one years of age on Dec. 27. But he is still constitutionally and physically vigorous, and, notwithstanding the sudden illness which started a report of his death at Halifax last week, he is likely to be in evidence in politics for some years yet.

In Canada his succession to the Premiership has been splendidly received—on the surface. One reason for this is that he is a newspaper man by profession, and the press has welcomed him heartily on his appearance at the top of the tree. Beneath the surface there are other currents of feeling, some of them so strong as to lead to the suspicion that the white-bearded old Orangeman will outlive his Premiership, which (his exit, not his Premiership) will perhaps be a good thing for the relations between this country and the United States.

Mackenzie Bowell is an Englishman by birth. He was born at Rickinghall, a hamlet in Suffolk, in 1823. When he was about ten years old his parents, who were poor, emigrated to Canada, and settled near Belleville, then a village now a small city, on the Bay of Quinte, an arm of Lake Ontario a little west of the Thousand Islands.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell.
Premier of Canada.

Young Bowell got very little schooling, and is essentially a self-made man. The lad went into the office of the country weekly in Belleville, and from printer's devil and office boy worked his way to the case and on into the editorial chair; then, by steady service, got, first, an interest in and then control of the paper, which, under him, was transformed into a daily, The Belleville Intelligencer, and became a good property.

The Quinte district was full of Orangemen in those day, and, indeed, is still. The lodges are as thick as maple trees. That there is any real use for them in a religio-political sense nobody except the very young Orangemen and the French Canadians fancy. They are really social institutions and everybody joins them. Young Bowell became an Orangeman, and his force of character and ambition speedily promoted him in the body so that before he was forty years of age he was Grand Master of the East Ontario division of the order. He was an active volunteer, who, as Major of the Forty-ninth Ontario Militia Battalion, served on the frontiers when the Fenians were looked for in 1866. He was also Town Councilor of Belleville, and for many years Chairman of the Public School Board.

In politics Bowell early took the Conservative side, and made his paper and his connection with the Orange order a power in Eastern Ontario for that party, but he did not appear as a candidate for office until the general election which followed the confederation in 1867 of the provinces of British North America. In that year the man of forty-four ran for the Dominion Commons for North Hastings, the riding containing Belleville. He was elected by a handsome majority, and thereafter was returned from the same constituency to Parliament after Parliament with unfailing regularity for twenty-five years until, during the present Parliament, he relinquished his elective seat in the Commons to accept an appointive seat in the Senate.

He became prominent in Parliament in a peculiar way, not a very politic way, either, for any one seeking Parliamenary success in Canada. It was in connection with the first outbreak which the noted Metis (half-breed) Louis Riel instigated in the Northwest. Among other things, Riel, after a semblance of a court-martial, had an Orangeman named Scott shot to death at Winnipeg. Protestant Canada howled for vengeance, and Riel was driven out of the Northwest by a force under a young British officer, who, in that expedition, scored the first of the successes which have placed Marshal Lord Wolseley at the head of the Imperial Army. But the Northwest half-breeds and French-Canadians did not forget Riel, and a couple of years later they calmly elected the absent agitator to Parliament from a Manitoba constituency. Riel actually re-entered Canada to take his seat at Ottawa, and as he possessed openly, or secretly, the sympathy of almost the whole of the million French Canadians of the Dominion, the air was blue at the capital. What was to be done with him? Bowell, in 1870, had been elected Grand Master of the Orange Order of British North America, and he stepped into the breach, which other prominent politician, all of them dreading trouble with the French section of Canada, avoided. Bowell moved the expulsion of Riel from the House of Commons. A majority of the House fell in behind him, and Riel was declared expelled. That is not yet forgotten by French Canada.

Nevertheless, the Orangemen were a power, too, and when Sir John Macdonald recovered from the upset he got over the Pacific Railway scandal, and formed, in 1878, the first of the Conservative Administrations, which have held power ever since, he selected Bowell as one of his Cabinet, and made him Minister of Customs. The choice was not a chance one. Bowell's record had been that of a forceful man of business. Editor as a writer was not reckoned equal to his clear-headedness as an administrator, whether of a country newspaper office or of a powerful body like the Orange order. So he was selected to handle the most tangleome branch of the new Government. It may be mentioned that this was the time of the introduction of protection as the policy of the Canadian Conservatives. Previously a tariff for revenue was in force, the duties under which averaged something like 17 per cent.

The Conservatives won the general election of 1878 on the "N. P. cry," alias national policy for Canadians, alias a protective tariff. They have won ever since with the same cry, although latterly it has been somewhat quavering. Their success in 1878 necessitated, of course, a complete revision of the previous tariff, an average raise from 17 per cent. to 35 per cent. or so, and thereafter an intelligent handling of the multitudinous complications arising from the new order of things. Bowell proved a success, of the bulldog order. He growled and bit his way through everything, but he did it with such business system and promptness that where he made one man an enemy he satisfied dozens of others, and so his colleagues were not ashamed. But the bullying has been quite forgotten in the business communities.

He remained Minister of Customs from 1878 until recently, when in a rearrangement of the Cabinet he took the new portfolio of Minister of Trade and Commerce, the customs being made a subordinate department in charge of a Controller. As Minister of Trade and Commerce he went to Australia a year ago to work up better trade relations, and there he set a-going the idea of the Inter-Colonial Conference, which last Summer gathered together in Ottawa representatives of Australasia, New-Zealand, South Africa, Canada, Britain, and the West Indies. This was a big feather in Bowell's cap, and undoubtedly strengthened him to the degree necessary to secure the Canadian Premiership after Sir John Thompson's sudden death.

While an excellent administrator, a keen politician, and a determined and energetic man, Sir MacKenzie Bowell, truth to tell, has never given any indication of being a heaven-born statesman. His selection as Premier was the best that the Conservative leaders could do. Some of the availables had marks against their personal records, others were too young. Bowell's character is unstained, and his age and service quieted jealousy among other members of the Cabinet. But already a section of the French press is growling about "L'Orangiste." Le Temps of Ottawa last week referred to him as the "master of a pack of bloody hounds." The French-Canadians are crazy about King William's men. One Quebec candidate started a libel suit against an opponent last year because the latter called him an Orangiste. That the Conservatives on this ground alone, if on no other, may lose heavily in Quebec in the general election which will come next Summer is extremely likely, and they will not gain elsewhere if present signs are to be trusted. So, for the first time in seventeen years, the Liberals seem likely to get into power in Canada, and the Hon. Wilfred Laurier may replace Bowell as Premier inside of six months. As Bowell is the apostle of protection, and Laurier of free trade, or at least reciprocity, the latter result will probably be a good thing for the United States border. If Bowell should continue in power there will be no hope of better trade relations between the two countries, for he will concede nothing.

Personally, Sir MacKenzie Bowell is a well-set-up man of a little over medium height, straight despite his years, white-bearded, and white-haired, the latter now thin on the crown; with fresh-colored cheeks beneath bright blue, fearless eyes—altogether a fine-looking and well-preserved old gentleman who, if he does not keep his Cabinet in good order, will fail for lack of tact, but never for lack of either courage or bluntness. He married in 1857 a daughter of Major Moore of Bellville, and has several sons and daughters living. One of the latter, Mrs. McCarthy, who will do the honors of the Premier's residence, is the widow of an American who died some years ago in the Western States. The Premier's eldest son, John Moore Bowell, is Collector of Customs at Vancouver, B. C. Another is in the Toronto Custom House, and the only personal complaint ever urged against Sir MacKenzie Bowell's public disinterestedness has been the presence of these two sons in what was so long his own department of the Government.

ART TREASURES IN CONNECTICUT

Beautiful Specimens of Embroidery in Possession of the Historical Society.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—The Connecticut Historical Society in this city is the possessor of interesting proofs that the arts of painting and embroidery, particularly the latter, were cultivated as a pastime by the women of the Connecticut Colony. Specimens of exquisite needlework can be found in the mass of historic relics owned by the society if one has the patience to look for them. The handiwork of these Connecticut dames appears for the most part in scarfs, aprons, and slippers, which were worn by the young women of the colony from a century and a half to two centuries ago.

There is an ar[illegible]t of great beauty in the collection, which was embroidered and worn by Mary Hooker, the granddaughter of Thomas Hooker, founder of the colony in 1639. This lady was the daughter of Samuel Hooker, the first pastor of the church in Farmington. She became the wife of the Rev. James Pierrepont of New-Haven and grandmother of Jonathan Edwards. The taste for art which she displayed was inherited by the sister of the great New-England Calvinist, Molly Edwards of East Windsor, who lived and died in single blessedness. Molly Edwards was one of ten daughters, and, so far as can be found out from the brief records kept in the family prior to the historic career of Jonathan Edwards, was a woman of great personal fascination.

The Rev. Timothy Edwards, the father of these ten young women, was an old New-England divine, well educated for the time, and devoted to the simple and unpretentious life of a Connecticut Calvinistic pastor. His home in East Windsor was "a kind of educational workshop." Upward of fifty students were fitted by him for Yale between the years of 1694 and 1755. He used to speak of his female offspring as "sixty feet of daughters." The mother, Sarah Pierrepont, was one of the loveliest women in the New-Haven and Connecticut Colonies. One of Mrs. Edwards's lineal descendants is a resident of this city, being the wife of Prof. Williston Walker of the Hartford Theological Seminary. She was Miss Mather of Amherst, Mass., prior to her marriage to Prof. Walker.

Molly Edwards, the artist sister of Jonathan Edwards, was born Feb. 11, 1701. When she was fifteen years old she seems to have been living in Hadley, Mass. Her noted brother, who was born Oct. 5, 1703, has left a boyish letter that was addressed to her in Hadley, May 10, 1716, in which he embodied the odd inquiry: "How is it with you as to your crookedness?" He tells her in this letter that three of the sisters, Abigail, Hannah, and Lucy, have had the chickenpox and that Jerusha, another sister, is almost well. Five years prior to this letter of Jonathan Edwards's, which contains with its playfulness an account of a religious awakening in East Windsor, the Rev. Timothy Edwards sent a letter home to his family from Albany, N. Y., in which he speaks of Molly by name. But apart from these two letters there is not much reference to her in the Edwards papers and documents. The whole story of her life is left to the tombstone that still commemorates her memory in the old East Windsor burial ground.

But this silence is characteristic of the family. When Lucy Edwards, one of the loveliest of the sisters, died, in August, 1738, at the age of twenty-one, there was not a letter or paper saved that could give any account of her brilliancy and beauty. Jerusha Edwards, who was mentioned in the letter received by Molly while living at Hadley, died Dec. 22, 1728. There are some interesting notes extant concerning her. She was a woman of wit and fascination. But her wit, says the biographer of Jonathan Edwards, was "delicate and kind and was used merely for recreation."

Molly Edwards was past forty years of age when she began the embroidery and painting that are preserved by the Connecticut Historical Society. These treasures in the possession of the society include a pair of slippers worked in 1746, when Molly Edwards was forty-five years old. There is a beautiful bit of painting on silk which she completed in 1742. But the choicest proof of her art is a scarf, which she made also in 1742. The wool of the scarf was spun and dyed by her. The dyes were made from native plants, and the artistic task was performed while she gave attention to the usual day's work at the spinning wheel. The scarf is exceptionally beautiful.

The collection of art work and embroidery belonging to the society also includes slippers that were worn by Mrs. Ledyard, the mother of Col. William Ledyard, who was killed at Fort Ledyard in 1781. The slippers worn by Mary Ledyard, sister of the Colonel, who fell a victim to British perfidy, and wife of the chivalrous Thomas Seymour, are also to be found in this collection of colonial treasures. The apron worn by Mary Hooker, which is beyond question the loveliest specimen of ancient embroidery in Connecticut, has been in the possession of the historical society for thirty years. The Molly Edwards treasures have been given to the society by Hannah Whittlesey of Middletown.

Goes to Fetch Hawaiian Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The big American ship Kenilworth has sailed for Honolulu to take the first cargo of Hawaiian sugar ever sent from the islands to New-York. The Kenilworth can carry 3,200 tons of sugar. She goes to Honolulu in ballast.

The California Sugar Company, of which Claus Spreckels is the head, conducts this new enterprise. It has arranged to ship two-thirds of the sugar to San Francisco, where it will be refined, and the remaining one-third to New-York. As one-third of the Hawaiian crop is estimated at 30,000 tons, this will load ten of the largest American clipper ships.

Pews Were Barred to Delinquents.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 12.—Those who attended St. James's Church, which has one of the largest Catholic congregations in Northern Illinois, last Sunday found what appeared to be plush cords stretched across the entrance to a dozen or more pews. Investigation disclosed the fact that the plush but incased strong iron chains, which effectually prevented admission to the pews.

Father Flaherty later explained from the pulpit that not a few members were in arrears in the payment of pew rent, and that the ushers would let down the bars on settlement.

COSTLY FIRE INSURANCE

Westchester Villages May Establish a Co-operative Company.

RATES ROSE WITH IMPROVEMENTS

Asserted that There Has Been a Combination of Capital to Put Up Prices—Other Abuses.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The exorbitant rates of fire insurance in this and other localities in Westchester County are being discussed by citizens, particularly the large property owners, and they think they have just cause for complaint.

When Sing Sing had no water works, many years ago, and had to depend upon cisterns that were generally empty for the extinguishment of fires, the rates of the insurance companies were reasonably low, everything considered, and these rates prevailed even after several disastrous conflagrations.

One swept off the entire Lower Dock, as the end of Main Street, covering a dozen acres toward the river, was called. Another almost entirely reduced to ashes the business portion of the village.

The latter fire, which was regarded as a sad calamity at the time, proved a blessing, for on the sites of the ancient and, for the most part, wooden structures now stand the handsome Barlow Block, Foshay Block, the Vance Building, and the Fisher Building.

In those times when protection, so far as water supply and fire apparatus were concerned, was inadequate, the insurance rates were reasonable.

A steam fire engine was purchased, and then, at a heavy expense, a first-class water works system was put in. It was supplied by a brook which never, even in times of drought, had run dry. Since then wells have been abandoned and cisterns either filled in or sealed up.

The force of water in the street mains is sufficient to send streams over any building in the village without any engine, and when a fire starts it is drowned out very quickly, usually more damage being done by water than by fire.

In the face of all this, the rates of the insurance companies have so increased that it now costs twice, and in many cases three times, as much for fire insurance as it did before the water works were built—also in the face of promises of lighter insurance while the water works system was being contemplated and discussed.

The village of Tarrytown is, perhaps, a little worse off. When it had no Fire Department worthy the name and no water works, the fire insurance companies dealt liberally with its residents. Then a system of water works was built, with mains through the principal streets for fire protection solely, and hose companies were organized, until to-day it has one of the best-equipped Fire Departments along the Hudson. Despite this, the insurance companies have steadily put up their rates.

In a recent issue one of the local newspapers said:

"This action is arbitrary and without sufficient cause. There has been a combination of insurance capital to advance rates beyond a fair charge. The rates are too high, and they are felt not only in Tarrytown, but in every river town. In some places local fire insurance companies have been formed for mutual protection, organized under State supervision, and perhaps it would be well for the people of Tarrytown to consider the advisability of organizing such a company."

A Sing Sing paper augments this suggestion by asking: "Why can't the people of Sing Sing and Tarrytown combine in forming a fire insurance company? There ought to be enough insurance money paid out in both villages to warrant the formation of a solid one."

It looks as if the old fire insurance companies were killing a goose that has laid golden eggs. The people are in no mood just at present to tolerate further injustice, and the old companies are very likely some fine morning to awake and find that the villagers have gone into the co-operative fire insurance business.

What has been said of this village and Tarrytown is also true of White Plains, New-Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and every large town in the county.

Complaint is also made of technicalities smuggled into policies which prevent holders from receiving full insurance even after sustaining total losses.

THE WEEK IN MONTCLAIR SOCIETY

Successful Dance at the Montclair Club—Other Entertainments.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 12.—The first of the assembly dances was held at the Montclair Club this evening.

Miss Frances H. Ensign of Ohio lectured before the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. John R. Howard entertained the members of the Wednesday Afternoon Club on Wednesday, and Mrs. Clarence W. Butler led the discussion on "Mary Somerville."

The ladies' entertainment at the Montclair Club Monday evening was most delightful. The artists were Miss Bernice W. James, soprano; William Poyntz Sullivan, tenor; John Rennie, basso; Miss Minnie Walsh, violinist, and Harry W. Peckham, humorist.

A meeting of the Ladies' Parliamentary Class was held on Tuesday morning at the Munn House.

Dr. Houser B. Sprague will lecture on "Shakespeare's Military Service and the Soldier Element in His Writings" in the Trinity Presbyterian Church Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A card party, followed by a dance, will be given at the Glen Ridge Club on Wednesday evening.

The first musicale of the season of the Mozart Orchestra will be given in the Christ Church Guild House, Bloomfield, on Tuesday evening, when George E. Chander will lead and also sing a tenor solo.

Gen. Lew Wallace will lecture on "How I Came to Write 'Ben Hur'" before the Young Men's Christian Association next Friday evening.

Robert E. Speer will give the first of his Bible studies on the "Character of Christ" in the Trinity Presbyterian Chapel, Tuesday evening, when he will speak of "His Perfect Childhood."

Kaskaska Tribe of Redmen of Bloomfield will open their new wigwam on Monday evening with an entertainment.

The Watsessing Baseball Club will hold a ball in Fester Hall, Bloomfield, on Monday evening, Jan. 21.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ida L. Garrabrant and Franklin A. Stone of Bloomfield.

The Shooting Minister Not Arrested.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Jan. 12.—The Rev. Mr. Penrod, the New Light preacher who shot Engineer Slate Wednesday night because he would not agree with him on the question of baptism, said yesterday that he would not submit to arrest.

"But if the Judge will let me know what my bond will be I will come to Vanceburg and give myself up," he said.

Penrod still preaches and no one has tried to arrest him. He is an eloquent speaker and has many followers. Before he began to preach he was a desperate character.

Laid Their Victim on a Hot Stove.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 12.—Three masked men entered the house of Maurice Hoar, a farmer, near Hartland, last night, and demanded his money, making threats of bodily harm if he did not yield. That he refused to do.

On his refusal they pounded him for a time, and then held his feet on a hot stove. He still kept silent, and they stretched him on a stove until the pain was so great that he could no longer endure it. Then he told them where he had $45 secreted, and after securing this they made their escape.

TO DECORATE OUR HOMES

The Artistic Possibilities of Little and Much.

OUR HOUSES SHOULD NOT BE MUSEUMS

Use and Misuse of Ornaments--Simple Rules of Decorative Art—The Care of Bric-a-Brac.

The days of "the tidy" are so far removed that its existence is almost forgotten. Those who found it an impediment in courting are rapidly approaching the date of their silver weddings, and believe in chaperons. But, although the tidy has gone, its irritating spirit of uselessness, tolerated because of supposed artistic qualities, survives. And it is far worse for the nervous visitor to knock over a bit of bric-à-brac than it was to displace a tidy.

Bric-à-brac is to the art world what flowers are to the natural, and the laws governing one are safe to apply to the other. That old rhyme,

"God might have made the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small,
The oak tree and the cedar tree
And not a flower at all,"

is capable of figurative use, and can be applied to all household ornamentation, for bric-à-brac serves a distinct purpose.

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A New-York Times representative has interviewed an artist on this subject, and with the following result. He says: "The great fault in American houses is over-ornamentation. Things beautiful in themselves are so crowded that the eye is bewildered and can find no central point on which to rest. The decoration of a room should culminate or centre at some spot, and from that the lines should diverge according to artistic rules. We see force of this in cathedrals where the altar forms the grand climax of ornamentation and furnishing. Of course there are minor centres as there is always a secondary plot in every good play, but the eye should instinctively be guided to the main point of decoration. In an ordinary house this is the fireplace and mantel in each room, and special care should be taken that artistic rules are not broken in the ornamentation of that most important part of the room.

"An artist is familiar with many correct forms of grouping, but these are not easy for an amateur to understand, so the best rule to give for mantel decoration for the general public is that the centrepiece should form the highest point, the lines from the top when drawn to the sides of the shelf forming the sides of an isosceles triangle.

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"An overloaded mantel," he continued, "is a sign of vulgarity, and the ornaments should be proportioned to the weight, not only actual, but apparent, of the woodwork and setting. A heavy bronze on a mantel which is narrow and light in construction must give a sense of uneasiness, though there may be no real danger of it falling.

"Bronzes should always be placed in a strong light. In this they are the reverse of statuary, which should be in half-shadow. A portrait bust should be so placed that it has a front, top, and side light. This may ordinarily be accomplished by putting it in a corner near a window, the wall space back of it being darkened by drapery."

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"What is a simple rule for hanging pictures?" was asked.

"That varies according to the height, size, and decoration of the room, but it is best where only one row of pictures is hung to have the central point in each on a level with the eye of the ordinary person. For instance, in a vignette portrait the central point is the chin. You can make no mistake about the point in any picture, for the eye involuntarily rests upon it at the first glance. That reminds me to speak of a frequent error on the part of framers who lack artistic knowledge. This central point should be at the exact intersection of two diagonal lines drawn from the corners of the frame, not the mat. Many pictures appear to those who know this rule as if they were slipping out of their frames. That once popular Beatrice Cenci was a glaring instance of the violation of this principle. Nine times out of ten it was framed wrongly.

"Bric-à-brac has two important uses in decoration. It enables us to mass color and to break up stiff, ugly outlines."

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So much for the dictum of an artist. But, in addition to these first principles, clever women have evolved certain unwritten laws which other women may be glad to know. For instance, one says: "I have very little bric-à-brac, not nearly so much as I would like to own, and if I were to spread it out over mantel, cabinet, and table, every one would be aware of my poverty. So, you see, I have bought a small cabinet and that is crowded with my treasures, giving the impression to the casual observer that I have more than I have room for, and that I need a new cabinet rather than more bric-à-brac."

An overloaded cabinet is not open to the same objection as an overloaded mantel, so the hint is worth following.

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Another woman, who longs for the unattainable in art, buys with special reference to the place where such pieces are to be placed. For instance, she wants a bright patch of color in a certain corner. She searches for color, form, and size, rather than for workmanship, for she sees the possibility of half hiding the vase, so that the glaze will not show. Some inexpensive Japanese vases may be made to do good service in semi-darkness, and their odd shapes are just what is required for breaking outlines of hopelessly irredeemable furniture. Those who have gone mad over colonial designs and have sought to soften their angles by drapery should search through a Japanese warehouse for solid relief.

A pardonable ruse is that of a woman who places the cheapest and most faulty piece of bric-à-brac so high that it cannot readily be examined and then distracts attention from it by some exquisite little bit on the eye line. It is on the same principle that Countesses can wear sham diamonds, for no one would suspect them.

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Bric-à-brac should always be removed when the room is swept. If this is done regularly and the articles be dusted daily, they will not need washing or special care more than three or four times a year, even when not kept under glass.

For dirty bric-à-brac there is no excuse. It betokens an order of woman that would appear in torn and soiled lace. Some young housekeepers refrain from cleaning their china ornaments for fear of accident, but with the exception of fine filigree ordinary precautions are all that are required. In fact bric-à-brac is not so easily broken as tableware.

For washing china ornaments, a wooden bowl is required. It should be half filled with warm water in which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been poured, and thick suds should be made with pure white soap. The article to be washed should be plunged under the water quickly so that every part may be exposed to the same heat at the same instant. Soft cloths (cheesecloth dusters are admirable) are needed, and also brushes—a fine nail brush and a camel's hair brush for the fine ornamentation. Having soaked and washed and scrubbed the articles, they should be rinsed in clear water, slightly cooler than that in which they were first placed. Blood heat is sufficient. Dry the pieces with damask or fine hand-made toweling, which latter is to be had at all linen stores. It is made expressly for expensive china and glass, leaves no lint, nor does the thread come loose in any place, thus obviating all danger of catching.

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The question is often asked what to do with ivory, and many elaborate directions have been in print from time to time, but a woman who dared has discovered recently that one of the scrubbing sandsoaps may be used with impunity. It does not yellow the ivory nor does it scratch it. It should be rubbed on a fine nailbrush and the ivory scrubbed as if it were china.

Brass, copper, and their alloys should be cleaned with polishing paste in preference to silver powder. Oxidized ornaments need only washing and hard rubbing with flannel or chamois. White metal is most useful, in that it requires little or no care. Silver powder is, of course, the best possible cleanser for silver. Venetian iron work should be oiled to keep it from rusting. Kerosene may be used with safety.

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There are some middle-aged women who read this page who will remember the dazzling appearance of the bronze columns in front of the Masonic Temple when they were first put in place. Others may recollect the statue of Daniel Webster in the Park. Attention is called to these because the color was similar to that of certain little bronze ornaments now so popular. These become dull in a short time, but the discoloration should not be removed. It will gradually deepen, till the article attains the rich depth of ancient bronze, a quality which cannot be successfully imitated.

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In packing bric a brac it should be safely ensconced in soft material, so that no piece touches any other, or can be thrown against the sides or ends of the box. An experienced housekeeper who has been compelled to make many transferrences of household goods, says she has found it easier to use old clothes rather than excelsior, shavings, sawdust, or paper. The secret of packing, as taught by those with whom it is a profession, is that nothing shall knock about. Whatever will accomplish this is right.

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Although photographs and fancy work are not to be called bric a brac, still a few hints as to the renovation of these things may be acceptable to those who, as most women do, own both. A photograph should never be washed, but a fly speck or soiled mark may be removed by using a finely-pointed, slightly dampened camel's hair brush, and letting the picture dry without further touching it. This is the "wash" used by photographers, who may put a tiny drop too much of India ink on the retouching. Where the picture is highly glazed there is risk in wetting it at all.

Hand-painted work can seldom be cleaned satisfactorily, but an ingenious woman recently renovated a set of white-felt mats by chalking them carefully; pipe-claying, a soldier calls it, when he employs the process for his belts.

I DID NOT UNDERSTAND.

Because I did not understand
Her little ways,
I let life's best slip from my hand
In the old days;
I did not understand.

Her subtleties of thought and speech,
Her finer sense,
Her maiden-light reserves, seemed each
Cause of offense;
I did not understand.

Some answer to her wistful gaze
When she was sad,
A tender word, a little praise,
Had made her glad,
But I did not understand.

I failed to read the shy regard
That lay below
Her timid eyes, and so was hard;
I did not know;
I did not understand.

But when I saw the wonder rise
Of love that grew
And deepened in her dying eyes,
Oh then I knew;
Too late I understand.

The elusive, eager soul below
That look sedate,
The passionate tenderness, I know
Too late, too late;
Oh, now I understand!

—Boston Transcript.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

At the weekly meeting on last Tuesday afternoon of the Political Study Club, the paper of the day was read by Dr. M. F. Abrams on the subject, "Tenement and Lodging Houses." A discussion followed in which Drs. White and Gunn, Mrs. Blake, Dr. Phoebe Hanaford, and others took part. It was admitted that the subject calls for woman's active help as one bearing close relationship to homes and health, though how to make persons live in a cleanly way needs a John Howard or a Sir Edwin Chadwick to start the reformation. The club is doing a good work in arousing interest in and studying the pregnant topics of the day.

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An embroidery party is a variation of the gift entertainment scheme which is a survival of the progressive euchre craze. A proviso of this latest function is that its nature must not be indicated in the invitations, as that would afford a chance to practice, and part of the fun is to be taken unawares, like the little girl in the poem. When the guests are assembled, to each is given a piece of white India silk about ten inches square, together with a needle and thread. They are requested to embroider on the silk a design of their own sketching, and to finish it within an allotted time. When that time is up, the worker pencils his name on the under side of his silk, and the pieces are collected. They are then shown in turn, name down, on a table, where all can scrutinize, and their excellence is voted upon. The prizes are awarded according to these votes, those of least merit receiving the "booby" prizes.

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The most approved tea table this season in Parisian drawing rooms is square—two wooden trays, mounted on four spindle legs; the upper tray has an oval aperture at each end, so that it can be carried across the room with ease. These tables are to be had new at the furniture shops, but are as often picked up in some out-of-the-way place. It needs an expert to have the courage to buy one of the old-fashioned sort in its original cumbering of heavy marble slab, but a capable cabinetmaker soon gets rid of this, and pieces of silk cut so as to fit each tray exactly, and lined and wadded, are made to take its place. In any case, small oblong cloths measured to fit into the trays, are used under the tea service whether it rests on wood or wadded silk.

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Somebody recommends, when the eyebrows and eyelashes are too thin, the following simple and harmless treatment: Wash them with warm water before going to bed, and apply, with a soft, narrow brush, some pure olive oil. They should be gently rubbed, too, with an infusion of white wine and mint leaves.

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Wellesley girls may add lacrosse to their list of outdoor sports. Miss Hills, the director of physical culture at the college, favors the idea, and has invited the manager of the Harvard lacrosse team to confer with her on the advisability of the innovation. Those who are competent to speak say that there is no reason why young women should not play this game, in which our Canadian friends find particular favor. It is free from the shocks and jars of football, is healthy, active, and exciting, and is perfectly dignified.

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A new thing in silver for the dressing table is a hair receiver. It is a small, low bowl, fitted with a cover, that has a circular opening in the centre about the size of a quarter, through which combings are thrust. It is at once the tidiest, as well as most ornamental, hair receiver yet evolved.

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Philadelphia is thinking of adopting the posting of small cards easily read from the pavement on all houses where contagious disease exists, setting forth that scarlet fever, diphtheria, or whatever it may be, is within. This simple precaution, that literally he who runs may read and act upon, is more than a dozen years old in at least one Western city—Detroit—and is in use in many others on the other side of the Alleghenies, but populous Philadelphia and more populous Greater New-York have not found time or inclination to adopt it.

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Cut glass, washed in warm soap suds, rinsed in hot, but not boiling, water, and stood in a pan of dry sawdust till dry, then brushed with a soft brush and rubbed with a piece of chamois, will have every bit of its brilliant beauty dazzlingly brought out.

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A medical journal urges, sensibly enough, that in the present extravagant expenditure in house building a little money should be laid out in arranging for a sick room, built on the sunny side, and equipped with at least the simple means for isolation and care of a sick person. Ventilation should be well considered, the walls may be of washable material, paint tiles, or covered with the waterproof bath paper; the plumbing should be out of, but convenient to, it. A little of the time and money invested in libraries, ballrooms, and Oriental parlors, spent on an apartment whose use in an emergency, not unusual to frail humanity, may insure the comfort and safety to the family that is necessary to the enjoyment of the more luxurious rooms.

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The badge of the Philadelphia Woman's Health Protective Association, two ends of scarlet and gray ribbons, with a silver broom to pin them on, is thus explained by one of its wearers: "The scarlet means danger, you know, and the gray, dust, and the broom—that is what we mean to do."

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There are twenty-four women taking the graduate course at Yale this year. Among them is one from Radcliffe College.

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A German military hospital has introduced the system of washing linen with petroleum, which is customary in many parts of Russia. Fifteen drams of petroleum are added to fifteen liters of water containing soap and lye, and the linen is boiled in the mixture. This is said to clean the clothes more readily and completely than by the usual method, while the petroleum acts as a disinfectant as well. Many New-York housekeepers have handkerchiefs used by members of the family, who may be suffering from colds, soaked and boiled in water to which kerosene is added.

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Mrs. Rorer's method in preparing stuffed apples is to remove the cores from eight sound, well-shaped, red apples, put them in a steamer and steam just long enough to make them soft and to allow the skin on the top to slightly curl. While they are steaming, chop fine a quarter of a pound of candied cherries and about two ounces of candied pineapple. Put half a cup of sugar and a cup of water over the fire to boil; add the chopped fruit and simmer gently while the apples are steaming. As soon as the apples are done, lift them, arrange neatly on a glass dish, and fill the places from which the cores have been taken, with the chopped fruit, heaping it up in the centre. Boil the syrup down until just a little thick; add a teaspoonful of vanilla, and, if desired, four tablespoonfuls of sherry. Baste the apples with this syrup until the whole is consumed. Stand away to cool, and when ready, serve. Heap around and between the apples a half pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth.

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Harvard is to have an elective cooking course added to its curriculum. Evidently the coming Boston bachelor has aspirations beyond chafing-dish cookery.

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The dowager Empress of China has written a note expressing her thanks for the present of a New Testament made to her by the foreign women residents of Pekin on the occasion of her sixtieth birthday. With the note were sent for presentation to the donors, valuable articles of silk and satin, handkerchiefs, exquisitely embroidered, laces and crêpe.

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So successful was the Denver Woman's Club in its editing for Christmas Day of The Denver News that the management of that newspaper has made it an offer of permanent editorship. From a column and a half to two columns of the Sunday issue of The News has been placed at the disposal of the club, to be filled with whatever is desired by the clubwomen. This offer was reported and enthusiastically accepted at the last meeting of the club, and an editorial committee was at once appointed to take charge. At the same meeting it was announced that $1,000 had been cleared by the efforts of the club at its holiday newspaper work.

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The German Empress takes a great interest in the servant question, and has some very excellent and unroyal notions on the subject. She is said to have expressed herself that, in her opinion, the unsatisfactory relations between mistress and servant often arise because the former neglects to look sufficiently after the comfort of the latter, and that their working day is too long and their leisure too short, while, on the other hand, too much liberty exposes them, particularly the female servants, to many temptations. The remedy for this is, according to the royal observer, that "mistresses should make the leisure time of their servant at home as pleasant as possible, and give them cheerful, airy rooms, which point should be as important to us as the choice of our own rooms." She goes on to suggest that there should be established homes, where, in the evenings and on Sundays servants could meet for social and instructive purposes. "Their morals," says the Empress, "are, or should be, a great factor; for do we not trust our children, in their most impressionable years, to the care of nurses?"

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A physician repeats the caution that it is dangerous to use shot to cleanse bottles unless great care is taken that the rinsing is thorough. Lead poisoning may easily result, it seems, from want of care.

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The English Queen was well remembered by her friends on Christmas, receiving over 300 presents—and almost 2,000 cards. The Christmas dinner at Windsor is always a great function, observed with traditional formalities. This year the Queen, it is stated, made a little detour on her way to her chair to pass the sideboard and look at the immense baron of beef on a huge silver dish, that belonged to Henry VIII., and the boar's head sent by the King of Saxony. One course of the dinner was royal sturgeon sent by the Czar.

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With a décolleté bodice, ribbon and velvet throatlets are again worn, the newest being tied at the back in outspreading bows, and ornamented in front with jeweled stars and crescents.

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Side combs in the hair are universal in Paris, and there is also being sold there a top comb, with a curled-over edge, that is used to pin down the one side of the hair when the side parting is adopted, as it is very frequently for evening wear. This is not a very decided side parting, merely sufficient to procure a slightly jaunty effect, and to afford an excuse for the use of the little top comb, which is a reminiscence of the beginning of the century.

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Coffee stains upon linen may be removed, according to Good Housekeeping, by beating a tablespoonful of tepid water into the yolk of an egg; apply, then wash with warm, not hot, water. Tea stains disappear after an application of glycerine mixed with egg yolk. If this is not effectual, it will need a solution of the following: Dissolve a quarter of a pound each of chloride of lime and common soda in three quarts of boiling water, and dip the stains in that mixture, then wash the article in soft water. Mildew may be taken out by rubbing with a mixture of soap and chalk, then exposing the article to hot sunshine. Iron rust, mildew, and ink, where the stains are not large and well defined, may be removed by repeated applications of lemon juice and salt, followed by exposure to the sun. Kerosene oil will remove fresh wagon grease and cold soap suds takes out stains of machine oil.

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"More persistent travelers than I may have seen toothbrushes in the toilet room of a sleeping car," said a woman a day or two ago, "but until I took an all-night ride last week they were unknown to me. They were stacked in a rack and were of a cheap variety, as suited their brief use; beneath them was a second rack, with a card appended, 'Please throw away here after using,' and I wondered what further convenience managerial generosity and forethought could contrive."

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Are we to lose all our forms of salutation? Kissing is frowned upon by the stern sanitists, and now comes the word of the founding in Russia of a society for the suppression of handshaking. Its instigator is a physician, and the reason for his action is the belief that the practice is dangerous on account of the probable transmission of dangerous bacilli.

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A Vienna professor gives it as his opinion, after much research on the subject, that all delicate persons and those who suffer from nervousness should never remain long in a room lighted by electric light, its effect on the nervous system being such that, after a while they generally become uneasy and depressed and find it impossible to concentrate the attention for any length of time. Young persons, on the contrary, and those with strong nerves, find the influence of the light extremely beneficial, especially when the brain is overworked and tired, the effect being much the same as that of strong coffee, i. e., increased activity of the nervous system.

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In the reminiscences and incidents relating to R. L. Stevenson that have filled the public prints since the news of the death of that much-lamented man, the curiously significant statement floats over from London that the great novelist's weird conception of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was traced by its author to "an injudicious supper of bread and jam." The caution should be at once added before an epoch of bread-and-jam suppers sets in, that the combination was "mixed" with Stevenson genius; it is to be feared the average man would die of indigestion before his midnight bread-and-jam would evolve a similar world-thrilling, if horribly gruesome, tale.

THE SUBJECT OF HOME NURSING

A Talk by a Physician Before a Woman's Club.

At a recent informal talk on "Home Nursing" before a woman's club, a physician spoke of the value of an agreeable outlook to the convalescent. He cited a case of a patient of his recovering from pneumonia, who betrayed on two or three successive calls a nervousness for which he could not account. Finally, on the second morning, he noticed she glanced frequently and with an expression of annoyance toward the window.

"What troubles you out of the window?" he asked her, and she replied: "Those tiger lilies."

The room was on the ground floor, and at the corner by the window was growing a tall stalk of the striped flowers. The wind swayed them lightly, and the big fellows would reach around, tap at the window, and peek in, to her intense discomfort. The plant was promptly cut down and the patient rested and slept. Frequently some unsuspected thing, irrelevant and unnoticeable to the well, produces actual injury to the sick whose nerves are acutely sensitive.

A suggestion the mothers present found of value was the advocacy of the use of animal oil in cases of fever and respiratory diseases. The speaker put no faith in the mineral oils, as vaseline, &c., nor in the vegetable oils, like sweet or olive oil, for their penetrative qualities. These, he said, did not penetrate the skin deeply and accomplish the work that lanoline, which is oil of wool, or cod liver oil, if the patient could stand the smell, did. In the case of a baby who would not mind the heavy fumes of the fish oil, this lubricant would be found especially useful, as it nourished as well as soothed and strengthened. He had found, too, in his own practice great benefits resulting in the case of sensitive persons, both children and adults, from the use of lanoline as a precautionary measure. Persons predisposed to colds found this tendency much abated and often entirely abolished by a nightly rubbing of the chest and throat with this penetrating oil. Which suggestion in these days of grip is worth passing on.

A caution was given in the matter of feeding the sick that had a significance for those in health as well. To try to feed a patient who is lying down, without one of the two or three well-known appliances—the invalid's cup, tube, and more—is not only difficult, but likely to make trouble. If the liquid runs out at the corners of the mouth it will very speedily produce a sore. This is true in health also, and accounts for many "cold sores" among children who are apt to be careless feeders. They should be taught the importance of using the napkin often and neatly at table, for hygienic as well as tidy reasons.

Present with the speaker was a trained nurse, who illustrated deftly and suggestively the bed care of a patient. A neat brass-finished enameled iron bedstead was rolled into the drawing room and the hospital nurse, in her uniform, made the bed, changed sheets with the patient motionless, fed him, and in other ways gave valuable information to the laity. One small caution that may be of use in some nursery where these beds are in evidence is that their skeleton head and foot boards are not good draught protectors, and if a window is open too near them a light blanket or other hanging should be thrown over one end or the other as the direction of the exposure indicates. Neglect of this precaution accounts for the colds which children are occasionally found to have caught at night.

In closing, the physician urged the need of watchfulness against that arch-enemy of this people, tuberculosis. Common catarrhal colds become dangerous infectors under some circumstances, and the care of them should be a serious effort on the part of the mother or home guardian. The insufficiency of the disinfection of ordinary home washing was pointed out, and the use of paper handkerchiefs that could be destroyed was indorsed. The frightful and unsuspected prevalence of tuberculosis was demonstrated in the statement that one of every nine bodies dead from other diseases which came to the dissecting table showed traces of tuberculosis in some form at some time in their lives. Women everywhere should realize that they have a work right at their hand in this matter. If every woman would constitute herself a committee of one to act as a disseminator of knowledge on the subject to the ignorant in her own circle, a great engine of usefulness would be set in motion.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Its Second Triennial to be Held Next Month in Washington.

The second triennial of the National Council of Women will convene in Washington next month for a two weeks' session, opening formally in Metzerott's Hall on the 18th of February. This is a delayed meeting that, in the ordinary course of events, should have been held last February, but which was postponed one year because of the nearness of the regular date to the World's Congress of Women held in Chicago.

The National Council of Women is made up of various associations of women, most of them national, existing for diverse purposes. The object of the Council is to bring together representatives from these associations, to widen the knowledge of what women are doing in the world for humanity, to avoid the unneeded duplication of organizations for the same special subject, to get women engaged in all lines of work, together, and from this general convocation and consequent presentation and discussion of many schemes secure united influence for such as seem most significant or timely.

The Council was formed at Washington, and represents seven lines of women's work—religious, philanthropic, educational, professional, and along lines of social and government reform. It has no predominating bias, the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of Friends having as many votes as the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Womens' Christian Temperance Union, a third member of the Council, no more than either.

Its membership includes women from national organizations composed of men and women, and already has eighteen large associations, national in scope and character, amounting to over 700,000 women. Mrs. May Wright Sewall is the President of the Council, and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery the Corresponding Secretary. It is proposed to carry through an arrangement before the next triennial—that of 1898—to permit the convening of the Council at these public meetings in an upper and lower house, like Congress, but that plan has not yet been accomplished.

The Council is now composed of:

National American Woman Suffrage Association, Susan B. Anthony, President, Rochester, N. Y.; Woman's Centenary Association of the Universalist Church, Cordelia A. Quinby, President, Augusta, Me.; National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Frances E. Willard, President, Evanston, Ill.; National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society, Mary A. Davis, President, Arlington, R. I.; Illinois Industrial School for Girls, (National Charter,) Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace; President, Chicago; National Woman's Relief Society, Zina D. H. Young, President, Salt Lake City, Utah; Wimodaughsis, Ruth G. D. Havens, President, Washington, D. C.; Sorosis, Fannie I. Helmuth, President, New-York City; Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association, Elmina S. Taylor, President, Salt Lake City, Utah; National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, Elizabeth B. Grannis, President, New-York; Universal Peace Union, the Rev. Amanda Deyo, representative, California; International Kindergarten Union, Sarah B. Cooper, President, San Francisco; Woman's Republican Association of the United States, J. Ellen Foster, President, Washington; National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty, Mrs. I. C. Manchester, President pro tem., Providence, R. I.; Woman's Foreign Missionary Union of Friends, Lydia Taylor Painter, President, Monrovia, Ind.; Woman's Relief Corps, Emma R. Wallace, National President, Chicago, Ill.; National Association of Women Stenographers, Netta G. McLaughlin, President, Chicago; National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. H. Solomon, President, Chicago.

A HOME-MADE FERNERY.

One, Too, That Is Cheap and Successful in a Cold Room.

A New-York woman who is a plant lover has evolved from her knowledge and experience some valuable suggestive information concerning the production and care of a Winter garden at small expense and under apparently handicapping circumstances.

"Let any woman," says she, "who wishes to own a delightful little fernery or Winter garden, in which she can watch the progress of delicate plants for months at a time, go to a hardware shop, and buy an iron baking pan. Next she must have cut at a glazier's four pieces of glass of dimensions to fit just inside the edge of the pan, and about eight inches deep, or nine inches if the box is very broad and long. There will also be needed a fifth piece, just the size of the pan, for a lid.

"The other things necessary are a pot of green oil paint, a brush, a piece of black tape, a few cents' worth of charcoal, and a bottle of strong glue.

"At the florist's may be found plenty of pretty ferns for 10 or 15 cents each, and one or two branching ones that are more expensive—six or seven in all.

"If you have any friends in the South who will send you some real woodland plants, this will add immensely to the box.

"When all these things have been accumulated, crack up the charcoal into small pieces, sprinkle it over the bottom of the pan, and add a few pieces of broken flower pot. Next put in some earth and arrange the ferns prettily, the larger ones toward the middle, where they will have room to spread, and the smaller ones at the corners, and pack the earth firmly about their roots, making it even with the edge of the pan. To do this, an extra supply of earth will be needed, what comes with the ferns not being enough.

"When they are all snugly tucked in, stand the pieces of glass in a box-shape around the pan, making the edges meet at the top, and tie a piece of string around them to keep them together, while the tape is cut and glued firmly down the corners of the box to hold the glass pieces in place. This, of course, must be done neatly and carefully, tucking in the ends of the tape top and bottom.

"As a finish, paint the outside and handle of the pan and the edges of the glass with the green paint, and also the edges of the square glass meant for the lid; leave them all to dry for twenty-four hours. Water the plants well, and behold as pretty a little home-made fernery as any one would wish to see, at a cost of not over a dollar and a half, probably less.

"The dimensions of my box, which is small, are:

"Pan, 12 by 9 inches.

"Glass box, 11½ inches long, 8½ inches broad, and 8 inches deep.

"Glass lid, 12 by 9 inches.

"The plants must not be watered more than two or three times a week, and they must not have too much sun. If the sun is on them, open the lid; when it is off, close it."

SHE WAS NOT A CLUB WOMAN.

And She Took Pains to Indicate that She Never Would Be.

The attitude assumed by some non-club women toward the woman's club question as a whole is amusingly shown in a little incident related by Helen M. Winslow in The Boston Transcript. "When the North Shore Club of Lynn gave a reception, the other day," says she, "they sent carriages to meet all visitors at the trains. On the arrival of the 3:30 train from Boston, the half dozen ladies who had been delayed till then were met by a cordial little woman with the inquiry, 'Are you for the North Shore Club?' and when we replied in the affirmative she asked us to come with her to the carriage in waiting. Naturally we felt that every possible courtesy was being shown us, and were eminently satisfied with our lot, and especially the cordial little lady's part in it. Finally, just as we were going off to our carriages, she espied another woman who was evidently waiting for something. She was a well-dressed, middle-aged woman, and really looked as if she might be eligible for our party. (I beg her pardon!) And so our cordial little hostess stepped up and put to her the question, 'Are you for the North Shore Club?' But how the stranger straightened herself up, and the unutterable scorn she looked! She did not deign to answer by any words, but that look plainly said: 'I should hope not!' And she gazed at us as if we were a lot of freaks, the like of which she had never come across before. And we? Oh, we fled to our carriages, squelched."

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

A public library recently presented to the City of Galena, Ill., carries with it the very modern condition that four of its nine Trustees shall be women.

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Mrs. Lea Merritt, who has decorated the Blackheath Church, England, is said by Mr. Roberts Austen, the chemist, to have discovered a ground for fresco work which will make it durable. If this is true, as some one points out, a noble art may be revived in England, and possibly in America.

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Mrs. Hart, who has covered the globe with her notebook, declares the English people to be the most garrulous and quarrelsome of any she has encountered. She says there is more bickering and distemper in the Englishman's family and more homes are made unhappy by domestic squabbles than in any of the other nations she has visited. This condition she attributes chiefly to the Anglo-Saxon's fondness for a meat diet. She says the great flesh-eating peoples are notably ill tempered. We are only animals, and the sequence of meat and fits, as demonstrated in the animal kingdom, has a significance in relation to the human animal. Mrs. Hart has gone further than this, and has studied the gentle Japanese, the mild Mongolian, and the other light-living races, which research confirms her ideas touching flesh eating and family jars.

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Liverpool boasts a woman who can earn a good living by reading character from old gloves. This curious occupation is called "manicology," and all that anybody has to do who wishes to give it a trial is to dispatch a pair of cast-off gloves, together with a few postage stamps, to the enterprising "manicologist," who will forward in return a full and particular account of the sender's character, disposition, and "prospects in life," as disclosed by the gloves.

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The Brooklyn Institute, department of zoology, announces a series of "Ten Talks About Birds," to be given a week apart, beginning Jan. 21, by the famous specialist in bird-lore, Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller. Like Mr. Gibson in his delightful flower lectures, Mrs. Miller has the power to interest young and old at the same time; her "talks," while scientifically accurate in every particular, have a popular charm and a flavor of dry wit, as when she announces that she is going to teach her hearers how to identify our feathered friends "without the use of a gun," that makes the absorption of bird knowledge under her tutelage a most agreeable process.

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An Oakland (Cal.) woman has a weakness for odd or interesting pitchers, and has managed in the short space of five years to get together a collection numbering 126.

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Treat the onion coarsely, writes Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, and he will be coarse with you in turn; but handle him with tact, with consideration, as if you loved him, and you will be repaid a thousandfold. With neither garlic nor saffron, nor the onion, where would be the glories of Southern France, the bouillabaisse and the brandade?

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Miss Helen Gould is not one of the women who find only picturesque charity attractive. With the check that goes yearly to the Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion goes, too, the condition: "Reserve the cots for the two most uninteresting babies."

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In a delightful paper before a club recently, Mrs. Fannie C. Barbour, the writer and traveler, gave a description of her visit to some Algerian ladies. Through the interpreting friend who accompanied her, the hostesses conveyed their polite pity at her extraordinary costume. "Where," they asked, in plaintive pity for the unfortunate American, "are her Turkish trousers?" When told that she came from America, they asked where that was, and, on hearing that it was across a great sea, complacently remarked: "Not so great as our Mediterranean; there is no sea like that."

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

"Why does salt melt ice?" asked a little girl the other day. It does not melt it, but by making the water salt ice cannot be formed unless it is much colder than would be required to freeze fresh water. That is why seaport towns are not so cold in the Winter as many places inland, and why we have so little ice in our rivers and harbor. It does not happen more than four or five times in a century that the East River is frozen so that people can walk across the ice to Brooklyn. Of course, the strong current has much to do with this, but the salt water has more.

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"I think New-York and Brooklyn children have the best time of any boys or girls in the world," said a gentleman who was watching the skaters in one of the parks recently. "Just look at that ice—smooth and safe, and plenty of room for everybody. Why, I have skated on the famous Serpentine in Hyde Park, London, when I have felt the water under me rippling under the ice. Accidents are ten times as frequent as in America. Then, too, what would not English boys and girls give for a chance to coast. I never owned a sled, and could not have used it if I had. I tell you, New-York boys and girls may well be proud of their city, but they don't know half the pleasures they would miss if they lived elsewhere."

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The Bicycle Corps is now a regular branch of army service in several countries, but Norway is probably alone in having a skating corps attached to her soldiery. They are armed with rifles and provided with skates, admirably adapted for moving rapidly over rough ice or snow. The men are trained to ascend steep mountains, and are frequently dispatched for trial tests of speed. One of their latest records is having traveled 123 miles in 18½ hours.

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The delight of the little South American boy who was in New-York during holiday week and saw snow for the first time amused his entertainers and led to the telling of some funny stories by those who had traveled in many countries. One was of an army officer in India, who, at great trouble and expense, procured some ice to be served at dinner. He probably gave the order in that fashion, for his cook rushed into the dining room in great consternation and told him he had boiled the ice, and it had all gone to water.

That story was capped by a good-natured Australian, who said: "I'll tell you what I did once. I had a large watermelon sent to me as a present. None of us had ever seen one before and had no idea how it was to be served or eaten. So we cut it and scooped out all the inside, the seeds and the red part, and tried to eat the rind, but we did not care for it."

When the laughter had subsided the same story teller went on: "But I must tell you about the green corn. We had heard about that being considered such a luxury in America, and we knew that it was to be boiled. So we put it on in salted water and boiled it for an hour, testing it every few minutes as we would have done potatoes, but it would not get soft. At last we decided to serve it, but we could not cut the cobs, so, after tasting a few of the water-soaked kernels, we decided that we had not missed much, for it was tasteless stuff, anyhow."

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You all know the tongue twister Peter Piper, but there are many other jingles which are harder. One of the simplest and best, or worst, is "mixed biscuits." Try saying that rapidly, and if you succeed, say this, a sentence which Londoners frequently have to use: "Stop at the shop at the top of Sloane Street."

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Those who have friends in the South with whom they correspond may from time to time receive pressed flowers which bloom out of doors at this season. Frequently in these days of quick trains these flowers arrive in very fair condition, so that the colors are not badly faded. If you put them into water at once, they may revive and last for several days. Some Christmas roses which were perfectly flat, having been pressed hurriedly and inclosed in a letter, were thus made to bring a scent of Southern air into a New-York home holiday week.

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One of the most memorable dates in modern European history occurs this week. It is Jan. 18. On that day, in 1871, the King of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, and Germans everywhere rejoiced because their beloved country was once more united. Do you know the difference between the titles, Emperor of Germany and German Emperor? There is a difference, and Germans are very sensitive about the term used. One would mean that William II. is sovereign ruler over one State and that State Germany; the other means that he is merely recognized as the chief ruler of all the German States. Think it over and see if you can tell which is which. Men have fought and died for such little distinctions of language.

Medical Mission Work in China.

Dr. Alice Marston, who has been acting for some time as a medical missionary in China, has sent a long account of a tour she recently took into the country districts to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, under whose auspices she was sent out and works. Her account is a most interesting one, describing the manner in which she and Miss Parsons were received at the various places they visited, and the way in which they first spoke to the women who were assembled to meet them, and afterward proceeded to doctor them. Day after day patients assembled in considerable numbers to obtain the benefits of Miss Marston's professional services, as the fame of her medicines and her skill spread. One day between 9 and 2 she saw seventy-five patients, and when they were too ill to go to her she visited them at their own homes. From a missionary point of view, Miss Marston's impressions were that the people were mostly simple country people, spending their time in cultivating the land. The villages contain a few Christians who have been converted, and the little churches were generally crowded on Sundays. Miss Marston considers that more missionaries are required to gain some real hold on the inhabitants generally.—London Queen.

Two Good Irish Stories.

A Protestant magistrate once had a little waif of an Irish boy brought before him for some trifling misdemeanor. Wishing to ascertain how much the child comprehended of his duty to God and his neighbor, he asked him if he could say his prayers. The boy promptly repeated the Lord's Prayer, and further volunteered that he could say the "Hail Mary." The magistrate testily replied that he did not want to hear that, but requested him to repeat the Creed. The child, much frightened, began to do so, but when he came to the clause, "Born of the Virgin Mary," he stopped short, and anxiously said, "Please, yer Worship, she's turned up again, and what am I to do?"

A tourist was being driven over a part of the country in Ireland where his infernal majesty appeared to have given his name to all the objects of interest in the locality, for there was the Devil's Bridge, the Devil's Cauldron, the Devil's Glen, &c. Said the traveler: "The devil seems to be the greatest landowner in these parts!" "Ah! sure, your Honor," replied the jarvey, "that is so; but he lives in England. I think he's what they call an absentee landlord in Ireland."—London Gentlewoman.

Proper Food in Diabetes.

Meat dishes of all kinds can be used; green vegetables growing above the ground. You know the only thing to be avoided is sugar and starch. Milk, with the white of an egg mixed with it thoroughly, either shaken or beaten together, can be used as food; also gelatin sweetened with saccharin, flavored with acid phosphate or lemon. Baked apples, apple snow, without sugar, are quite palatable dishes. Simply stew the apples, have them perfectly dry, press through a colander, add to them a sufficient amount of well-beaten white of an egg to make light, and float this on the top of cream. Turnips cut into blocks, thrown into boiling water, and allowed to stand where they cannot possibly boil until they are transparent and clear, are exceedingly pretty and palatable. After they are drained, cover over with a little thick cream; add seasoning of salt and pepper, and they are ready to serve.—Household News.

A Dowry on Approval.

A curious custom prevails among Roumanian peasants. When a Roumanian girl is of a marriageable age, all her trosseau (which has been carefully woven, spun, and embroidered by her mother and herself) is placed in a painted wooden box. When a young man thinks of asking to be allowed to pay his attentions to the girl, he is at liberty first to open the box, which is always placed conveniently at hand, and examine the trosseau. If the suitor is satisfied with the quantity and quality of the dowry, he makes a formal application for the girl's hand, but if, on the contrary, the trosseau does not please him, he is quite at liberty to retire.—London Woman.

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The Largest Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Persian, Egyptian, and India House in the World.

On Account of Government Duties Reduced & Abolished.

Under the new Tariff Bill, the Specific Duty on Oriental Rugs and Carpets was abolished. The Duty on Porcelain, Pottery, &c., &c., was reduced from sixty per cent. to thirty-five per cent., thus making an actual reduction of twenty-five per cent., and

For the mutual interests of ourselves and customers we have decided to allow a discount of 25 PER CENT. on every article in our entire stock marked in plain figures at the regular prices.

Fine Draperies.

India Phoolcarries,

For draping pianos, &c., 4x6 to 4x8.6 ft., were 4.50 to 30.00, less 25% — 3.38 to 22.50

Indian Spreads,

Silk Emb'd'd, 3.2 x5 ft.; were 30.00, less 25% — 22.50

Aleppo Table Covers,

Fine Silk, 36 in., were 5.00, less 25% — 3.75

Kutch Lambrequins,

Very fine dull old reds; were 20.00, less 25% — 15.00

Broussa Portieres,

Gold Emb'd'd, with Turkish inscriptions; were 35.00, less 25% — 26.25

Cloisonnè Enamels.

Koros,

Globe shape, red grounds, were 48.00, less 25% — 36.00

Jardinieres,

Dark green, floral designs, were 22.50, less 25% — 16.88

Jewel Boxes,

Blue grounds, fine decorations, were 25.00, less 25% — 18.75

Vases,

Bottle shapes, green grounds, dragon decoration, were 30.00, less 25% — 22.50

Same, Panelled Sides, Persian Borders, bird decorations, were 150.00, less 25% — 112.50

Every Article in Our Stock 25% Off.

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The Universal Machine.

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ALL OVER THE WORLD.

SOCIETY TO BE VERY GAY

Preparations for a Week of Dances, Dinners, and Receptions.

PATRIARCHS' BALL AT DELMONICO'S

Ihpetonga Ball in Brooklyn on Tuesday—Riding Tournament for Charity—Social Incidents Past and to Come.

There is to be a whirl of gayety this week and festivities of all kinds sufficient to keep the inhabitants of the whole of the Greater New-York in a flutter of excitement and the feminine portion in a delicious flurry of new gowns the week through.

The Patriarchs will hold their second ball at Delmonico's to-morrow evening, when there will be present many charming débutantes.

The Tuesday dance at Sherry's comes next. The Old Guard will hold its own, in its own particular fashion, at its ball and reception on Wednesday in Madison Square Garden. Brooklyn people will shine on Tuesday at the Ihpetonga ball, the "Brooklyn Patriarchs," as its leader, Arthur Hatch, says, and the decorations for the occasions are to be particularly charming.

There are any number of other social functions arranged for Thursday, which is a peculiarly acceptable day to every one. There are no uncomfortable superstitions connected with it, and people are properly toned up to a full sense of enjoyment by the middle of the week.

The first dance at the Hotel Brunswick, with Mrs. Lawrence Hutton and Mrs. Stamford White as patronesses, is sure to be a success. It will take place on Thursday. The débutantes' dance will be held at Sherry's on Feb. 18. A few of the Thursday affairs will be dinners to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Abercrombie, and Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane. A reception is to be given on the same day by Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry; Mrs. Morris K. Jesup entertains the Thursday Evening Club, and Miss Callender and Miss Le Forest will give their first musicale of the season.

***

An interesting entertainment this week will be the "Charity Riding Tournament," at Durland's Riding Academy, on Thursday, in aid of St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Avenue. The following elaborate programme has been prepared:

1. Evolution by forty ladies and gentlemen—Commander, Baron Paul Vietinghoff.
2. Jeu de Barre—Prize, American silk flag. Red, D. Eckerson; White, G. Fosbery; blue, J. Meislahn; Judges—S. W. Taylor, Jr., W. Stanton Elliot, and W. A. McGibbon.
3. Black Hussar, owned by O. P. Amend, ridden in high school by Carl Stoerzer.
4. Grand manoeuvre by twenty-four ladies—Mrs. J. Berken, Mrs. J. Ballin, Miss M. Schickel, Miss Evans, Mrs. D. T. Pulsifer, Mrs. W. E. Kotman, Miss G. Watkins, Miss E. Adams, Mrs. J. C. Nagell, Miss C. A. Doremus, Miss E. Lane, Miss B. Ballin, Miss J. Watkins, Miss M. Troescher, Miss M. E. Doerr, Miss L. McClave, Miss L. J. Alexander, Miss M. Good, Miss C. E. Zahn, Miss L. Anderson, Mrs. E. Gilbert, Miss L. Hermann, Mrs. E. Keys, and Mrs. A. C. Allen; directed by Baron Paul Vietinghoff.
5. Equestrian football. Reds—J. Meislahn, Captain; L. Cunningham, A. Walters, and A. Sanders; Whites—G. Fosbery, Captain; D. Coleman, W. Collier, and A. Cobb; Referee—W. Stanton Elliot.
6. Surprise Act—Gray pony Alice, owned by Master E. H. Johnson, Jr.
7. Military ride by twelve gentlemen, concluding with a charge with lances—Commanded by Capt. Rawson Turner. Four nations represented.

7a. Plaiting the May pole, by eight gentlemen; to be executed at a trot, and concluded by a charge with swords.

7b. Tent pegging with lances.

8. Dead man's race.
9. Balaklava mêlée, or Donnybrook Fair—Judge—Henry Claus.
10. Hungarian postilion exercises.
11. High jumping for three prizes—two silver cups and one hunting crop.

The entries closed yesterday.

The officers of the hospital are:

President—A. B. de Frece; Vice President—Peter Doelger; Treasurer—D. McLean Shaw.

Directors—David McAdam, Theodore W. Myers, Robert Dunlap, Samuel P. Avery, James Everard, William B. Hornblower, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Bernard G. Amend, Henry V. Parsell, and H. W. Ehrichs.

Board of Managers—Dr. Leonard Weber, President; Jacob W Mack, Vice President; D. McLean Shaw, Treasurer; H. Charles Euler, Secretary; Dr. Carl Beck, Dr. H. J. Boldt, Eugene Lewis, Dr. C. A. Von Ramdohr, and Maximilian M. Ruttenau.

The list of honorary patrons and patronesses of the tournament includes the following: Henry E. Abbey, B. Altman, W. J. Arkell, Daniel Appleton, John T. Agnew, M. Arnheim, Franklin Bartlett, Hooper C. Barrett, W. H. Beadleston, Hyman Blum, C. N. Bliss, W. V. Brokaw, Perry Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, J. F. Baudouine, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Boldt, Miss Agnes Boldt, Frederick Baker, O. E. Ballin, S. Bergman, W. H. Belknap, M. M. Belding, J. I. D. Bristol, William R. Grace, Hugh J. Grant, R. Guggenheimer, F. L. Gunther, M. H. Grau, John Gerken, F. H. Gibbens, Henry Hilton, Edward Holbrook, W. F. Havemeyer, E. B. Harper, John H. Inman, C. O'D. Iselin, F. B. Jennings, Frederick Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hellmann, H. H. Hollister, I. G. Heckscher, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., H. B. Hulme, E. S. Hatch, M. Hartley, R. H. Halsted, M. W. Healey, Morris K. Jesup, E. H. Johnson, Lawrence Kip, De Lancey Kane, Eugene Kelly, Jr., George W. Kidd, E. M. Knox, George A. Kessler, R. Limburger, A. Ladenburg, Charles Lanier, Edward Lauterbach, George Law, L. Lewisohn.

R. La Forte, P. Lorillard, Jr., William N. Le Cato, J. G. K. Lawrence, O. B. Libbey, R. A. McCurdy, Ogden Mills, Henry C. Miner, J. P. Morgan, W. C. Muschenheim, M. Stine, E. S. Stokes, D. E. Seybel, Frank Tilford, H. McK. Twombly, George I. Tyson, J. Thorley, S. W. Taylor, Jr., T. Gaillard Thomas, J. Kennedy Tod, H. B. Turner, S. Untermyer, F. Uhlmann, Cornelius Van Cott, Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. N. Vilas, Dr. J. Vanderpoel, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Edward Wasserman, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Charles B. Webster, H. Seward Webb, W. A. Wheelock, Stanford White, Frederick Woerz, John J. Wysong, P. A. B. Widener, W. T. Walton, C. F. Wildey, William Zinsser, Jr., Mrs. Carl Beck, Mrs. S. Borg, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. C. H. Childs, Mrs. E. Gilbert, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. John W. Gibbs, Mrs. H. C. Kroh, Mrs. John A. Lowry, Mrs. William T. Mittendorf, Mrs. D. T. Pulsifer, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Mrs. Amelia Spiess.

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The Holland Society of New-York will hold its tenth annual dinner at Sherry's on Jan. 27. The arrangements are not yet completed. Those present will be chiefly members who come from different parts of the country. A few guests will be present. The Dinner Committee is composed of Judge Van Hoesen, John W. Vrooman, and Eugene Van Schaick.

The society is composed of men descended in the male line from Dutch citizens of Dutch settlements in America prior to 1675. No women will be present at the dinner.

***

Brooklyn is to have its Patriarchs' Ball this week. The tenth annual Ihpetonga Ball is to be given on the evening of Jan. 15, in the Art Association and Assembly Rooms of the Academy of Music. On the committee in charge are A. A. Low, Amory S. Carhart, William Cary Sanger, William C. Sheldon, Jr., and Arthur M. Hatch. The patronesses who will receive are Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. R. M. Stuart, and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart. Supper will be served at small tables in the Assembly Room, which will be beautifully decorated with trees and plants.

Arthur M. Hatch and Mrs. Philip Bradford Niles will lead the cotillion, which will be danced after supper. There will be no favors. The ballroom will be dressed in the style of a dancing room in the days of the French Empire. The anteroom leading to the supper room will be decorated in Nile green, and a small room at the entrance of the ballroom will be done in Louis Quinze style, with mirrors and numerous candelabra, whose candles will shine with many reflections. The orchestra of twelve pieces will be hidden by a mass of pink and white azaleas.

The subscribers to the Ihpetonga are Tunis G. Bergen, Frederick P. Bellamy, Frank S. Benson, Joseph E. Brown, Francis L. Eames, William B. Brinsmade, Jonathan Bulkley, John E. Borne, Samuel W. Boocock, Clarence W. Bowen, Henry D. Brookman, Amory S. Carhart, Simeon B. Chittenden, Daniel Chauncey, Alfred C. Barnes, Carll H. De Silver, Francis E. Dodge, Watson B. Dickerman, Latham A. Fish, Jasper W. Gilbert, Frederick A. Guild, Crowell Hadden, Arthur M. Hatch, Norman S. Dike, Charles B. Van Nostrand, George E. Ide, Theodor Dreier, Wyllys Terry, Edwin F. Knowlton, John E. Leech, Edward H. Litchfield, A. A. Low, Henry W. Maxwell, R. Burnham Moffat, Thomas S. Moore, David M. Morrison, James L. Morgan, Jr., Albert G. Jennings, John Notman, Edwin Packard, Henry E. Pierrepont, E. T. H. Talmage, J. J. Pierrepont, George W. Chauncey, William S. P. Prentice, John T. Sherman, William A. Read, William Cary Sanger, Lloyd Saltus, William A. Taylor, Samuel H. Seaman, William C. Sheldon, Jr., George H. Southard, Thomas E. Stillman, Henry D. Polhemus, John F. Talmage, Franklin E. Taylor, Frederic A. Ward, W. Augustus White, and Robert B. Woodward.

Each of the sixty subscribers has the privilege of extending five invitations.

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The Church Charity Foundation is to be the beneficiary of a musical entertainment to be given on a grand scale by the Oratorio Club of Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, in Montague Street, on the evening of Jan. 31.

"The Crusaders and the Rose," a dramatic cantata by Niels W. Gade, and a ballad for orchestra and chorus, by W. W. Gilchrist, will be rendered. The soloists will be Miss Gertrude May Stein, Mr. Hobart Smock, and the Rev. A. A. Morrison. The harpist will be John Cheshire, and the concert master Gustav Dannreuther. There is to be an orchestra of 40 musicians and a chorus of 175 voices.

Arturo Mareschalchi, the baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, will give selections from "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Carmen." Tickets, $1, with 50 cents extra for reserved seats.

The Church Charity Foundation has cared for 694 persons in its Homes for the Aged and Orphans and in St. John's Hospital in the last year.

The list of patrons includes a large number of prominent names. It is headed by the President of the Church Charity Foundation, Bishop Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, and the members of the Board of Managers. Other names are Col. and Mrs. A. B. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Garrison, Mrs. Gateson, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Gaynor, Admiral Gherardi, Mr. and Mrs. Silas M. Giddings, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gignoux, Jasper W. Gilbert, Dr. and Mrs. William Gilfillan, Mrs. Gimbrede, Mrs. Charles Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren Greene, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Grout, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Horsman, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hubbard, Miss Helen M. Hunter, Mr. Henry Ogden Hunting, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Huntington, Mrs. H. J. Bowen, Admiral D. L. Braine, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Britton, Mr. Charles Herbert Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Lefferts, Mrs. J. J. Leiser, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Clement Lockitt.

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A meeting for the benefit of the Boys' Free Reading Rooms, 68 and 70 University Place, is to be held at Music Hall, Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, on the evening of Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock. Addresses are to be made by Lady Henry Somerset, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and Miss Frances E. Willard. There will be music on the organ by P. A. Schnecker, organist, and songs by Ericsson F. Bushnell, basso, and J. Henry McKinley, tenor.

Tickets may be had at Tyson's and Brentano's, at from 25 cents to $1.

The Reading Room is an interesting work, begun about ten years ago under the auspices of the Loyal Temperance Legion of New-York City, of which Mrs. Willis A. Barnes is President and Stephen W. Collins of 69 Wall Street Treasurer. All boys are welcomed to the rooms. Membership entitles a boy to the use of the circulating library, illustrated papers, magazines, and games. There are various educational classes and weekly lectures and entertainments. There are at present 2,200 regular members, and during the past year $405 has been deposited on the 487 accounts opened.

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The marriage of Miss Edith Fairfax, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Carter, to Mr. Clarence Livingston Burger, will be celebrated at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on the afternoon of Jan. 17.

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Among those who are giving a series of dinners are Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson of 414 Fifth Avenue, who will entertain a dinner company next Thursday evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney of the Osborne, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, gave a dinner on Thursday night to Miss Lucile Hill, the prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera House Company. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kayne, née Attalie Claire; Mr. and Mrs. Reuben M. Hoyt, Miss West, Miss Gaffney of Ireland, and John E. Milholland. The dinner was followed by a reception and musicale, which were largely attended.

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Mrs. Edward Hare of 347 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon. Covers were laid for fourteen persons. The decorations were in white and pink.

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Sorosis made an innovation upon her usual routine, in giving, on Thursday last, a musical tea, at the Waldorf. It was for the benefit of the philanthropic funds of the club. Mrs. George H. Smith, Chairman of the Philanthropic Committee, received the guests, assisted by Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. E. E. Kidder, Mrs. S. F. Wilcox, Mrs. Hess, Mrs. A. Lozier, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Coffin, and Mrs. Douglass. There was a very interesting programme of music, vocal and instrumental, and recitations. Light refreshments besides the tea were served. The price of admission—$1—included everything. There were no extras or grab bags, as Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier informed Sorosis in making the announcement.

Among those present were Mrs. Dr. Lozier, Miss Hannah Allen, Mrs. Hollenberg, Mrs. John Lund, Mrs. Kate Hardy, Mrs. W. H. Schott, Miss A. P. Liggett, Mrs. M. Ball, Mrs. C. H. Childs, Mrs. Kate R. Reid, Mrs. C. G. Sharp, Mrs. J. Milderberger, Mrs. Sophia Curtis, Mrs. L. Cohn, Mrs. Frank Fuller, Mrs. Harvey Fiske, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. S. Hermann, Mrs. I. C. Fales, Mrs. W. G. McCrae, Mrs. A. Taylor, Mrs. Mary Scott, Mrs. Hazen Morse, Miss Mattie Sheridan, Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, Mrs. R. P. Flower, Mrs. C. B. Ostrander, Mrs. J. G. Lloyd, Mrs. W. Higley, Mrs. E. L. Jacquelin, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Cornell, Miss Hackett, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Balch, and Miss Faulkner.

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Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Mary Allen Thackston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Thackston, to Frederick Henry Brooks, to take place on the evening of Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock, at the Central Methodist Church, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street.

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The Young Women's Christian Association will hold its annual meeting at 7 East Fifteenth Street on Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. The regular reports will be read and an address will be made by Dr. Parkhurst.

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Two interesting readings are to be given by Mrs. Sherwood, in aid of the "Kind Word," at 535 Fifth Avenue. The first reading, "A Resolute Campaign," will be given on Jan. 14, and the second, "The Tides in Society," on Jan. 21. Both readings will begin at 3 o'clock.

***

The reception given by Mrs. William H. Falconer of 8 East Sixty-second Street yesterday, to introduce her daughters, Miss Falconer and Miss Louise Falconer, was a very charming affair. The Misses Falconer are very attractive girls. Miss Anna Gould, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Grace Hackett, Miss Marietta Ludington, and Miss Edna Teft assisted in receiving.

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The reading by Mrs. Sydney Harris, Jr., at the Ladies' Club, on Thursday, will be an interesting event in the social world. Mrs. Harris will at that time make her professional début as a reader. It is generally understood that she intends later to go upon the stage. Mrs. Harris was Miss Katherine Brady, a daughter of the late John R. Brady, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. She and her sister, Miss May Brady, were two very pretty and accomplished society girls four or five years ago. They were married on the same day. Miss May Brady had a very large wedding when she married Albert Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J. Mrs. Harris was married very quietly the same day, and the news was announced the following day. Mr. and Mrs. Harris live at Garden City, L. I. They have one child.

***

Mrs. James H. Stebbins of 80 Madison Avenue will be assisted at her very informal at-homes, on Thursdays, Jan. 24 and 31, by her daughter, Mrs. Gottlieb Rücher, (née Miss Fannie Stebbins,) who shortly returns from Europe to pass the Winter with her parents.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Thain of 20 East Eighty-third Street have issued cards for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Grace Agnes Thain, to Arthur Wellington McLaughlin on the evening of Jan. 17. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. Geore's Protestant Episcopal Church will officiate. The maid of honor will be Miss Helen Thain, youngest sister of the bride. There will be no bridesmaids. The best man will be W. R. McLaughlin, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers will be Mortimer P. and Charles C. Thain, brothers of the bride; Frank W. McLaughlin, brother of the bridegroom; William C. Post and Edward K. Cowing of New-York, and Frank Johns of Philadelphia. After a Southern tour the young couple will reside at 234 Central Park West.

***

The Michaux Cycle Club is still wheeling gayly along the road of health and happiness. A short life has been prophesied for it, but if so it will be a merry one. However, there seems to be no sign as yet of possible dissolution, and the fun grows merrier as the riders become more expert. They are expert, even old and critical riders declare. It is said that Wyndham Quinn, the club's high priest, is to start a society paper. A well-known author said recently that he would never be able to write but for his wheel. Perhaps the exercise promotes ideas as well as keeps them in trim. If so, the day of cheap books is before us, and the bookbinders will have to put all their rare work into the bindings.

***

The Drawing Room Club will hold its monthly reception at Sherry's on the evening of Jan. 17 at 8:30 o'clock. The members will have a chance to choose between "New Education and Old-time Graces," or learn how to combine the two. That is the subject upon which President Gates of Amherst College will speak.

***

An interesting social incident last evening was a dinner given by W. H. Holbrook Curtis of 118 Madison Avenue to some of the shining lights in the musical firmament. Among the guests were Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, W. Schutz, Richard Peters, Walter Damrosch, Stanford White, James Gelfree, Maurice Grau, H. E. Abbey, Jules Montant, Dr. Robert Wier, and Reginald De Koven.

The special interest was not in the dinner, however. That was excellent, but there are dinners and dinners. Jean de Reszke sang. That was the feature of the evening. M. de Reszke has never before sung at a private house in this city. Consequently, the occasion was one of unusual interest, to be remembered by all who were so fortunate as to hear him. There was other music, and the affair was a success. But that was a foregone conclusion. De Reszke sang.

***

A delightful reception was given yesterday afternoon in the beautiful new town house of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Inman, 874 Fifth Avenue, to introduce their daughter, Miss Inman. Miss Simmons, Miss Kissam, Miss Brokaw, Miss Beadleson, Miss Little, and Miss Fraser assisted in receiving the guests. A dinner, at which twenty-four covers were laid, was given later. There was dancing in the evening.

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Mrs. Julius Ruperti of 1,700 Broadway will give a second large reception on Jan. 19. A large dinner will be given on the same date by Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb.

***

The annual reception of the Old Guard will be held in the Madison Square Garden on Jan. 16. Every arrangement has been made, as usual, to make the whole affair a grand success. Major Thomas E. Sloan is at the head of the committee in charge. Two bands will give the best of music. Tickets, boxes, and reserved seats can be obtained from Capt. James F. Wanman, Treasurer, at 10 Old Slip, or at the Old Guard Armory, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

***

The Tuesday dance at Sherry's this week is to be a brilliant affair. On the Reception Committee are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Mrs. L. P. Morton. Among the subscribers are Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Francklyn, Mrs. Robert L. Clarkson, Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. Victor Sorchors, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens.

Absorbed by the Standard Oil.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 12.—It has been announced that the Standard Oil Company has absorbed the Sun, Craig, and Crystal Oil Companies of this city and the Merriam Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The Standard people, following up this acquisition, have just purchased a large tract in East Toledo, whereon they will erect, it is authoritatively stated, a large refinery. It is further stated that a big trade in shipments of oil east by lake vessels will be begun from this port next season.

Alleged Assault by Strikers.

WESTBOROUGH, Mass., Jan. 12.—One of the employes of Gould & Walker's shop was assaulted and left insensible on the pavement in South Street last evening. It is supposed that he was struck by some of the former employes of the shop who have been locked out or are on strike. This is the first act of violence in the progress of the strike. Gould & Walker offer $500 reward for evidence leading to the conviction of the assailants.

PURE SURE
Cleveland's Baking Powder
USE A ROUNDED SPOONFUL
NOT A HEAPING SPOONFUL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

GOSSIP FROM THE CAPITAL

Delightful Peculiarities of the Washington Social World.

THE CONSTANT CHANGES A CHARM

Only Five Diplomatic Representatives Whose Governments Own Houses—Recent Afternoon Receptions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Society at the National Capital is, for the stranger, the most agreeable in the world. The length of time which in other cities it takes to form a circle of friends and acquaintances and to gain a social position is not an appreciable factor here, and cannot be from the very nature of things. But it is not, as many insinuate, because Washington society is less particular in its requirements of those things that make a cultivated, charming society elsewhere. Every four years many of the social leaders leave, and others fill their places. This change reaches out to every department of the Government, and, after all, the Government is Washington.

A larger number of military and naval officers are assembled here on different duties than at any other one place. The Geodetic, Hydrographic, Metereological, Geological, and all those other departments of the Government which may be called the scientific ones bring here a great number of men who are authorities upon the subjects they study, and, while it is true there is less change in these departments than in others, changes occur in them. The Diplomatic Corps is constantly changing, and change is the most vital fact in Washington life. One change of society here is in the variety of its make-up. Politics, diplomacy, science, art, literature, and business are largely represented, and side by side with these are the wealthy residents, who come here with no end of leisure, build handsome houses, entertain, and add much to the sum total of the pleasures of the kaleidoscopic cosmopolitan life at the National Capital.

The afternoon receptions have begun, and now Washingtonians feel that the whole social machinery is in full swing. According to an unwritten law the week is divided and certain days are set apart for different people. Monday afternoon the ladies of the Supreme Court circle receive, and though these receptions are public, that is, any one is at liberty to call, there is less of the promiscuous calling upon the wives of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices than upon other official persons. Tuesday the wives of the Representatives receive, and the streets that afternoon are thronged with people hurrying from house to house, card-case in hand. Wednesday the ladies of the Cabinet receive, and hundreds of persons make the tour of the Cabinet houses and shake hands with the hostesses and their assistants, chat with friends, or, if strangers, catch a glimpse of Washington life at least in one of its phases. Thursday the wives of the Senators are at home, and as a rule hold large receptions. At many of these receptions there is a tea table and a pretty girl behind the urn. Friday and Saturday have been appropriated by the private residents of Connecticut and Massachusetts Avenues and the adjacent streets, for the custom of setting apart some special day to receive callers is almost universally observed here.

But five of the nations which send diplomatic representatives to the United States own their houses here. These are Great Britain, Mexico, Corea, Japan, and Germany. All the others rent or lease whatever quarters are necessary for their business and social life. England was the first country to own a residence for her official representative, and the great brick house on the corner of Connecticut Avenue and N Street, so familiar to Washingtonians, was built when that part of the city was quite another place from what it is to-day, with its handsome residences, churches, and parks. Mexico was the next to follow the example and house her Minister in quarters belonging to the Government, and then Japan and Corea followed.

Three years ago the German Government bought a fine house on Massachusetts Avenue and altered it to suit the requirements of the embassy. It is built of red brick, faced with brownstone, and has a porte-cochère. It is an English basement house, and the ground floor is fitted up for offices, which, on the occasion of large entertainments, serve for dressing rooms. On the main floor is a large ballroom opening into reception and drawing rooms, and these in turn open into a large drawing room and the dining room. The ballroom is an especially handsome apartment, with its walls hung in tapestries, its furniture upholstered in red damask and framed in gilt, and lighted with electricity from chandeliers and side lights. The other apartments have rich hangings, heavily-carved black oak furniture, pictures, and all the thousand and one things which go toward making up an elegant establishment.

The Ambassador—Baron A. von Saurma-Jeltsch—is a fine-looking specimen of manhood, fully six feet in height and well proportioned, with a kindly-intellectual face, keen gray eyes, iron-gray hair, and full short gray beard. The young Baroness is a typical German beauty, with blonde hair and clear pink and white complexion. She speaks English fluently and has a simple, dignified manner, which sits well upon her youthfulness. To do honor to the occasion at the ball at the embassy the other night the women appeared in their finest gowns, and there were a number of noticeably elegant toilets. Among them were Mrs. Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor's white brocade and satin, simply made, but with the touch of an artist in every fold. Lady Pauncefote was in a cream-colored confection of satin, with touches of old pink velvet, and a coronet of diamonds. One of the Misses Mendonca wore a stylish gown of white satin, and her sister one of yellow.

Mrs. Manning, one of the seven daughters of Chief Justice Fuller, starts out on a concert tour with Theodore Thomas within a week or two. Before her marriage Mrs. Manning spent several years in Germany studying music, and at one time was desperately ill for several months from overwork in her musical studies. Three years ago Mrs. Fuller spent the Winter by her bedside, and, as soon as she had recovered sufficiently, she was married to Mr. Manning of South Carolina. Miss Katherine, another daughter of the Chief Justice, will sail for Europe on the 17th, and go to Vienna, where she will continue her musical studies.

Miss Rosalys Jones, for whom Miss Fuller gave a tea this week, has just returned from London, where she has been investigating hypnotism, under the guidance of Dr. Reeves, who is considered one of its most famous exponents. As the result of her study, Miss Jones has written several books upon the subject, and "The Last Toast," her latest effort, has been accorded much consideration from the critics. Miss Janie Fuller, who was to have been one of the buds of this season, finds so many attractions in the West that she has prolonged her visit with her sister, Mrs. Wallace, and will not come to Washington for the present. The youngest daughter of the Chief Justice is a schoolgirl, and the family circle is completed by a son, the only one, a lad of a dozen years.

Notwithstanding the discouraging state of the weather for crimps and laces, nobody staid away from the first of the Bachelors' german Wednesday night. It snowed and rained and the wind blew, but the turn-out was a large one. The National Rifles Armory Hall, where these dances are always given, was effectively decorated with masses of green and with pink roses and carnations. The guests were received by Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, a Christmas bride, and the cotillion was led by Mr. and Mrs. Richardson. The supper table was set on the stage amid the palms. The dancing kept up until a late hour, though very many of the party had been at the ball at the German Embassy the evening before. The débutantes were out in full force at the Bachelors' german, and this season the buds have decidedly the best of it. They are such a large band that they quite overshadow the belles of a season or two ago.

The society woman's existence just now is an unending round from 11 o'clock A. M. till nobody knows what time, but everybody is as good-natured as if they did not have to get along with only a scant allowance of sleep, and none of it beauty sleep.

Mrs. Blaine has opened her house on Dupont Circle, which has been closed for the last two years, and moved in. Mr. and Mrs. Truxtun Beale have taken apartments at the Everett for the Winter. Among the invitations out for next week are Mrs. Coombes's "At-Home" cards for the 15th. Representative Coombs of Brooklyn has settled himself and family in a fine house near Thomas Circle, and Mrs. Coombs will entertain a good deal during the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Carson have invitations out for the 18th to meet the Gridiron Club. Mrs. Lefter will give a small dance soon.

PLAINFIELD CHAT AND GOSSIP

Meeting of the Monday Afternoon Club—Other Events of Interest.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 12.—At the meeting of the Monday Afternoon Club, at the Casino, Monday, Mrs. Ackerman read a paper on "The Prose Works of Gothe;" Mrs. Walter Haviland, one on "Wilhelm Meister," and Miss Louise Green, one on "The Sorrows of Werther."

Capt. Tuzo of Fanwood gave a pleasant reception Tuesday evening in honor of the Misses Church of Tiverton, L. I.

The engagement of Miss Amey E. Green of Park Avenue to Frank St. John Fitch of Halifax, Novia Scotia, is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin De Graw of Philadelphia, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. De Graw of Park Avenue, have returned home.

A joint installation of the new Officers of Winfield Scott Post, Grand Army of the Republic; John Hand Camp, Sons of Veterans, and the Women's Relief Corps took place Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Nexsen of Craig Place were given a surprise party Tuesday night. The party was composed of Mrs. Reynolds, the Misses Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Ladd, Miss Ladd, the Misses Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. Harned, Miss Lignot, the Misses Cutter, and Miss Bigelow.

The Plainfield Medical Society held its quarterly meeting at the Casino of the Union County Country Club Tuesday night. Dr. T. H. Tomlison read a paper. A collation was served.

Arthur Serrell of Plainfield Avenue has returned to Lehigh University, and Clarence Peck of Myrtle Avenue has returned to Yale.

The marriage of Miss Annie Corlies of Road Ending to William C. Delanoy of New-York takes place on Feb. 5. It will be one of the society events of the season.

A leading society event this month will be a reception to the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs of Columbia College, which will be given at the Casino on Jan. 14. The patronesses are Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman, Mrs. Robert L. Burnett, Mrs. Augustus C. Baldwin, Mrs. Charles C. Cokefair, Mrs. Rowland Cox, Mrs. Edgar Corlies, Mrs. Martin I. Cooley, Mrs. John B. Dumont, Mrs. George C. Evans, Mrs. James De Graff, Mrs. Frederick W. Yates, Mrs. Joseph W. Yates, Mrs. O. T. Waring, Mrs. Alexander Gilbert, Mrs. Henry McGee, Mrs. Stephen A. Ginna, Mrs. Daniel F. Ginna, Mrs. E. L. Walz, Mrs. D. T. Van Buren, Mrs. George W. Van Boskerck, Mrs. M. E. Edgerton, Mrs. J. Evarts Tracy, Mrs. George W. Endicott, Mrs. Ellis W. Hedges, Mrs. Samuel Huntington, Mrs. James De Graff, Mrs. George Evans, Mrs. Evarts Tracy, Mrs. W. A. Lowe, Mrs. Craig A. Marsh, Mrs. Walter Haviland, Mrs. Leander N. Lovell, Mrs. Benjamin A. Hegeman, Jr., Mrs. Frank O. Herring, Mrs. J. Parker Mason, Mrs. John W. Reinhart, Mrs. Walter Stewart, Mrs. Emilie Schipper, Mrs. Louis G. Timpson, and Mrs. Mason W. Tyler.

An entertainment for the benefit of Muhlenberg Hospital will be given in the Casino Feb. 21.

The "Provost Guard" will be given in Music Hall, under the auspices of the Third Regiment Cadets, by a company from Palmer's Theatre.

An amateur opera company has been formed by residents of North Plainfield.

SOCIETY IN THE ORANGES

Some of the More Important Entertainments of the Week.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 12.—Mrs. C. Edward Billqvist gave one of her charming afternoon teas yesterday at her home, in Raymond Avenue, South Orange.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank B. Lane gave a large reception at their home, in Main Street, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Henry B. Vaughan and Miss Vaughan of Reynolds gave a tea at their home Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Ross C. Browning and Miss Browning gave a reception at their home, in Llewellyn Park, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Edward Steinbach gave a tea at her home, in Reynolds Terrace, Wednesday afternoon.

A successful rehearsal of "Ye Village Choir" was held in Union Hall this afternoon.

Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler and Miss Stickler gave the first of a series of afternoon teas at their home, on Centre Street, Thursday.

Prof. R. W. Prentiss of Rutgers College lectured in Dearborn-Morgan Hall Wednesday evening upon "The Earth as an Astronomical Body, Its Shape, Size, Weight, and Rotation."

Marshall Darrach will give the first of his Shakespearian recitals in Union Hall Thursday afternoon, when his topic will be "The Merchant of Venice."

The postponed musicale for the benefit of the South Orange Free Library will be held at the home of Mrs. John Pettit, in Valley Road, Thursday evening.

A novel entertainment, in which pictures from magazines, represented by living people, will be the main feature, is to be held in Music Hall for the benefit of the Memorial Hospital on Thursday evening, Jan. 31.

The Columbia College Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will give a concert in Music Hall on Friday evening.

The Harugari Saengerbund will hold its grand annual fool's carnival in the German-English School Hall on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Ballington Booth will lecture in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening.

The Orange Valley Junger Maennerchor will hold its annual masquerade ball in Columbia Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 11.

The West Orange Athletic Club will hold its annual ball in Library Hall Monday evening.

An entertainment will be given in the Sanford Street Methodist Church Monday evening.

The Grenadier Drum and Fife Corps will hold its ball in the armory Monday evening.

Miss Mabel Douglass Lord, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lord of Centre Street, and Lucian Carpenter Shellabarger will be married Monday evening in Grace Episcopal Church.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie M. Smith, daughter of Mrs. Robert J. Sherlock of Montrose, and John Van Loan of Paterson.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Mary Nelson of Westmore, Vt., and the Rev. Charles Otis Gill of this city.

Mrs. Ballington Booth will speak on behalf of the Salvation Army Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock, in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, Main Street, corner of Munn Avenue, East Orange. Members of the Auxiliary League are specially invited to be present.

LAKEWOOD'S QUIET WEEK

Resting After the Festivities of the Gay Holiday Season.

MR. AND MRS. FREEMAN GIVE A DINNER

Whist a Popular Study with Many Well-Known People—Entertainments at the Hotels—Recent Visitors.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 12.—A quiet week has followed the rush of holiday gayety. The prolonged season of dull and rainy days is met uncomplainingly by the hotel managers, who are grateful for the clear, bright weather which made the holidays of this year an auspicious beginning of the new calendar.

The social incident of the week was the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman at Edgemere, Tuesday night, in honor of Prof. and Mrs. James W. Morey, who arrived at their new cottage, Aloha, in Sixth Street, last Saturday, after a short tour following their quiet marriage at St. George's, Stuyvesant Square. The guests at Mrs. Freeman's dinner, where a delightful arrangement of pink roses made an attractive decoration, were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman, Miss Beard, Prof. John Miley, Miss Anne Dashiell, Horace Porter, Miss Alice W. Kimball, and Dr. Paul Kimball. An informal reception, at which a number of Lakewood friends of Prof. and Mrs. Morey offered their congratulations, followed the dinner. During the evening Miss Kimball sang.

Prof. and Mrs. Morey have sent out cards for receptions the first Thursday in every month until June.

Mrs. Kingdon entertained a small company of friends at dinner at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George J. Gould, in Madison Avenue, Wednesday evening.

Francis P. Freeman entertained the Whist Club at Edgemere Monday night. With Miss Hyde of New-Haven as instructor, the whist interest among the cottagers is rapidly growing. A second class, with others partially formed, is now added to that which meets alternately at Edgemere and Bon Respiro, the home of the Misses Leslie, in Forest Avenue, and of which Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. C. C. Curtis, Mrs. John C. Haddock, Mrs. George W. Stockly, and Miss Leslie are members. Whist players will be interested in the fact that two clubs, each of a hundred members, one from New-York and one from Philadelphia, having played a game and the return game in their respective cities, have entered into negotiations with the manager of one of the hotels at Lakewood for the purpose of playing the rubber at this resort.

The lull of business which generally follows the holiday crowds is perceptible at the hotels, where the managers are following the long-established custom of preparing for another holiday ere the echo of one has fairly died away. Already the announcements for Washington's Birthday are made. As usual, the week will be one of elaborate balls at all the hotels, with entertainments booked for the same week. These include in the near future the programme of vocal music by the Moody Intercollegiate Male Quartet at the Laurel House Feb. 2.

During the rainy days the hotel guests have found plenty of amusement within doors. The music at the morning concerts has been of an exceptionally fine character, bowling and games have served to while away the hours, with dancing and cards for the evenings' pleasure.

Friday evening, at the Laurel House, Mrs. Albert F. Lunt of Newburyport, Mass., gave a dinner in honor of Commodore Charles F. Lunt of Boston. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. David C. Whitney of Detroit, Mrs. Andrews and the Misses Andrews of Cleveland, P. L. Marshall of Chicago, and Dr. C. L. Lindley of Lakewood.

A skating party of young men from New-York, at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, was led by Howard Willetts and formed by C. G. Cornell, Jr., C. A. Coe, "Jack" Bulkley, J. H. Seaman, C. F. Grant, and C. M. Field. Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker of New-York, who are staying at the same house, are enthusiastic and skillful golfers. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were joined at luncheon Tuesday by Mrs. Walker's father, T. W. Pearsall, and Mrs. Thorne of New-York.

For Wednesday evening, Palmer House guests arranged an enjoyable heart party, with pretty trifles as prizes to winners and boobies.

Important real estate sales this week include five lots at the corner of Forest Avenue and Fifth Street to W. W. Tompkins of New-York; a valuable lot in the business portion of Main Street to Charles F. Naething, also of New-York, and land in Fourth Street, east of Monmouth Avenue, to G. C. Hough of Lakewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., of New-York are spending a few days at this resort.

Angus MacMurchy of Toronto, a prominent man in the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, is among the recent arrivals at the Laurel House.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman left Lakewood Wednesday morning for Washington, to pay a brief visit to President and Mrs. Cleveland and to attend the reception to the Diplomatic Corps Thursday night.

The Misses Campbell of Montreal, sisters of Sir Colin Campbell, are staying at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

The Princess Ruspoli, accompanied by her two children, remained over Friday at the Palmer House, leaving last Saturday for the mansion which the Ruspolis have built at Chatsworth, a few miles south of Lakewood, in the pines.

The last week's arrivals at the Laurel-in-the-Pines are Mrs. Edward Patterson, the wife of Justice Patterson, and Miss Patterson; Mrs. Albert Loening, Miss Julia Irving Graham, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Inslee, Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dana Kittredge, Dr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Warner and the Misses Warner of New-York, Mrs. William Clark and Miss Clark of Pittsburg, William Hugg, Superintendent of the Indian Schools in Philadelphia; also Mrs. Benton Coxe, Miss M. R. Coxe, Mrs. Edmund J. Coxe, Mrs. George McClellan, and Miss Mary McClellan of Philadelphia; F. S. Meighen, Mrs. R. Meighen, and Miss Meighen of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Mathews, Mrs. W. T. Windram, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tibb of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Du Pont of Wilmington, and Mrs. C. L. Woodbridge, Mrs. J. Lester Keep, and the Rev. John Britton Clark of Brooklyn.

Guests at the Laurel House are Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prall, the Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Herrick, H. W. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmade, J. B. Brinsmade, Paul S. Brinsmade, Mrs. M. B. Hewitt, Miss D. L. Edye, Alfred W. Du Bois, Mrs. F. O. Thomas, Herbert Thomas, Mrs. E. C. Donnelly, Mrs. Charles Andrews, Miss M. Gillin, Mrs. L. Duhain, the Misses Duhain, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Ford, and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bigelow of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCulloughs, Miss McCulloughs, Charles H. Burr, Jr., Frank T. Griswold, and S. P. Ravenel, Jr., of Philadelphia; Mrs. William Van Sinderen and Mrs. J. H. Van Nostrand of Brooklyn; Mrs. B. R. English, Miss Grace L. English, and F. L. Bigelow of New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. David C. Whitney of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mitchell of Washington, and Stephen Kenleyan, S. M. Hammond, and L. A. Leighton of Boston.

Arrivals at the Palmer House are Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Lockwood, Miss Adelaide M. Jones, Thomas B. Jones, H. F. A. Hesse, W. J. Constable, C. F. Searles, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence M. Kortwright, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beach, Mrs. J. A. Mills, J. H. Miller, George G. Donnally, Hugo Stearns, S. Gallager, M. S. Jordan, Benjamin Fitch, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Foster of New-York; Mrs. Courtney and William J. Courtney of Brooklyn, W. G. Culbert and George A. Hulings of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. H. Hall of Saratoga Springs, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hogan of Albany, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Perrine and H. C. Perrine, Jr., of South Amboy.

In and About Summit.

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 12.—A delightful meeting of the Twelfth Night Club of Millburn was held this evening at the home of Miss Headley, in Spring Street.

A meeting of the Wyoming Literary and Social Union was held on Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Matteson was the host.

The Misses Condit of Short Hills gave a reception at their home Tuesday evening.

W. W. McCollum of Short Hills entertained the members of the Civic League Tuesday evening.

The Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star, of Millburn, held an installation and sociable on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Easton will lecture on "Dante and the Italian Poets" at the Baquit Institute, Short Hills, Thursday evening.

Miss Minnie Hermina Gentzel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gentzel of Millburn, and Joseph A. Manda of South Orange will be married on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23.

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THE
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OF ALL
IMPORTED NATURAL
MINERAL WATERS.
Unequalled for use with Rhine Wines and Clarets.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, AND WINE DEALERS.

MANY SOCIAL EVENTS IN ELIZABETH

Entertainments, Weddings, Parties, and Dances of Prominence.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 12.—Lincoln Division, Sons of Temperance, will have a celebration next Tuesday night, when the twenty-ninth anniversary of the division will be suitably commemorated. A fine literary and musical programme will be given by the members. The grand officers of the order in New-Jersey have been invited to attend.

There will be a number of speeches, among them an address by Grand Worthy Patriarch Sutphen of Somerville.

Mrs. J. Wellington Blakely of 158 Madison Avenue has gone to Richmond, Va., for a month, to visit her mother, Mrs. J. J. Harvey.

An enjoyable surprise party was given Wednesday night at the home of William F. Bath, 331 Franklin Street, to his daughter. The house was invaded by a merry party that whiled away several hours with music, singing, and dancing. A collation was served at midnight.

A shamrock sociable will be given tomorrow and Tuesday nights at St. Patrick's School Hall, by St. Martha's Society, composed of married women of the parish. A supper will be served, followed by dancing.

The wedding will soon take place of Miss Sarah Levin of this city to William Michaels of Newark. The prospective bride belongs to an old and respected Hebrew family, her father being one of the founders of the Synagogue B'Nai-Israel. The engagement was made known to-day.

Dr. J. T. P. Turner of Philadelphia has been appointed Assistant House Surgeon of the Elizabeth Hospital. Dr. R. R. Sinclair has been made House Surgeon, while Dr. R. B. Whitehead, former House Surgeon, has been placed in charge of the medical department of the Blake Memorial Hospital for Women, which is a branch of the General Hospital.

The Veteran Zouaves, Tuesday night, celebrated their seventeenth anniversary with a banquet at the armory. Speeches were made by Gen. Drake and other members of the command. The absence of Capt. Joseph G. Ogden, Treasurer for years of the organization, who has been dangerously ill with pneumonia and is slowly recovering, was much regretted.

The Alcyone Boat Club will give its second informal dance next Friday night at the clubhouse. The previous one was so enjoyable that the participants look forward with pleasure to the next affair. The club will have a big smoker Jan. 25, and a unique musical and humorous entertainment is in course of preparation.

A rainbow tea will be the attraction offered by the women of the Church of the Holy Rosary on Jan. 24, 25, 26, and 27. There will be vocal and instrumental music and dancing each night, and a pretty souvenir in the form of a cup and saucer will be presented to every girl and woman that attends.

Miss Mamie Whetson of Asbury Park spent part of last week visiting friends in this city.

Joseph Walker of Rochester, N. Y., a former resident of this city, has been spending the last week here visiting his father, Charles Walker.

Elizabeth Council, Daughters of Liberty, will celebrate its first anniversary on Jan. 21 by a musical and literary entertainment at the rooms of the organization.

A delightful event in society during the last week was a ladies' card party given Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William H. Plummer, on Broad Street. Four tables were used, three for whist, and one for six-handed euchre. A collation was also served. The guests were Mrs. Robert S. Green, Mrs. John O. Stearns, Mrs. Oberly, Mrs. Benjamin H. Campbell, Miss Stearns, Miss Mayo, Mrs. C. M. Pine, Miss Linard, Mrs. William M. Olmstead, Miss Melville, Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Jones, Mrs. William Barber, Mrs. F. W. Stillman, Miss Van Vrankin, Mrs. Grundy, Mrs. A. S. Florence, Miss Fanny Seaman, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Collingwood.

Dr. Larkin W. Glazebrook, son of the Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, of St. John's Episcopal Church here, was married on Wednesday in Washington, D. C., to Miss Jane Threlkeld Cox of that city. The bridesmaids were Miss Virginia Glazebrook, Miss Hattie Chefelle, Miss Eva Jones, Miss Julia Wilson, the Misses Frances and Sallie Cox. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Cox.

A pretty January wedding took place at the home of Charles H. Leonard, 436 Cherry Street, on Wednesday night. The contracting parties were Miss Margaret Berry Wyckoff and Mr. Thomas J. Beall. The house was tastefully decorated with smilax and potted plants.

The bridesmaid was Miss Blanche Wyckoff, a sister of the bride. The best man was Edward Hindes. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Garret Wyckoff of Holmdale, N. J., a cousin of the bride.

It was followed by a reception and collation, at which over 100 guests were present. Those from out of town were Joseph and Frederick Coddington of Salt Lake City, the Rev. Garret Wyckoff and Mrs. Wyckoff of Holmdel, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Seigris, the Misses Bell and Ida Mawhirney of New-York; Miss Marie Robinson and Joseph Robinson of Plainfield, Miss Mabel Schoonmaker, Miss Clara Barnett, Miss Lillie Moore, Miss Addie Freure, Miss Ida Kernoghan of Bayonne; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weart, Eugene Weart, Miss Marjorie Weart, and Miss Esther Le Baw of Hopewell; Miss Anna Baker, Mr. W. Baker, Mrs. Pennoyer, and Miss Hattie Bloodgood of Rahway.

Met Death While "Seeing" St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The mangled body of J. W. Ford, a live-stock dealer of Pocahontas, Ark., was found in the railway tunnel leading to the Eads Bridge at 10 o'clock last night. Mr. Ford, in company with M. L. Downey, also a stockman of Pocahontas, arrived here yesterday and sold about $4,000 worth of cattle. The two men went out to see the town last night, taking their money with them. Near the point where Ford's body was found there are evidences of a struggle. Appearances indicate that he was murdered, robbed, and placed upon the track. It is feared Mr. Downey has met a like fate.

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A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other methods and remedies fail.
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World-renowned for curative powers in Pulmonary Complaints, Nervousness, and Insomnia. Made of carefully-selected Pine Needles. Unsurpassed for fragrance and delicious odors. Nothing like them for SOUVENIR OR SOFA PILLOWS. Also BALSAM BOUGHS. Sent on receipt of $1.00. Prepared only by D. J. MURPHY, Saranac Lake, Adirondack Mts., N. Y.

CHICAGO'S SEWAGE CANAL

Will Be Thirty Miles Long When Finished Two Years Hence.

COST WILL REACH THIRTY MILLIONS

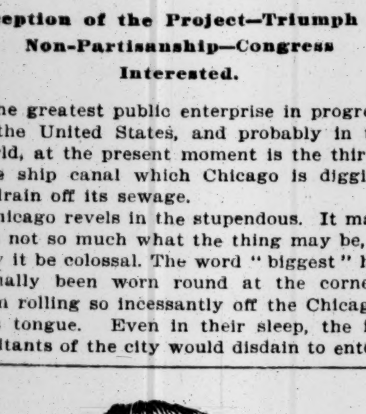
Without Question One of the Most Remarkable Engineering Feats of the Century.

WORK IS PROGRESSING WITH RAPIDITY

Inception of the Project—Triumph of Non-Partisanship—Congress Interested.

The greatest public enterprise in progress in the United States, and probably in the world, at the present moment is the thirty-mile ship canal which Chicago is digging to drain off its sewage.

Chicago revels in the stupendous. It matters not so much what the thing may be, if only it be colossal. The word "biggest" has actually been worn round at the corners from rolling so incessantly off the Chicagoan's tongue. Even in their sleep, the inhabitants of the city would disdain to enter-



Frank Wenter,
President of Chicago Drainage Commission.

tain a nightmare not couched in superlatives. The first word lisped by a Chicago infant invariably ends in "est."

First it was the biggest fire on record, then the tallest sky-scraper, then the greatest railway centre in the world, then the largest city area, then the most magnificent world's fair, and now, since Jackson Park has become the most desolate spot on the continent, it is the most colossal drainage canal in the world upon which the big Western metropolis is ringing the changes of its proud boasts.

This big ditch, upon which Chicago is lavishing its millions, is twenty-eight miles long, or over thirty including end connections. Ten miles of it are cut through solid rock, often to a depth of 36 feet; ten more through bed rock, underlying tough boulder clay, and the remainder through river muck and glacial drift, to a maximum depth of 38 feet. The rock cut is 160 feet wide, with vertical sides. The portion traversing hard boulder clay is 210 feet wide on the bottom, with sides sloping out in prism shape. These wide portions make up twenty of the twenty-eight miles. The remaining eight miles, which traverse soft earth and can easily be dredged out to full ship-canal width later, are but 110 feet wide on the bottom, with sloping sides. The minimum depth of the whole stream will be 22 feet.

In two more years this great artificial river will be draining Chicago into the Mississippi and robbing Niagara of 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute, for the benefit of the Gulf of Mexico—and of those inhabitants of Chicago who drink water. Yet it is but two years since the first spadeful of earth was thrown. The vigor and execution with which the enterprise has been pushed in that time are typical of the driving and thriving city to which it is to minister.

The difficulties that have been overcome in the work are far greater than would naturally be expected in a country without so much as a hill or hummock to break its level monotony. One of these difficulties was a stretch of ten miles of solid limestone bed rock. But by the use of steam channeling machines this has been cut through, so as to leave walls as smooth and straight and white as so much sawed ice.

The greatest obstacle of all was the Desplaines River, which cumbered more than a dozen miles of the path and threatened with its periodic floods to sweep the earth dikes of the new channel away at every Spring freshet. But the engineers looked over the ground and calmly said: "We will transplant the Desplaines River." And they have done it, building an entirely new river channel for more than thirteen miles, at a cost of over $1,000,000. "But what will you do with the flood waters while you are building your river-diversion channel?" asked the skeptics. "We will spill them into Lake Michigan and send them down the St. Lawrence instead of down the Mississippi," said the engineers. And they have done it. At the head of the river diversion they have built an enormous safety valve, in the form of a "spillway," or dam 397 feet long and 16¼ feet high, made of concrete, capped with stone, and flanked with wings of stone masonry. So, when the Desplaines goes on a rampage, and the water gauge above this spillway indicates over 300,000 cubic feet of flow per minute, the surplus flood waters are dumped across this dam and sent down the Chicago River to Lake Michigan. To be sure, this flushes the pestilential Chicago River, and sends its black ooze out into the lake in the direction of the two-mile and four-mile cribs through which Chicago sucks all its drinking water. But that is nothing new. In fact, it was this increasing threat of pestilence that originally stirred the city to action.

Present Sewage Outlet.

Ever since 1848, when the Illinois and Michigan Canal was completed, over much the same route as that followed by this later enterprise, the Chicagoans have been getting rid of their sewage by letting some of it run into the lake and pumping the rest of it out of their filthy river into this old canal, sending it on its black and polluting way down through the State into the Illinois River and the Mississippi. The grade of the canal was not sufficient to make a current from the lake naturally, so the river water was pumped into the canal originally for navigation purposes. But, as the years went on and the stockyards began to make the river intolerable, the city came to depend for its very life upon this old canal, and gladly deepened it and built larger pumping works at Bridgeport to lift the foul water into it. Thus, except in rainy weather, the current of the river was reversed and that sodden stream made to imbibe clean lake water at its mouth. But the Illinois and Michigan Canal has continued to this day to blast all the country traversed by its creeping Stygian flood.

At last the time came when the sewage could not all be disposed of in this unscientific way. The stockyards have for years rendered Chicago's sewage equivalent to that of a city of 2,500,000. For a decade past, every time a heavy rain has carried the black and slimy river waters into the lake and out toward the cribs an epidemic of typhoid fever has threatened the city. Something had to be done, and that something has taken the shape of an enormous open sewer, which is designed ultimately also to serve as a ship canal for the largest ocean craft. In fact, when opened two years hence, it will at once be a free waterway, so far as it extends, for the passage of all vessels drawing less than twenty-two feet of water. Though comparatively useless in itself as a ship canal, it will form more than two-thirds of a connecting deep waterway between the great lakes and the Mississippi. When the proposed deep waterway from the Atlantic is constructed, as it will be some day, the Government will have to do but little additional work to secure a clear passageway for ocean vessels of moderate draught through the heart of the continent to the Gulf of Mexico.

An important fact in connection with the sewerage feature of this canal is that the volume of water poured through the channel—300,000 cubic feet per minute—will so dilute the sewage as to make it inoffensive and harmless. By a process of natural aeration the dangerous germs and gases will be eliminated, and both Chicago and the country traversed by the old Illinois and Michigan Canal will be freed from the stenches that now destroy comfort and threaten life. The sluggish current in the old canal kept the sewage a week on its way to Joliet, thirty miles away. The current in the new channel, which has a pitch of one foot in seven miles, will carry it through in a day.

The corporation or municipality that has this project in charge is called the Sanitary District of Chicago, and is organized with a Board of Trustees and a corps of officers similar to those of an ordinary municipality. The Trustees are nine in number, and hold office for four years. The present board is as follows: John J. Altpeter, L. E. Cooley, A. P. Gilmore, Richard Prendergast, William Boldenweck, B. A. Eckhart, Thomas Kelly, William H. Russell, and Frank Wenter. The officers are: Frank Wenter, President; Thomas F. Judge, clerk; Melville E. Stone, Treasurer; Isham Randolph, chief engineer; George E. Dawson, attorney. The offices of the board take up a whole floor of the Rialto Building, near the Board of Trade.

Description of the Work.

The river diversion is all finished. This is 200 feet wide on the bottom, with sides sloping out, giving the cross section the form of a prism. The pitch or grade of the channel is about one foot in a mile and a half. Thus the river is successfully out of the way.

The main drainage channel is now under contract throughout its entire length, from its confluence with the Chicago River at Robey Street to Lockport, Will County, Ill., twenty-eight miles to the southwest of Chicago. The work has been subdivided into sections averaging a mile in length. Beginning at the Willow Springs Road, a midway point, the sections are lettered toward Chicago from A to O, Section O being that which connects with the Chicago River.

From the Willow Springs Road southwestward the sections are numbered from 1 to 15. These include the rock cut, and were the first to be put under contract. Sections numbered from 1 to 14 were let in July, 1892; Section 15 was put under contract last August. The lettered sections running up to Chicago are, with some exceptions, cut through "glacial drift." Glacial drift comprises the top soil, earth, muck, sand, gravel, clay, hardpan, boulders—all the loose débris deposited upon the bed rock by the prehistoric glaciers that gouged their trail along the Desplaines Valley in the glacial epoch—some years before even Chevalier Tonty and La Salle began to advocate a canoe channel on the site of the present diggings. The last of these sections was put under contract last May.

The whole line of the channel now presents a scene of interesting activity. The excavation in the sections of glacial drift is done with gang plows, steam graders, and various novel and imposing contrivances for hoisting out the spoil. The work on Sections A, B, and a portion of C traverses the old bed of the Desplaines River and has to deal with ooze, which covers the clay to a considerable depth. This is managed very efficaciously by the use of hydraulic dredges that send a continuous stream of water and black muck flowing through a twenty-inch pipe to any required distance within 3,000 feet. Each of these dredges has a capacity of 2,500 cubic yards in ten hours. By an ingenious use of revolving knives, one contractor is also pulverizing the harder material beneath the ooze, and is pumping it out along with the water. This river ooze, by the way, is proving a bonanza to the owners of celery farms in that region.

The Grader.

The work at the Chicago terminus is being done with ordinary dredges of extraordinary size, and the muck and clay are dumped into scows and towed out into Lake Michigan, where they are calmly dropped into the city's drinking water. It is almost incredible that the same community that is able to conduct an enterprise which will cost more than the Columbian Exposition should at the same time be capable of committing the monumental folly of polluting its own drinking water with millions of cubic feet of the soil it so much needs to build up and beautify its lake front park. But, because nobody in the City Council has been able to see "anything in it," the subject has been allowed to go by default. The Chicago newspapers have finally become so hot in their denunciations of this piece of municipal negligence that a few of the Aldermen and a number of prominent citizens have interested themselves in the matter, and there is now hope that the remaining material will be put to some use.

Hard-Pan and Rock-Spoil.

The whole twenty-eight miles of canal, as viewed from the Santa Fé or Alton Railroad, which parallels it, present a continuous vista of smoke and machinery, lofty derricks and towers and bridges and cantilevers, with mountainous lines of heaped-up earth and rock débris on both sides, that have changed the whole face of the country. But the most imposing portions of the work are found in the sections traversing the deeper glacial drift and the rock formation. Here the real magnitude of the work is most apparent to the eye.

The spoil or excavated earth of the glacial drift sections is heaped up on both sides of the channel to a height of nearly 100 feet, making more striking the impression of depth upon first looking down into the ditch from the summit of it. The excavated earth is of a gray color, giving the impression of slate, which it almost equals in hardness and stratified formation. No disposition has yet been determined upon for this material or for the rock spoil of the sections further south.

The apparatus used for excavating the glacial drift varies on different sections, according to the ingenuity of the various contractors. But the most striking and also the most successful device for raising the spoil from the bed of the canal is the enormous cantilever of bridgelike construction shown in one of the illustrations accompanying this article. The earth is first loosened by the use of gang plows or steam shovels, and then is loaded into large iron buckets lowered from the end of the cantilever overhanging the channel. The cantilever, which looks like an enormous iron bridge with narrowed ends tipped up at an angle, stands on the bank upon a track running parallel with the canal. It can be moved along bodily by steam power as easily as the bucket is carried up the incline to be dumped automatically at the further extremity. The apparatus works rapidly and so successfully that there are now eleven of these cantilevers in constant operation on four sections.

A still more imposing device spans the canal near Willow Springs. It is probably the most unique piece of machinery on the continent, and can be seen for many miles. It is a piece of iron bridge work in the shape of an enormous chair rocker, nearly 700 feet long and over 100 feet high. It spans the channel, with its horns running up over each spoil bank, and is moved on a track as the work progresses. Under it runs an elaborate and expensive belt to convey the excavated material to the ends of the horns and dump it over the spoil area. Nothing like this machine was ever seen before on sea or land. As it has failed, however, to work as economically as the simpler cantilever, it is probable that it will not be duplicated.

One of the favorite pieces of apparatus is the cableway. This consists of two towers, over 100 feet high, one on each bank of the canal, connected with a running cable at the top, by means of which the buckets of spoil are rapidly conveyed to the dumping place. The cableways first constructed were not very successful, but experience has led to several radical improvements, until now, by the adoption of a simple device, hit upon by H. C. Locher, one of the contractors, they have been brought to a state of efficiency which makes them worthy competitors with the cantilevers.

Another curious and successful contrivance that stands on the edge of the channel and dominates the prairie in the region of Lockport is a turning tower with a derrick and hoist on each side. It looks more like a big, old-fashioned windmill than anything else. The buckets or cages of one derrick are loaded by the workmen with blasted rock débris at the bottom of the channel. Then these are hoisted high in the air, and the whole tower is set revolving, like a swing bridge, bringing the loaded cages over the spoil bank, to be dumped and throwing the opposite derrick over the channel to receive its load. This machine works rapidly and economically.

The enterprise and ingenuity shown by the contractors on this canal—the firms are twenty in number and hail from all parts of the country—are remarkable and have set the pace for all similar work in future years. There are machines here that have completely revolutionized the science of excavation and the prices at which it can be done. Even poor old de Lesseps in his dotage might have carried through the Panama ditch with the devices which these contractors have evolved out of their inner consciousness under the stress of necessity. If the Nicaragua enterprise should receive any indorsement at Washington this Winter, it will not take long to raise a crop of cantilevers reaching from Greytown to the Pacific.

Five Tons of Dynamite Daily.

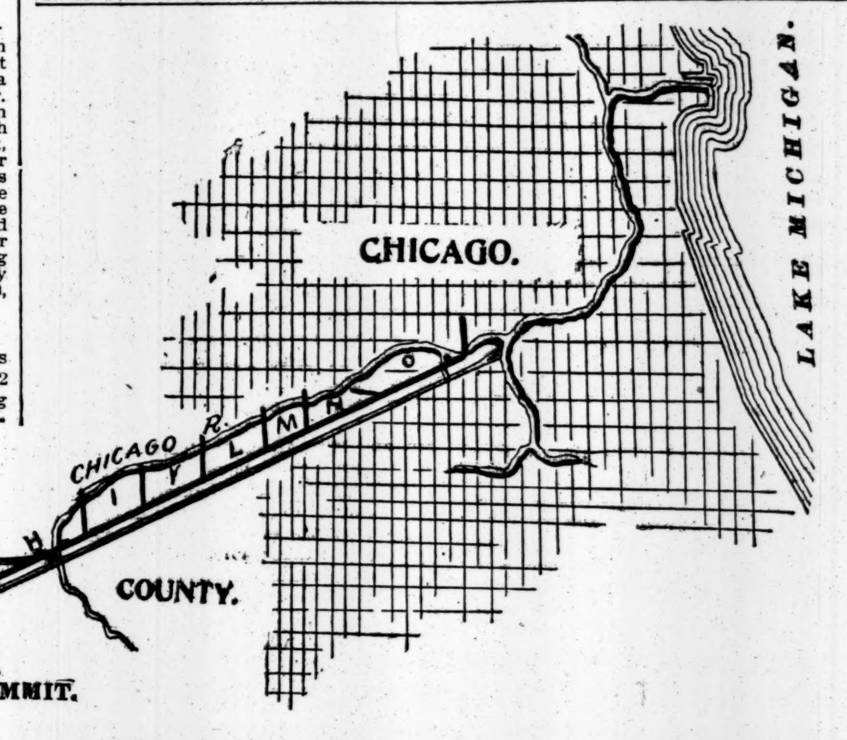
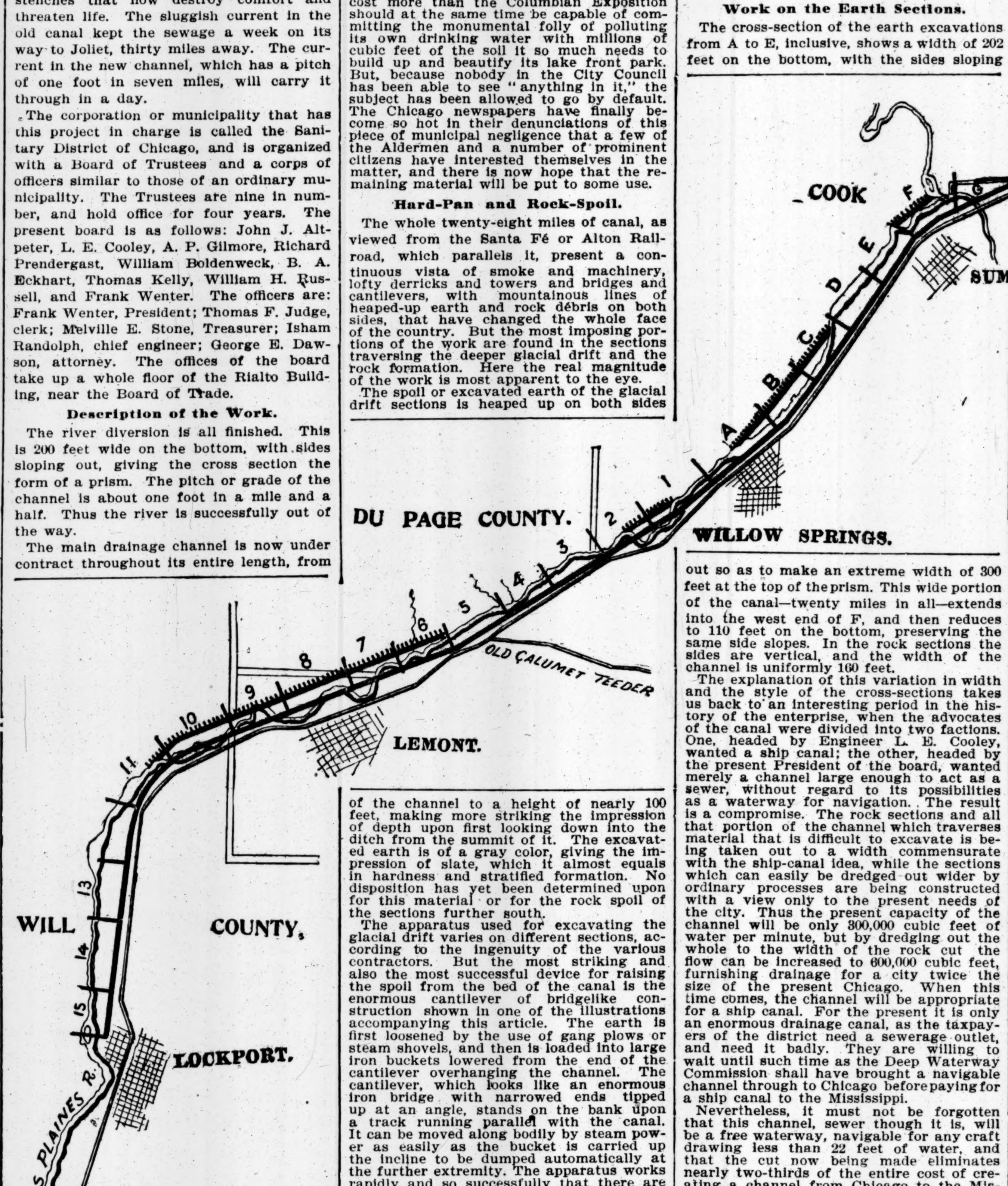
In this enterprise Chicago has a legitimate field in which to exercise its penchant for dynamite. The extent and rapidity of the work that is being accomplished on the rock sections may be gathered from the simple fact that the daily use of dynamite in blasting reaches the enormous quantity of five tons, and during part of last Summer averaged seven tons. According to the official report of the drainage board, the record made by the contractors on Section 8 during the month of last July has never been equaled in all the ages since man began to quarry stone. The movement upon that section for that month was 74,800 cubic yards of solid rock. The daily movement of solid rock upon Sections 7 to 14, inclusive, is now about 10,000 cubic yards. The output will be increased about 50 per cent. within the next sixty days.

Existing contracts call for the completion of the entire canal by April 30, 1896, with extensions equal to the time lost by delay on the part of the district in securing the right of way. The Commissioners confidently anticipate that the whole canal will be completed from Robey Street to Joliet by November, 1896. Many of the firms are ahead of their contract time. If the present rate of progress is kept up on Sections 10 and 13, as is practically assured, these will be completed by the middle of next Summer, and there are several others that are not far behind.

On those sections which are partly in earth and partly in rock all the usual methods of excavation are in vogue, and several that are entirely new. On the rock sections the sides are cut down vertically by channeling machines, leaving the sides of the canal, after the channel has been blasted out, as smooth as if made of the most neatly-finished concrete. Of course, steam drills are used in blasting, and on the sections which are doing the most profitable work these are worked from a central power station by compressed air. The channeling machines cut the sides down vertically to a depth of ten feet at each cut. This layer, or "stope," is blasted out, and then the machine cuts to a further depth of ten feet, leaving only six inches of offset to show where the new stope begins. The rock is thus excavated in three stopes or layers. The top layer is removed by carts and tram cars, the traction for which is usually supplied by steam hoisting engines. The lower lifts are taken out by the use of cableways, high-power derricks, and cantilever conveyors.

Work on the Earth Sections.

The cross-section of the earth excavations from A to E, inclusive, shows a width of 202 feet on the bottom, with the sides sloping out so as to make an extreme width of 300 feet at the top of the prism. This wide portion of the canal—twenty miles in all—extends into the west end of F, and then reduces to 110 feet on the bottom, preserving the same side slopes. In the rock sections the sides are vertical, and the width of the channel is uniformly 160 feet.

The explanation of this variation in width and the style of the cross-sections takes us back to an interesting period in the history of the enterprise, when the advocates of the canal were divided into two factions. One, headed by Engineer L. E. Cooley, wanted a ship canal; the other, headed by the present President of the board, wanted merely a channel large enough to act as a sewer, without regard to its possibilities as a waterway for navigation. The result is a compromise. The rock sections and all that portion of the channel which traverses material that is difficult to excavate is being taken out to a width commensurate with the ship-canal idea, while the sections which can easily be dredged out wider by ordinary processes are being constructed with a view only to the present needs of the city. Thus the present capacity of the channel will be only 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute, but by dredging out the whole to the width of the rock cut the flow can be increased to 600,000 cubic feet, furnishing drainage for a city twice the size of the present Chicago. When this time comes, the channel will be appropriate for a ship canal. For the present it is only an enormous drainage canal, as the taxpayers of the district need a sewerage outlet, and need it badly. They are willing to wait until such time as the Deep Waterway Commission shall have brought a navigable channel through to Chicago before paying for a ship canal to the Mississippi.

Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that this channel, sewer though it is, will be a free waterway, navigable for any craft drawing less than 22 feet of water, and that the cut now being made eliminates nearly two-thirds of the entire cost of creating a channel from Chicago to the Mississippi, which would be navigable for the largest boats able to ply between St. Louis and New-Orleans, after the present plans for the improvement of the Mississippi shall have been carried out. The ultimate creation of such a channel appears inevitable. The Commissioners declare it to be a commercial necessity, sooner or later bound to be recognized and undertaken by the General Government.

The methods of working on the earth sections present some novelties. On Sections L and M cars, specially constructed, are loaded by steam shovels and drawn by steam hoists up a steep incline to a proper height, where they are run upon a tipple and are automatically dumped. On Sections I and K the contractors have erected great iron bridges, spanning the spoil bank high in the air, their supporting piers being carried on trucks, which travel on tracks parallel with the channel. From the channel end of the bridge an inclined track runs down into the cut, and on this two cars, with a capacity of eight cubic yards each, are kept running up and down, being successively loaded by steam shovels, drawn swiftly up the incline by a steam hoist, and automatically dumped over the spoil area. By this combination of devices an output of 100 cubic yards of earth per hour can be maintained all day. On Section F the material is taken from the steam shovels by cars fitted with pneumatic dumping apparatus, the power for which is supplied from the locomotive. The engineer operates these dumps just as he would apply the air brakes.

Moving a Mountain.

Chicago appears at its best in an enterprise like this. The men who have it in charge are typical Chicagoans—men of enterprise rather than of education—of action rather than culture. Their faith in their own powers is of the kind that literally moves mountains. The long lines of excavated earth and rock which have been thrown up in this enterprise are rapidly changing the whole face of the country. The visitors who go out in crowds to view the work see here something more nearly resembling a mountain chain than many of them have ever seen before. And, in fact, when the grand total of excavation is taken into account, Chicago is actually removing a mountain, consisting of 40,070,439 cubic yards.

The whole volume of earth taken out of this channel, if deposited in Long Island Sound in forty feet of water, would make an island one mile square, with its surface 8 feet above high-water mark. In round numbers the amount of material excavated out of the main channel is 26,500,000 cubic yards of earth and 11,500,000 cubic yards of solid rock, or an aggregate of 38,000,000 cubic yards, to which must be added the material taken from the newly-constructed river bed, making the grand total named. All this work is now under contract, and men are busy on every section. The first sections will be completed next Summer, and the last in the Fall of 1896. Nor does this mountain of excavated spoil represent all the work done. Between the main channel and the river nearly twenty miles of river wall have been constructed, and, in addition, 327,000 cubic yards of retaining wall are to be built along those parts of the channel which run through both earth and rock.

The largest output of material made in any one month was in last August, when the estimates for payment reached 1,150,613 cubic yards of glacial drift and 415,900 cubic yards of solid rock, calling for the payment of $665,062.

During that month the daily average of men employed on the work was 5,662, and the present force is about the same. This Earth 600 teams, 38 steam shovels, 80 steam and air pumps, 130 steam and air drills, 27 steam and air hoists, 75 channelers, 10 air compressors, 50 cable conveyors, cantilevers, and similar devices, 25 locomotives, nearly 1,000 cars, 10 dredges, and as many graders, and 20 steam towboats and scows.

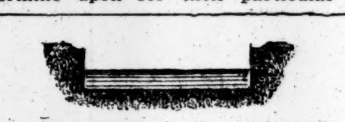
To Cost Nearly $30,000,000.

Up to the beginning of last November there had been expended by the district $2,370,030 for right of way and $6,079,260 for construction, making a total of $8,449,290. This amount, together with cost of administration, payment of bonds, interest, &c., brings the total expenditures of the enterprise to date up to over $10,000,000. The total estimated cost of the work under contract is: For construction, $18,747,846; for right of way, $2,606,228; total, $21,354,074. Add to this the cost of administration until the completion of the canal, and the sum will represent the total cost to the taxpayers of the district benefited. This total, President Wenter confidently asserts, will not reach $28,000,000. Others think there may be unexpected difficulties that will raise the cost to nearly $30,000,000. The fact that the enterprise gives every indication of reaching completion for this amount or less is almost as wonderful—to those accustomed to the Chicago City Hall style of doing business—as the canal itself.

The fact is, Chicago is rather dazed by the whole enterprise. The average Chicagoan can no more realize that a municipal board of any kind can calmly go to work and accomplish a vast enterprise for less than it is permitted to spend than he can imagine the Chicago River as pure and clean as Lake Michigan. Yet everything goes to prove that both these consummations will be of actual record within two years. There has been no breath of political scandal in connection with the enterprise. In this respect it bids fair to be as remarkable an exception as the Columbian Exposition.

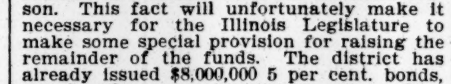
The drainage canal is not a city enterprise. Neither is it conducted under county or State auspices. It is in the hands of a separate municipality, with powers of election and taxation similar to those of a city. This district was erected under the general law for incorporating sanitary districts, enacted by the Illinois Legislature in 1889 for this special purpose. The Sanitary District of Chicago comprises all the city north of Eighty-seventh Street, together with about forty-three square miles of Cook County outside the city limits, which will be directly benefited by the improvement. The population of the district is about 1,750,000, and the assessed value of its real estate and other property subject to taxation is about $250,000,000.

The Trustees of the district are allowed under the law to levy a tax of one-half of 1 per cent., as the same shall be assessed and equalized for State and county taxes each year. This dependency upon the figures that the City Assessors may happen to determine upon for their particular pur-



Cross Sections of Channel in Rock.

poses will be seen later to be a source of weakness and danger to the future income of the drainage authorities. The Trustees are allowed, in addition to the slight tax already mentioned, to issue bonds to the extent of 5 per cent. of the taxable property in the district; provided said 5 per cent. shall not exceed $15,000,000. Now, the fact is that under the present ludicrous and anomalous system of undervaluation in vogue under the archaic laws of Illinois, the valuation set by the assessors has proved much less than was expected, so that the $15,000,000 anticipated from bonds has proved to be only $12,000,000, and the amount resulting from the tax has been reduced in a similar ratio for the same reason. This fact will unfortunately make it necessary for the Illinois Legislature to make some special provision for raising the remainder of the funds. The district has already issued $8,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, running from one to twenty years. One-twentieth must be paid off and retired each year, and $200,000 of the bonds have already been retired. These bonds have sold at an average premium of 1 1-5 per cent.



Cross Sections of Channel in Earth.

The taxes afford a revenue sufficient to pay the interest on these bonds and to retire one-twentieth of the issue each year.

Running Short of Funds.

"When the board started on its work," explained President Frank Wenter to a representative of The New-York Times, "it was estimated that the valuation of property within the district would be $300,000,000, which, at ½ of 1 per cent., would give us a direct tax each year of $1,500,000, or in six years $9,000,000. And the bond issue on the same basis would be $15,000,000, giving us a total of $24,000,000, which we rightly judged would nearly complete the work. But, as these assessments have been running—it seems ridiculous to an outsider—the valuations have been cut down to between $240,000,000 and $250,000,000. In consequence our tax income has dwindled to $950,000 a year, and the bonds that we are allowed to issue are only $12,000,000. This cuts us down to $19,000,000 or $20,000,000, which will necessarily leave us rather short at the close of the six years. But there is not the least danger that the work will be stopped. The Legislature, will I think see that the enterprise is not pinched for funds by a technicality in the law like that."

Not the least remarkable of the facts connected with this enterprise is that the land purchased by the board cost nearly a million dollars less than the estimates had provided for. No other proof of the sincerity of the board is necessary. As President Wenter states in his annual report, the rule from the first has been, "Abjure rank partisanship and stick to business principles." The land was bought at the lowest possible price, and the contracts were let to the lowest bidders. Some of the first contractors became frightened at

Curiously enough, several of the sections, upon being relet, were given out at figures far below those on which the previous contractors had fallen down; this was in part due to the new machines which had been invented in the interim.

The board has acquired about 6,200 acres of land, and will add about 500 more before completing its right of way. Of this land about 1,000 acres have been employed in the channel and the river diversion. The whole 6,200 acres cost in the neighborhood of $2,400,000.

Inception of the Project.

It is only in the last few weeks that the people of Chicago have discovered that they were actually doing something great in the drainage district. It is only within a few months that the papers have awakened to the fact that the despair into which they had settled is no longer founded on fact. It is only two years since the work has been in active operation, and only three years since the present board was elected. Yet the work is based upon an act of the Illinois Legislature passed in 1889.

The interim was one of chaos and darkness. The magnitude of the work and the seeming certainty that the whole enterprise would be made the occasion for the usual political machine and the usual gigantic steals as concomitants appalled the people, and there was a great deal of opposition. The taxpayers got scared and began to say that it was better to have the city swamped in sewage than in financial corruption. When election time came the Democrats and Republicans each nominated five Trustees, and the Citizens' Association, so called, nominated six. The Citizens' Association elected its six men and the Democrats three. The independents organized the board, but were unable to agree upon anything. They hired engineers and discharged engineers and passed resolutions for two mortal years—from 1889 to 1891—without touching a spade to earth. By that time Chicago had settled down into the same apathy that it has ever shown in regard to municipal corruption or incompetency.

In the Fall of 1891 three new Trustees were elected to fill vacancies of those who had resigned in disgust. They were two Republicans and one Democrat—Frank Wenter. Mr. Wenter was made President, and from that time to this the work has never flagged. By the following May all the plans had been worked out, an ordinance had been passed authorizing the route, and enough land had been acquired to advertise for bids on fourteen sections, or half the entire canal. Sept. 3, 1892, the first ground was broken, on the rock cut below Lemont, with elaborate "Shovel Day" exercises. Several of these first sections will be completed before the close of 1895, and President Wenter confidently predicts that the water will be flowing through the new channel before the end of 1896.

President Wenter furnished the following account of the inception of the canal enterprise:

"It was in 1887 that the Chicago River began to be so intolerable and so much of a menace to the drinking water of the city that the Common Council was forced to take cognizance of the matter. That body passed an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to appoint a commission for the purpose of seeking some means of relief. The result was the Herring Commission, consisting of Rudolph Herring, Beniset Williams, and City Engineer Artingstall. After nearly a year of investigation, this commission reported, suggesting two methods for disposing of the city's sewage. One was to pump it out on the sand flats of Indiana, twenty miles away. The other was to send it down a deep canal into the lower waters of the Illinois River, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico—to cut through the whole watershed and divert a part of Lake Michigan into the Gulf of Mexico. Stupendous as this latter scheme appeared, the pumping project would have cost three times as much. So the other was adopted, and is now more than 40 per cent. completed.

Triumph of Non-Partisanship.

"By far the worst danger that stared the organization in the face from the start was that of partisan politics. But under its final reorganization, the board contained at least half a dozen men who were ambitious in the right sense. They were not long in reaching the conclusion that their only salvation was in strict non-partisanship; if they made the board Republican in its preferences, they would have the Democratic press against them; and vice versa. The best proof of their absolute success is found in the fact that, though six of the nine Trustees are Democrats, there has not been a breath of a charge of partisanship uttered by the Republican papers of the city. The city politicians have come to the drainage Trustees with alluring propositions of political trades, or with schemes for voting the workmen on the canal. They have been uniformly told to go to that warm realm where there is no drainage to speak of. 'This enterprise shall not be used as a political machine,' has been the watchword of the canal Trustees, as thoroughly as it was that of the World's Fair projectors. These two great enterprises are brilliant examples of what a civic enterprise can be if the professional politician is kept out of it, and if it is run on the same business principles that govern a railroad or manufacturing company. Nor should it be forgotten that the men who have taken this advanced stand are Democrats, and that, though the majority of the men who hold positions under this board are Democrats, politics has been allowed to have nothing to do with the appointment of candidates in the technical department.

"In the engineering department," said Mr. Wenter, "the question of a man's politics is never asked. The first and only question is: Is he competent? I claim this as one of the achievements of this municipal enterprise. Even now people have not gotten over their surprise on this point. They cannot believe that there can actually be such a thing as a non-partisan municipal body, and the politicians are surprised most of all. But let them howl. By the time our term of office expires, next Spring, more than 80 per cent. of the work will be completed, and it will be impossible to do any great amount of harm after that. But if this board had been composed of another class of men, and if the enterprise had been allowed to be run on partisan lines, the drainage project would have swamped Chicago. After steering clear of that rock, even the worst of the engineering difficulties were comparatively easy to overcome.

"Of course," continued Mr. Wenter, "before beginning the work there were many difficulties to contend with. Before we could do anything else we had to make thirteen miles of new river and build twenty miles of levee to keep the river from drowning us out. That was all accomplished by the Fall of 1893, and the river is now flowing in its new bed. Since that time the board has felt relieved, for that was really the key to the whole situation. The Desplaines Valley is traversed by the river from which it takes its name—a stream of wide fluctuations, with no constant or reliable fountain supply. During some seasons its whole discharge would pass through a six-inch pipe, and at others its volume reaches 800,000 cubic feet per minute. Then it rolls majestically along, flooding the whole valley. Such being the case, control of this stream was a condition precedent to success. This control has been secured by the outlay of nearly $1,000,000."

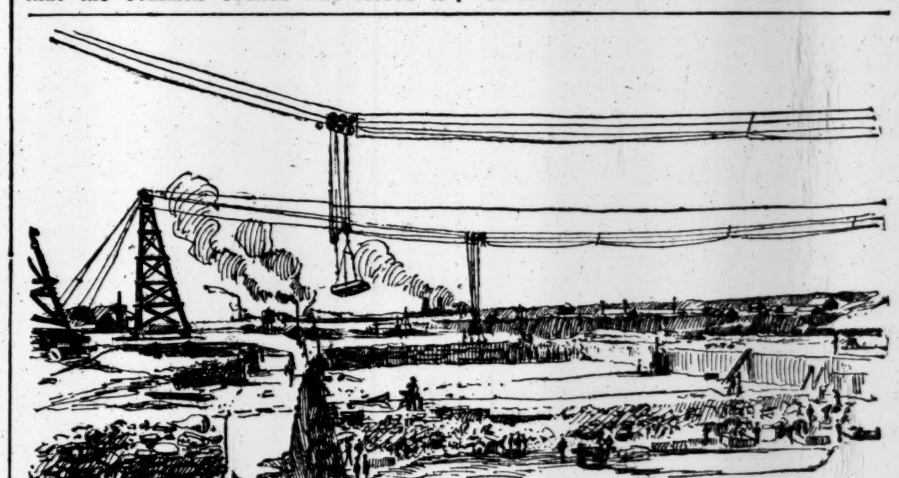
Congress Is Interested.

In January, 1894, the Chicago members in Congress succeeded in securing the recommendation of an appropriation of $25,000 for widening and deepening the Chicago River in connection with this ship canal enterprise. Mr. Wenter still hopes to secure this small amount for the purpose named, but the outlook can hardly be said to be favorable for any appropriation from the General Government until such time as the whole channel can be widened and made part of a still longer waterway, reaching the navigable waters of the Illinois River and of the Mississippi. On this subject President Wenter recently said:

"While our channel is primarily being built to answer the sewerage requirements of the present, we have at no moment neglected to consider the future use of the canal for purposes of navigation. We have never ceased to work upon the assumption that the United States Government will ultimately construct the necessary link from Lockport to La Salle, a distance of 65 miles, and from La Salle to the mouth of the Illinois River, 220 miles; for when our work is done two-thirds of the whole is done.

"Until such time, however, no expenses will be incurred by the board for structures in anticipation of such result. The question of swinging or fixed bridges is now confronting us. While many would like to put in the swinging bridges from the first, we can scarcely see our way clear to do so, as the main business is to construct a drainage outlet and have the water running through it at the earliest possible moment and at the least expenditure to the district. We will have to leave these future navigation problems for the future to settle. When the time comes the district will be better prepared to meet the necessary expenses. For the present, every dollar in sight, and more, too, is needed to finish the channel and make it at once available for its primary use.

"Chicago may well be proud of this gigantic work," continued Mr. Wenter. "It is formidable in its proportions and daring in its execution. Even the United States Government, had it undertaken this enterprise, could say that it was a task worthy of a nation, for France points with pride to the Suez Canal, England has recently completed its great Manchester waterway, Germany has about finished the canal connecting the North Sea with the Baltic, and our channel has a greater cross section than any of these. The work on this canal is a study for the engineer, a school of instruction for the contractor and builder, and an interesting sight to anybody who will go out to look at it."



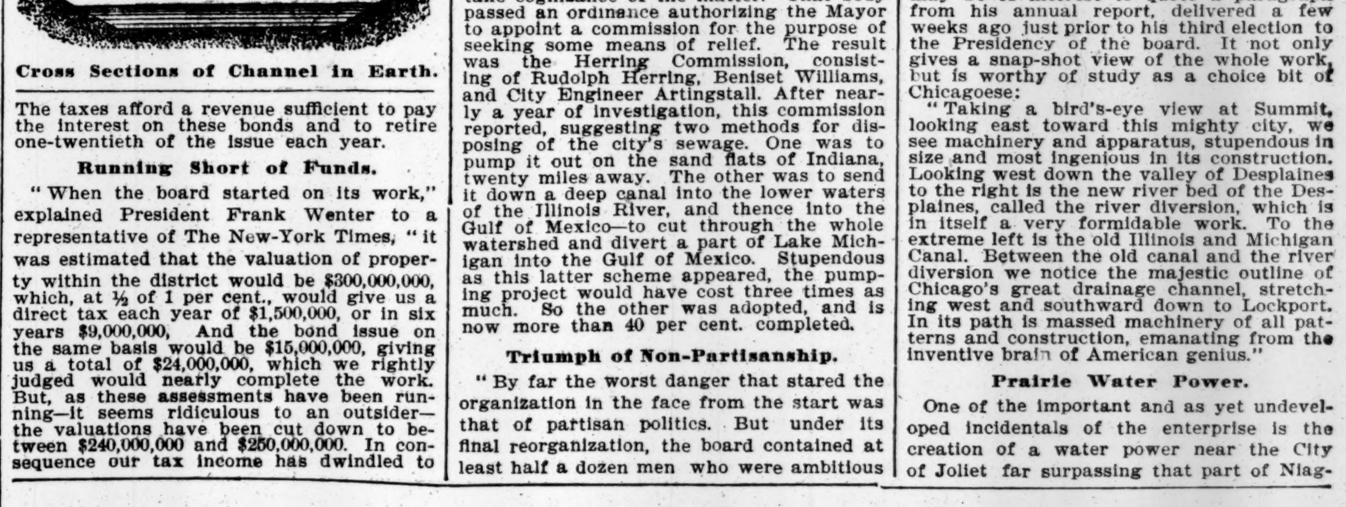
Cable Conveyer.

In connection with Mr. Wenter's talk it may be of interest to quote a paragraph from his annual report, delivered a few weeks ago just prior to his third election to the Presidency of the board. It not only gives a snap-shot view of the whole work, but is worthy of study as a choice bit of Chicagoese:

"Taking a bird's-eye view at Summit, looking east toward this mighty city, we see machinery and apparatus, stupendous in size and most ingenious in its construction. Looking west down the valley of Desplaines to the right is the new river bed of the Desplaines, called the river diversion, which is in itself a very formidable work. To the extreme left is the old Illinois and Michigan Canal. Between the old canal and the river diversion we notice the majestic outline of Chicago's great drainage channel, stretching west and southward down to Lockport. In its path is massed machinery of all patterns and construction, emanating from the inventive brain of American genius."

Prairie Water Power.

One of the important and as yet undeveloped incidentals of the enterprise is the creation of a water power near the City of Joliet far surpassing that part of Niagara which has as yet been utilized. This will be created at the controlling works governing the outlet of the canal and of the river through a sort of tail race.



Cantilever Conveyer.

Where the channel begins at Robey Street, Chicago, the bottom is 24½ feet below datum. This datum is the low-water mark of Lake Michigan in 1847, and is 579.61 feet above sea level at Sandy Hook. When the water is released at the southern end of the main channel, it will flow down a considerable incline into the old Illinois and Michigan Canal basin, at Joliet, known as the upper pool. The fall from datum at the controlling works to the level of the upper pool will be about 42 feet in a distance of four and one-third miles. This will produce a gratuitous water force of nearly 60,000 horse power—sufficient to furnish electricity enough to run a fleet of canalboats the whole length of the line. In

Bridge Conveyer.

fact, Assistant Chief Engineer Thomas T. Johnston expressed the belief that it would be not only possible, but practicable, to utilize this power for lighting the whole City of Chicago.

In the face of such brilliant possibilities it is not strange that the board has already received offers from large corporations to take the building of the controlling works off its hands for the use of the power. But though the board has not quite completed its plans for these works—which consist of a series of movable dams controlling the flow of the water to suit the variations of water level in Lake Michigan—its engineers are now at work on them, and they will be completed within the next few weeks. Mr. Wenter says he sees no reason why the whole of this part of the work should not be under contract by Spring. Section 15, in which these works will be located, runs through rock, and its cross section is enlarged at the south end so as to form a windage basin, in which large vessels may turn around. These portions of the work will therefore probably be the last to be completed.

The fluctuations of Lake Michigan, which make the controlling works necessary, are much greater than are generally supposed to exist in a tideless sea. These fluctuations vary from five feet above datum to eight feet below, making an extreme oscillation of thirteen feet. This will not only be felt at the southern end of the canal, but it will also make a material difference in the navigability of the canal at various stages of the water. At low water the depth in the channel will be twenty-two feet; at high water it will be twenty-six feet, while the mean stage of water will give a depth of twenty-four feet. While this variation will make no material difference for even the largest craft now on the lakes, it may some time be of serious importance if a deep waterway should ever be constructed through the lakes for the admission of ocean vessels.

Will Lower Niagara Four Inches.

"We are not building a canal," said Mr. Johnston; "we are making a river, and a very respectable river at that. There will be running water in the main channel, with a flow of one-third the volume of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri, or one-third the volume of the Missouri, or three times the Ohio at its mouth. We are drawing from the inexhaustible reservoir of the great lakes a steady stream that will furnish more than double the water power that has built up the City of Minneapolis."

"But will this not have an appreciable effect on Niagara?"

"It will lower the level of the lakes and of Niagara about four inches. But when you come to take into consideration the fact that the wind and other causes are constantly producing a variation of five feet in the level of the lakes, you will perceive that this diminution will not be appreciable. The opening of the canal will lower the Chicago River by the same amount, making it still more difficult for river vessels to get over the tunnels. But the river is not large enough, anyhow, to feed the canal. Either it must be widened and deepened, or an additional feeder channel must be built. As to the lowering of the water in the lake straits, this question will not be a serious one until the channel is enlarged to the full ship-canal dimensions. When that time comes we have another scheme upon which to fall back—the building of a dam across the mouth of Lake Superior, converting that lake into a great reservoir for governing and equalizing the depth of the other lakes by artificial means. With such a dam—and it could be built at comparatively little expense—we could take out a flow of 1,800,000 cubic feet a minute through our canal without causing any variation in the lower lakes."

The commercial and industrial advantages to the people living along this new river will be incalculable. The impetus which it will give will be felt along the whole 1,600 miles of its course to the Gulf. Not only will it create the 60,000 horse power which will come under the control of the Sanitary District at its southern terminus, but within a few miles more this newly-created tail race will have an additional fall of twenty-five or thirty feet, making a total of 100,000 horse power within fifty miles of Chicago—enough to light the whole city and run a large part of its machinery.

This wealth of power and the cities tributary to Chicago which it is sure to develop are but a fraction of the pecuniary advantages which may be used by the district for recouping itself and paying for the maintenance of the channel when completed. The canal will be a free waterway for all craft that care to use it, but it is the plan of the Trustees to build and rent docks along the Chicago end, where additional dockage room is now badly needed. The width of the land strip owned by the board is 800 feet from Chicago to Summit, and one-fourth of a mile the rest of the way. Of the 7,000 acres which it owns, the major portion may be used for the production of income. The faction which opposes the construction of temporary fixed bridges urges as one of its arguments that such blocking of the channel for masted vessels would injure the value of the district's land to an extent far in excess of the difference necessary to build swing bridges.

It is a curious fact that the new canal, with its comparatively unobjectionable stream, will reclaim from almost total uselessness thousands of acres of land lying along the old and fetid Illinois and Michigan Canal. It is to the existence of this canal that may be credited the phenomenal cheapness with which the district has been able to acquire its land. In other words, the great and filthy stock-yard city has unintentionally gone into the land-wrecking business, and coined its own filth into dollars at the expense of the unfortunates who owned land along that old open sewer, but who could not get near their own acres by reason of the stench. They were glad to sell out for whatever they could get, and, as the board pursued the policy of settling prices outside the courts as far as possible, even at slightly higher figures than it could have secured, there was no delay in getting the land.

"But one of our main difficulties is yet to come," said George E. Dawson, the attorney for the District. "I refer to our railroad crossings. There is one six-track road that we will have to provide with a bridge—the Pan Handle. Then the Santa Fé crosses our channel three times, and the line will have to be moved to a new route. There are also a number of other crossings; the Indiana Belt, the Calumet Terminal, and the Chicago, Madison and Northern are the most important. Most of these crossings are between Chicago and Summit. The negotiations now going on with these roads show no sign of settlement outside the courts. Fortunately, this knotty problem will not delay us in the completion of the work, however, as we can get a judgment promptly in the courts, and by depositing the amount of the award can proceed with the work pending the appeal which will inevitably be made to the higher courts."

Advantages of a Ship Canal.

Commissioner L. E. Cooley has from the start enthusiastically maintained, through thick and thin, that the Chicago drainage ditch should be a ship canal. As the whole enterprise is largely due to his tireless agitation and successful lobbying at the State capital, his views are of considerable weight aside from their intrinsic merits. As it is not unlikely that his plans may ultimately prevail in Congress, his scheme is of special interest to all lake shippers.

Mr. Cooley holds that the immediate completion of the ship-canal scheme would be a paying investment not only for the National Government, but for the Sanitary District itself. He says that a ditch is only a ditch, and can produce nothing; but a canal, costing but a few millions additional, can be made to pay at both ends and in various ways, not the least of which will be the cheapening of freight rates both east and west.

The law under which the work is being done looks to the ultimate excavation of a channel carrying 600,000 cubic feet per minute. This will create a stream, when properly connected with Lake Michigan, of a minimum bottom width of 160 feet and of a depth of 24 feet at low water and 26 feet at the mean stage—the same as the Manchester Ship Canal, the Suez Canal, and the moribund Panama enterprise. "Now, as I am firmly convinced from calculations based on the growth of Chicago during the last eight years," says Mr. Cooley, "we shall have a population of 2,700,000 in ten years from now. But the extreme capacity of the canal is calculated for a population of 3,000,000—a figure that we are sure to reach before 1915. Why not invest the extra money now and be making dividends on it?

"The total investment will represent an expenditure of from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. This channel, aside from any connection with the Mississippi, will have an enormous utility for Chicago, adding to its harbor facilities and to the attraction for deep-draught vessels. The improvement now going on in the great lakes, increasing the navigable depth of the channels from sixteen to twenty-one and twenty-two feet, will be complete in 1896, and we should be ready to meet it, as well as be prepared for the remoter improvements contemplated at the Deep Waterway Congress that met at Toronto last Summer.

"Aside from the harbor uses of the channel, the Sanitary District owns 7,000 acres of land, stretched over a distance of forty miles. All this is excellent land for manufacturing purposes, being from three-fourths of a mile to one and one-half miles wide, with a streak of water through the middle and a railroad on each side. I do not believe that a man is overoptimistic in believing that this property, with its dockage privileges and its magnificent water power, will, within the life of the bonds we are issuing, have a greater value than the [illegible]. In other words, we are

making an investment that will pay—that will attract capital from the East and bring a permanent income to the District itself, as well as add to the power and possibilities of Chicago.

"Now, as to the Mississippi end of the enterprise. We are reaching out to join hands with the national enterprise known as the Hennepin Canal, which will never be of any use until it is connected with the Chicago Drainage Canal. The first effect of the Chicago enterprise is to bring lake and river navigation within sixty miles of each other, while before they were practically 320 miles apart. For, with the pouring of this additional volume of water into the Illinois River at La Salle, the 225 miles of that river between La Salle and Grafton, the present head of river navigation for large craft, may be deepened to a minimum of 14 feet, and a width of not less than 300 feet, all at a cost not to exceed $5,000,000. If this is properly done, the excavated soil will be deposited in such a manner as to constitute a protection from present overflows of the river, thus reclaiming 300,000 acres of bottom lands, now practically worthless, and adding not less than $25,000,000 to the resources of the State."

Mr. Cooley says that the intervening stretch of fifty-three miles between La Salle and Joliet can be improved to a depth of 14 feet at a cost of less than $7,000,000. Thus, for about $12,000,000, Congress could bring the Mississippi craft from the Gulf up to Joliet. The remaining six miles from Joliet to Section 15 of the Drainage Canal will cost the District from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, according to the methods adopted for the development of the water power. It is expected that the power will in large part reimburse the authorities for the original outlay on this stretch.

"The entire estimate for carrying 14 feet of water from the end of our channel, 280 miles, to the Mississippi," says Mr. Cooley, "will lie somewhere between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000—not much more than half of what Chicago is obliged to spend on the first forty miles."

As to the utility of this depth of water, the minimum of 10 feet from St. Louis to the Gulf, sought to be maintained by Congress, means 14 feet during eight months of each year. Thus, with the expenditure named by Mr. Cooley, boats will be able to go from the lakes to the Gulf eight or nine months every year—a longer period than vessels can navigate the lakes themselves. The Straits of Mackinac are closed every year for an average of 140 days, while records kept at Morris, Ill., show that the projected canal would be closed but seventy days. Since 1886 such a channel would not have been frozen up a day.

"The usefulness of such a channel," to quote Mr. Cooley again, "will largely lie in the development of trade throughout the Mississippi Valley. It will make tributary to the lakes the great natural lumber supplies, as yet almost untouched, in Arkansas, Missouri, and the Tennessee Mountains. It will also open to us the Gulf coast, most of whose harbors are accessible only to vessels drawing less than fourteen feet of water. It will build up a north and south trade, which can now scarcely be said to exist at all. It will develop and make tributary to Chicago a region which has been developed commercially less than any other portion of the United States."

So Mr. Cooley paints the project in bright colors. When the Chicago people, who are afraid of his expensive ideas, tell him that they mean to oppose any scheme that will facilitate the passage of freight through that city without breaking bulk, he replies with scorn:

"No city can thrive on tolls exacted from commerce. Besides, Chicago has changed its character in the last fifteen years. It has become a manufacturing city rather than a shipping city. Chicago has not handled as much wheat for ten years as Duluth or St. Paul. It is better to have commerce go by you than not to get it at all. Besides, you will get all that belongs to you, in any case. That idea of exacting tolls was the bane of Buffalo, all through the early days, but it found out its mistake at last."

Commissioner Cooley has discovered that 85 per cent. of the city population of the United States is on navigable water, and that 95 per cent. of the cities are on streams navigable by some kind of craft. "It must certainly have been a discerning Providence," he concludes, "that has placed all the navigable waters alongside of big cities." Then he gives further facts along the same line: "Every railroad property in this country that is on its feet to-day, paying dividends, is running in competition with water." From which he concludes that water competition is necessary to keep railroads down to strict business methods. He states that one-third of all the freight movement having Chicago for its terminus is by water, and hazards the belief that there are more tons of freight carried in the United States by water than by rail.

Taking this view of the importance of waterways, he naturally objects to the movement now on foot to build fixed bridges across the canal, reducing it to the rank of a mere sewer for some years to come. This he believes would not only be suicidal, but would be contrary to the spirit of the law. And as he was the chief force in securing the passage of the law, it is probable that he knows what he is talking about when he says that the country districts which were persuaded to allow the channel to traverse their territory did so on the distinct understanding that they were to have water transportation to Chicago in exchange for the courtesy of allowing Chicago to use their land as a garbage dump. As the board will have to go before the Legislature again this Winter for more money, it is likely that the country will make the city come to time on the bridge matter before it will vote any more money.

Revolution in Canal Digging.

The work on this canal has revolutionized the business of canal digging for all time. The suspension of active railway building and of similar enterprises had left the contractors of the country eager for something to do. The bids on the work at Chicago were, therefore, very close, in spite of the fact that no man can tell beforehand what is thirty feet under ground. The tough glacial drift and unexpected rock unearthed in many places put the contractors to their wits' ends to carry their contracts, and some of them had to throw up their jobs. But the more ingenious of them solved every problem by inventing machinery to do the work better and faster and cheaper than it had ever before been done in the world. These inventions will have a marked effect in increasing the feasibility of all future ship canals.

The average price for rock excavation on the drainage canal at the first lettings was about 80 cents per cubic yard. But recent lettings have reduced the price to 59 cents, owing to the influence of the cantilever and other inventions. The highest price for earth excavation was 56 cents, and the lowest was 19 7-10 cents. The average was 30 cents.

It has been impossible for the Trustees to govern the price of labor employed by the contractors, but they did pass a resolution declaring that no labor should receive less than 15 cents an hour. There has been comparatively little trouble from strikes. Last summer, when the railroad systems centering in Chicago were in the throes of a desperate conflict with their employes, there was not a ripple of disturbance along the drainage canal.

The sanitary arrangements of the labor camps have, on the whole, been good. And, though there are necessarily many fatalities among a force of from 6,000 to 10,000 men using from five to ten tons of dynamite a day, there has been comparatively little to complain of on the part of the workmen. Politics has been successfully kept out of the rough-looking army, and so has the smallpox. As long as these are kept out the drainage canal gangs are not likely to trouble anybody who does not go strolling through their barracks at night. But the character of the men is indicated by a suggestion of a friend at Joliet when the reporter of The New-York Times announced his determination to visit one of the camps at night: "Put this revolver in your overcoat pocket, and hold it out of sight ready to shoot. You can mend a hole in your overcoat easier than you can mend a knife-thrust in your body. You can trust that gun. I have tried it myself. It makes a big hole."

Kaiser's Gift to Wilhelmina.

From The Westminster Gazette.

We mentioned the other day that the German Emperor had presented his usual Christmas present to Wilhelmina, the young Queen of Holland. We are now happily in a position to inform our readers of the precise nature of the gift. Last year the Kaiser seems to have departed altogether from his usual rule. He has given her Majesty a portrait of his great namesake William, Prince of Orange. The original of the picture is in the Museum of Cassel, and represents the great Dutch statesman in his teens. No portrait of the Prince at that age appears to exist in the Netherlands. A portrait of William the Silent, from William the Speechmaker, is certainly a novelty in the way of Christmas presents, and we do hope her Majesty will be pleased with it.

New Chinese Postage Stamps.

News for stamp collectors is given by The North China Daily News. It seems that the Chinese Customs Post Office, finding the denominations of its three stamps, viz., 1, 3, and 5 candarins, insufficient and inconvenient, has decided to issue others of higher value, and to commemorate the sixtieth birthday of the Empress Dowager, stamps of new designs have been brought out. The jubilee issue, which is limited, came into use on the 19th ult. A set consists of nine stamps of different denominations aggregating Hk. Tls. 0.66 in value, or $1 Mexican. The stamps bear the customs watermark on the paper.

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND

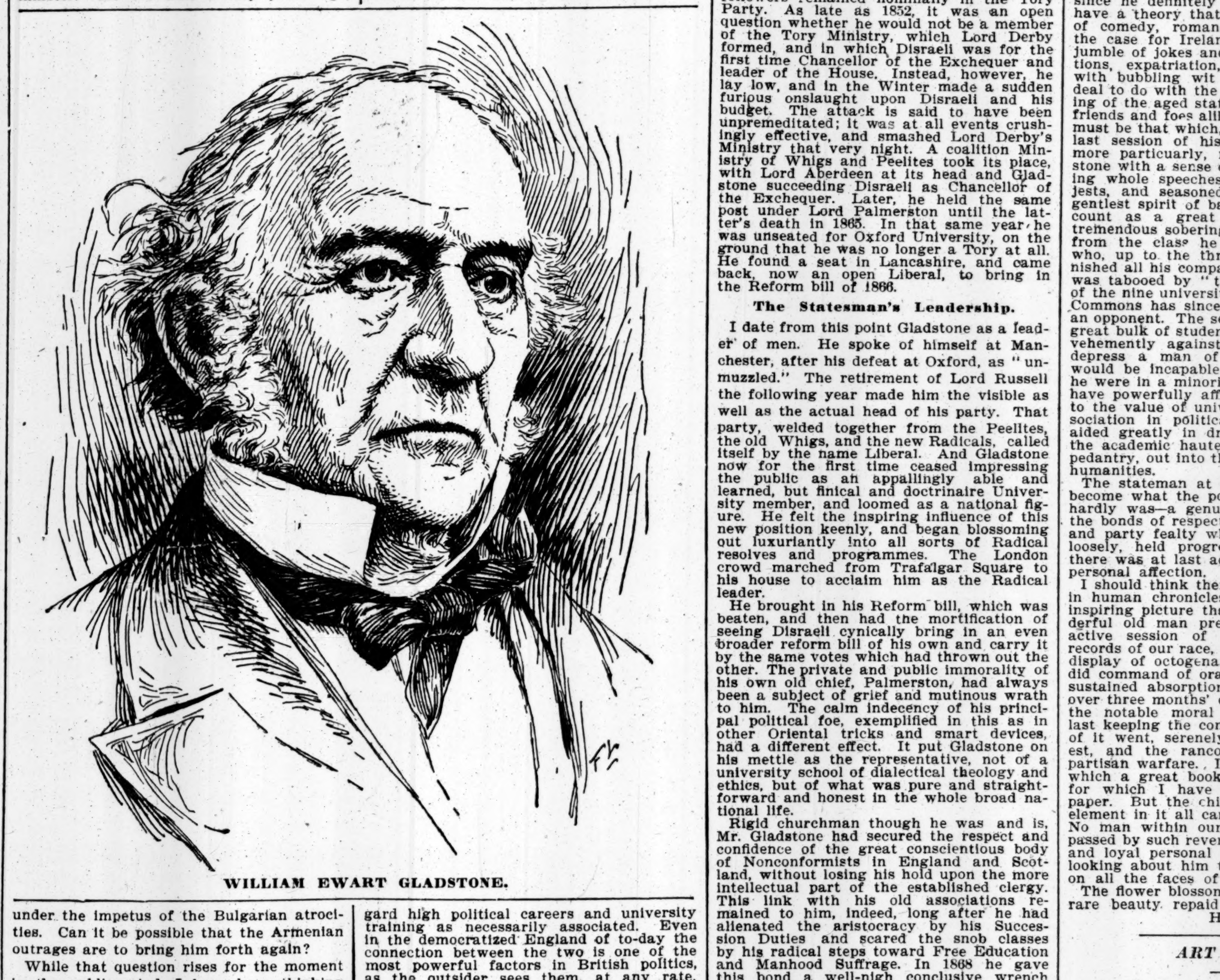
Influence of Home Rule Sympathies in Mellowing His Character.

IMPRESSIVE FACTS OF HIS CAREER

Evolution of the Grand Old Man from His Scholarly Austerity to Sweetness and Light in Twenty Years.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The papers are filled on this New Year's Day with lists of those who sent congratulations to Hawarden upon Mr. Gladstone's eighty-fifth birthday, and with reports of the remarkable speech which, with these pleasant tokens of the anniversary lying all about him, he delivered to the Armenian deputation which visited him. He sat in his chair the while he spoke, but the voice rang out as of old, and the impassioned rhetoric of the speech as well as the daring boldness of its declarations, set all men wondering whether it can after all be conceivably true that the Grand Old Man has wearied of inaction and wishes once more to return to Westminster. He did that twenty years ago,



WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

under the impetus of the Bulgarian atrocities. Can it be possible that the Armenian outrages are to bring him forth again?

While that question rises for the moment in the public mind, I have been thinking what a vastly different man the Gladstone of to-day is from the Gladstone of New Year's Day 1875. Those nearest him say he is no older in any of the attributes which give value to a statesman. But assuredly he is much more than twenty years wiser and gentler and more lovable and beloved. In all the measureless volume of writing about this most notable of living men I do not know that any one has dwelt upon this singular metamorphosis in his temperament and posture toward men and things which has been wrought within the past ten years. It is a subject upon which the future historian will have much to say. Meantime, let us anticipate history by a little review of the more obvious data it will find to hand when it takes up the task of considering

Mr. Gladstone as a Leader of Men.

In the early Autumn of 1885 it was my privilege to spend a brief vacation away out on the remote west coast of Ireland with my friend T. M. Healy as only companion. A great political campaign—for Ireland one of unequaled importance—was to be fought out within the coming month. There had been five years of Liberal government in Ireland, with Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan ruling from Dublin Castle, and that rule, in retrospect, seemed to the Irish more arbitrary and oppressive and hateful than anything that had gone before. The Irish voters, alike in their own country and in Great Britain, were preparing to strike solidly against Liberalism wherever it could be got at. There was a tolerably definite notion in the air that if the Tories won the coming election they would be willing to accept home rule at a price. However this may be, the whole Irish electorate were in a bitterly-envenomed state against Gladstone and Lord Spencer—whom they called "Foxy Jack," on account of his huge red beard—and the Liberal party generally.

Mr. Healy's presence in the district suggested the organization of a National League branch in a neighboring village which happened to be without one, and on Sunday noon, after mass, there was, accordingly, a great concourse of mountain peasants gathered in front of the chapel to hear him and to join the league. Of the speech itself I remember nothing, but one of the interruptions which punctuated it drew forth a remark that is worth recalling. An Irish audience is marvelously quick at catching points, but it is even more remarkable for the passionate delight it has in "booing" unpopular names. They cheer only indifferently well in Ireland, perhaps because they have had so little occasion for it; but they "boo" like bulls of Bashan. In the speech there were mentions of Spencer and Trevelyan, and these names were received with stern bellowings of wrath. Then came, in some other relation, the name of Gladstone, and the crowd raised another stormy chorus of hooting, but Mr. Healy abruptly stopped them. "Don't 'boo' Gladstone," he said, in substance; "he seems to be our enemy just now, but in my heart I believe that in the long run we have more to hope from him than from all the other Englishmen lumped together." The crowd were doubtless amazed at this, but they took the speaker's word for it, and ceased their groans.

Mr. Healy's Phophecy.

I too was surprised at this, and after the meeting I talked with my companion about it. He admitted that he had nothing, but an instinct to go upon. Mr. Gladstone had said nothing, done nothing, to suggest that he had shifted from his life-long ground of resolute negation to the home rule idea. Yet somehow the astute and highly impressionable young Irishman, sitting on the benches opposite through those long, turbulent, eventful years, and watching the venerable Premier in all his changing anti-Irish moods of wrath, contempt, pity, horror, and disgust, had acquired the conviction that in good time he would come round to home [illegible]

ably the swiftest and most impressionable of Irish minds, was prepared for the promptness with which his prophecy fulfilled itself. This incident of the Glengarrif speech was in October. Two months later Mr. Gladstone was an announced home ruler.

To discuss Mr. Gladstone as a leader of men, and particularly by way of comparison with other great individual influences of our time, is a task which might well frighten the most confident writer. If you will think of it, that Mr. Gladstone had been for twenty years in Parliament, and had become the chief finance Minister of England before Abraham Lincoln emerged from rural obscurity in Illinois to begin his historic struggle with Stephen A. Douglas, you will get something like a realizing sense of the tremendous scope his career as a leader embraces. Yet even this consideration fades off into relative unimportance beside the work of following a straight path through this extravagantly-extended and complicated period, and telling where it was that Gladstone led and where he was led by others. And as for dealing satisfactorily with the latest and most interesting phases of all, and exactly drawing the line where what we may call his legitimate personal force ends, and the ever-increasing glamour and fascination of his extraordinary age and vitality as elements of popularity begin, that is frankly beyond me. At the most, we can hope to cover only a little of the ground, and try merely to understand what portions of the huge subject we do take up.

One gets at the real Gladstone most readily by thinking of him as an Oxford man. This remark would not need explaining in England, but it will be helpful to the American, who has not been trained to regard high political careers and university training as necessarily associated. Even in the democratized England of to-day the connection between the two is one of the most powerful factors in British politics, as the outsider sees them, at any rate. Of the twelve Commoners in the Liberal Cabinet which Mr. Gladstone formed in 1892, five men were educated at Oxford, five at Cambridge. The two exceptions—Messrs. Fowler and Mundella—are instinctively felt by the House and the party to be of a little different clay from their associates. I do not dream of saying inferior, mind, but different. If this fetich is still so potent, one may imagine how it ruled here sixty-odd years ago, when young Mr. Gladstone first took his seat in the Commons. He owed that seat, indeed, strictly to the record he had just completed in the university. He was President of the Oxford Union—that famous nursery of debating genius—and made a speech against the Reform bill in one of the discussions there which created a sensation. A schoolfellow, Lord Lincoln, wrote home to his father, the Duke of Newcastle, about it. The Duke had a number of rotten boroughs at his disposal, and, on his son's report, he offered one of them to this young Oxford prodigy. Thus Mr. Gladstone entered Parliament for Newark, at the age of twenty-two.

Mr. Gladstone at College.

He was a tall and handsome young man, elaborately educated, the best speaker of his year, temperate and well-ordered in habits, deeply pious, and the son of a wealthy baronet. No doubt there were in that same year numbers of young Americans leaving Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and the rest of our colleges with approximately equal qualities, attainments, and external advantages. It would have occurred to no one in America to look over these young men and say, "This one will be President of the United States," "Here is a certain leader of the Senate," and so on. Here it is even to this day different. The dons at Oxford and Cambridge to-day can give you the names of more than half the men who, being schoolboys now, will, twenty years hence, be going to kiss the hands of royalty on their taking office as Ministers. The present Home Secretary for example, Mr. Asquith, had only recently left Oxford when I came to England eleven years ago. He was not in Parliament; he seemed not to be doing much at the bar. He was pointed out to me casually as a man certain to be in the Cabinet within a dozen years. When I asked why, the reason given was that he had been President of the Oxford Union. It sounded like folly at the time, but Mr. Asquith did the trick, with three years to spare.

All this has a direct bearing upon the career of Mr. Gladstone. When he was twenty-one years old, it was quite clearly foreseen that he was going to be Prime Minister of England if he lived. Bishop Charles Wordsworth is on record with the prediction; others were equally sanguine. It is impossible to suppose that he himself was unconscious of the proud and admiring confidence with which he was surrounded. The Government of England is still carried on by a very limited class of people. In his day, it was narrowed down to almost a family affair. Most of the Parliamentary power was in the hands of a dozen or so great landed nobles, who personally ran the House of Lords and filled the Commons with their relations and their nominees. Such of these relations as developed brains had the first choice of office—and we remember them as the Lord Althorps, Lord Stanleys, and Lord John Russells of the period. The best of the nominees were the bright, ambitious, capable young gentlemen of the universities—and of these Christ Church, Oxford, alone furnished among its honor men Canning and Peel and Gladstone.

This conjunction is significant. Gladstone himself, in his memorable speech in 1866, replying to Disraeli's sneer about that Oxford Union speech of his against the Reform bill, said: "I was bred under the shadow of the great name of Canning." Nowadays he rarely ventures upon retrospect without bringing in the influence of his early official connection with Sir Robert Peel, whose right-hand man he was for years. Thus one gets the suggestion of a long continuity of British conservative policy—that intelligent and intelligible Toryism of the past, embracing Catholic emancipation, the abolition of the corn laws, and the rearrangement of English finance—all of which may be said to have been evolved, through three generations of prize students, from that single college of Oxford's twenty-one.

The term of sixty-two years, during which Mr. Gladstone, with only a trivial interruption at the outset, has held a seat in Parliament, divides itself, for our purpose, into two nearly equal parts. The first thirty-two years, from his being put into the House by the Duke of Newcastle to his succeeding to the official leadership of that House by reason of Lord Palmerston's death, cover a period with which we have not much to do here. Up to this date of 1865 he belonged to the led rather than to the leaders. He had been from almost the first a notable figure, carrying a great deal of weight in the House of Commons, and the big party chiefs who made such a strange game of Parliamentary politics in the forties and fifties were anxious to get him on their sides. But it was a difficult [illegible]

A certain conscientious intractability was always leading him to differ from his colleagues, or resign. In 1845, for example, he threw up his post in Peel's Ministry as President of the Board of Trade, because Peel proposed to increase the grant to Maynooth College, a step which conflicted with the policy laid down in a pamphlet written by Gladstone some time before. This did not, however, prevent him from cordially supporting the measure itself as a private member. He gave a long explanation of this paradoxical behavior at the time, but I have never met any one who professed to comprehend it.

Other Phases of His Youth.

There were other phases of his character which kept him an odd fish among his fellows. He maintained incessant correspondence with the clerical branch of his Oxford friends, Wilberforce, Newman, Manning, Hope-Scott, and the others, and consulted them apparently upon every problem of his public life. He cultivated the austere virtues, and even the sacerdotal appearance, of the strictest New Oxford Churchman. He lacked an accommodating temper, and impressed people as feeling that his conscience was of more importance than the empire itself.

Gladstone's change of politics and the beginning of his historic combat with Disraeli, belong to this period, and take color from these characteristics just mentioned. He entered Parliament as a High Tory, hating the Reform bill, fighting the emancipation of slaves, resisting the removal of Jewish disabilities, and committed to the indiscriminate defense of Church and privilege. Only on the question of the tariff was he a Liberal—but in this exception lay his salvation. He is credited with an important part in the conversion of his chief, Sir Robert Peel, to free-trade views. Peel, in turn, found himself growing broader in many other directions, once he had conquered the corn-law superstition, and, whether it was cause or effect, the younger Gladstone expanded with him.

When Sir Robert died, in 1850, Gladstone and some other of his immediate followers remained nominally in the Tory Party. As late as 1852, it was an open question whether he would not be a member of the Tory Ministry, which Lord Derby formed, and in which Disraeli was for the first time Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House. Instead, however, he lay low, and in the Winter made a sudden furious onslaught upon Disraeli and his budget. The attack is said to have been unpremeditated; it was at all events crushingly effective, and smashed Lord Derby's Ministry that very night. A coalition Ministry of Whigs and Peelites took its place, with Lord Aberdeen at its head and Gladstone succeeding Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Later, he held the same post under Lord Palmerston until the latter's death in 1865. In that same year he was unseated for Oxford University, on the ground that he was no longer a Tory at all. He found a seat in Lancashire, and came back, now an open Liberal, to bring in the Reform bill of 1866.

The Statesman's Leadership.

I date from this point Gladstone as a leader of men. He spoke of himself at Manchester, after his defeat at Oxford, as "unmuzzled." The retirement of Lord Russell the following year made him the visible as well as the actual head of his party. That party, welded together from the Peelites, the old Whigs, and the new Radicals, called itself by the name Liberal. And Gladstone now for the first time ceased impressing the public as an appallingly able and learned, but finical and doctrinaire University member, and loomed as a national figure. He felt the inspiring influence of this new position keenly, and began blossoming out luxuriantly into all sorts of Radical resolves and programmes. The London crowd marched from Trafalgar Square to his house to acclaim him as the Radical leader.

He brought in his Reform bill, which was beaten, and then had the mortification of seeing Disraeli cynically bring in an even broader reform bill of his own and carry it by the same votes which had thrown out the other. The private and public immorality of his own old chief, Palmerston, had always been a subject of grief and mutinous wrath to him. The calm indecency of his principal political foe, exemplified in this as in other Oriental tricks and smart devices, had a different effect. It put Gladstone on his mettle as the representative, not of a university school of dialectical theology and ethics, but of what was pure and straightforward and honest in the whole broad national life.

Rigid churchman though he was and is, Mr. Gladstone had secured the respect and confidence of the great conscientious body of Nonconformists in England and Scotland, without losing his hold upon the more intellectual part of the established clergy. This link with his old associations remained to him, indeed, long after he had alienated the aristocracy by his Succession Duties and scared the snob classes by his radical steps toward Free Education and Manhood Suffrage. In 1868 he gave this bond a well-nigh conclusive wrench by suddenly declaring for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Bishop Wilberforce wrote at the time of his lifelong friend: "I am afraid Gladstone has been drawn into it from the unconscious influence of his restlessness at being out of office." This same idea, less gently and cautiously expressed, came late to be a familiar reproach in the mouths of Gladstone's opponents. "Just to gratify the ungovernable lust of an insane old man for office" is an explanation of the reasons why Home Rule was brought forward, which I have heard and read scores of times since 1886. It is undoubtedly true that the three great agitations—personally conducted campaigns—which stand out most prominently in this latter half of Gladstone's life were all evolved out of opposition, and render possible the charge that they were invented to get office. Of this character, as has been said, was the sudden attack upon the Irish Church. Nearly ten years later came the wild and whirling swoop upon the Bulgarian atrocities—and in this case Gladstone was not only in opposition, but had formally resigned the leadership of his party, on the ground of old age! Down he bolted from Hawarden, all the same, at this chance to strike Disraeli in a vulnerable spot—pushing his vacant-faced substitute, the then Marquis of Hartington, autocratically to one side, and lashing the country up into a ferment of excitement over the wickedness of Jingoism and the horrors of the "unspeakable Turk."

If this was done to regain office it was without doubt well done, for the Liberal majority returned in 1880 was so big as to be unwieldy. It was not a lucky or successful administration, perhaps for that very reason. Alexandria was bombarded, the Soudan desert was soaked with blood, and Ireland was put under the worst Coercion act she had ever known. At the end of the five years came an inglorious defeat and the incident narrated at the beginning. At least one of the Irish members had guessed that the Grand Old Man, once more in opposition, was meditating the plunge into home rule itself.

It is no part of my purpose to discuss here the melancholy circumstances under which the agitation for home rule, which a brief twelvemonth ago seemed on the point of real success, has lapsed into an empty and meaningless formula in the mouths of the present Liberal official figureheads. I will consider only the eight years of Gladstone's matchless leadership of that historic agitation. These years developed so many new sides to Mr. Gladstone's character as an advocate, an evangel, and a party chieftain combined that there seem now far more points of difference than of resemblance between Lord Palmerston's Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Prime Minister of 1893. He appears himself to have a tenderly sorrowful sort of consciousness of this, and every once in a while he goes out of his way, as in his review a couple of years ago of the divorce question, to demonstrate his fealty to his old opinions. In mere opinions perhaps he has not, indeed, changed very much. He still cherishes toward the dynasty and the Church and all the mossy and venerable traditions of the greater and lesser squiredoms the same chivalrous and romantic affection which prompted him nearly seventy years ago to write to Arthur Hallam in praise of Scott's "Woodstock." He has argued himself, or been argued, out of many of the larger positions which he held in middle age; he still holds firmly most of the minor views which helped to make him an all-around Tory in the forties.

Changes in Temperament.

But the changes in his temperament must be apparent to all who have watched him during the last decade. The long and arduous session which unhappily closed Mr. Gladstone's active parliamentary career brought these gracious alterations into peculiar prominence.

Up to within these last few years Mr. Gladstone was to be called a leader of forces rather than of men. His posture was that of a man who for fifty years had known that he was the best product of his generation, and who from boyhood had been surrounded by the deference and submission due to such pre-eminence. He had always curiously lacked discernment in the selection of lieutenants and intimate subordinates, and the men he did get closest about him after he became Premier, some interested flatterers, others exasperatingly dull nonentities, made an increasingly thick hedge between him and the real heart and brains of his party year after year.

At the time just before he took up the Irish question this had grown to be an element of distinct danger to Liberalism. The fighting captains of the party were discouraged, disaffected. They were weary of being held at arms' length by a distant and autocratic commander, who scorned to take counsel with them, who never asked them to his house, and who seemed to have a special pleasure in springing his political plans upon them unawares. Though it was true that when they did meet him they could not but feel the exceeding charm and kindly [illegible] of his manner; it was also

true that they almost never met him. His favorites in the Cabinet were tiresome old Whig fossils, whom the active party hated and groaned under; outside politics, his confidences, and leisure moments were all reserved for priggish young university men of Whig parentage, or snuffy old bookworms and commentators.

The Liberal organizers, election agents, stump speakers, and local leaders got small joy out of the periodical announcements that Mr. Gladstone was retranslating Dante or had discovered a new reading of the Heraclian sun myths, or was gathering proofs that the Mosaic diet accounted for the small proportion of near-sighted Jews in Germany. All this was very fine and dignified, no doubt, but it was felt to be stifling the enthusiasm of the Radical Party and chilling its militant spirit. I have always believed that the whole section of Birmingham or Chamberlain Unionists, mainly wealthy business men, who liked practical fighting politics, went off in 1886 far more out of resentment at fancied personal snubs and slights at Gladstone's hands than from any deep-seated convictions on the Irish question.

But it was left for this same Irish question not only to revolutionize British politics, but to effect a most striking metamorphosis in Gladstone's character as a leader. History affords so few examples of this transmogrification coming after a man's seventy-fifth year that we are warranted in attaching peculiar interest to the present case. There still remained to the last some of the finest and strongest characteristics of the earlier Gladstone—the devouring, sleepless earnestness, the intolerance of insincere and thick-witted opposition, and the fiery, hawklike swoop upon the merest crevice left unguarded in the enemy's position. To the end one got, too, the same sense of lofty aims and noble ideals, of a conscience rigorously governing word and thought, which have always associated themselves with his name.

But engrafted upon these sterner virtues we came to see, during these eight years, very sweet and softening qualities, which formerly were not there at all. Every one knows how passionately engrossed Mr. Gladstone has been in the Irish question since he definitely took it up, in 1886. I have a theory that the weird commingling of comedy, romance, and tragedy which the case for Ireland involves—the strange jumble of jokes and tears, of famine, evictions, expatriation, running side by side with bubbling wit and song—had a great deal to do with the mellowing and broadening of the aged statesman's mind, to which friends and foes alike now bear witness. It must be that which, during that memorable last session of his work at Westminster more particularly, revealed to us a Gladstone with a sense of humor, actually making whole speeches sparkling with pretty jests, and seasoned all through with the gentlest spirit of badinage. Then, again, I count as a great molding influence the tremendous sobering experience of isolation from the class he was bred among, and who, up to the threshold of old age, furnished all his companionship. After 1886 he was tabooed by "the classes." Every one of the nine university seats in the House of Commons has since then been occupied by an opponent. The seats of learning, and the great bulk of students gathered there, were vehemently against him. This could not depress a man of Gladstone's mold; he would be incapable of doubting himself if he were in a minority of one. But it must have powerfully affected his sentiments as to the value of university training and association in political life. It must have aided greatly in drawing him away from the academic hauteur, the cold shadow of pedantry, out into the warm sunlight of the humanities.

The stateman at eight-four had, in fact, become what the politician of seventy-four hardly was—a genuine leader of men. To the bonds of respect, intellectual deference, and party fealty which then, more or less loosely, held progressive men about him, there was at last added the triple chain of personal affection.

I should think there has hardly ever been in human chronicles a more touching and inspiring picture than this which the wonderful old man presented during his last active session of 1893-4—beating all the records of our race, alike in the magnificent display of octogenarian virility, the splendid command of oratory at its highest, the sustained absorption in his subject during over three months' continuous fighting, and the notable moral feat of from first to last keeping the contest, so far as his part of it went, serenely above partisan interest, and the rancors and meannesses of partisan warfare. It was a spectacle about which a great book could be written, and for which I have here only an icnh of paper. But the chief and most significant element in it all can be put in a sentence: No man within our ken has been encompassed by such reverent affection, such deep and loyal personal devotion, as Gladstone, looking about him then, could see glowing on all the faces of his supporters.

The flower blossomed late, indeed, but its rare beauty repaid all the waiting.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

ART NOTES.

—The art loan exhibition at San Francisco for the benefit of the Maria Kip Orphanage is attracting considerable attention, and contains some notable examples by the very best names. Col. Crocker, Mrs. Crocker, and the Crocker estate have contributed largely, together with Irving M. Scott, Mrs. De Young, Mrs. Grant, and others. There are among other paintings works by Corot, Diaz, Duprez, Isabey, Fortuny, Lamacois, Rico, Gérôme, Cabanel, Knaus, Monet, Piloty, Max, Makart, and Munkacsy.

—Venice, for the first time in its history, at least, will have an international exhibition of the fine arts from April next to October. Prizes to the extent of $5,000 will be awarded. The committee of artists pledged to support the affair consists of some of the best of the European painters.

—Léon Bonnat, the distinguished French artist, painted last Summer a portrait of Prof. Lane of Harvard, which is at present on exhibition in Boston. The likeness is said to be excellent, and the canvas goes shortly to the college, where it will hang permanently.

—The National Sculpture Society met on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at the Fencers' Club, and listened to an interesting address by W. C. Brownell on the subject of the French sculptor, Rodin. Afterward there was an election for new members.

—Daniel Vierge, the famous illustrator, is paralyzed on the right side, but he has learned to use his left hand with wonderful facility. The collection that graces his studio of odds and ends dear to the artistic heart is said to be enormous.

—Sir Edward Burne-Jones is painting a portrait of Lady Windsor. The lady is described as being a model after the artist's own heart, slender of figure, with chestnut hair and violet eyes, "which look but do not see."

—There will be shown early in February, in this city, a collection of the works of Marcus Simmons, an American-born artist of decided ability, who has resided long in Paris, and who is not too well known here.

—At its regular monthly meeting on Jan. 8, the Society of Amateur Photographers of this city was entertained by Mr. A. Moreno, who gave a demonstration of portrait making by the electric arc light.

—Prof. Hubert Herkomer is painting a portrait of Mr. Beerbohm Tree as Gringoire in "The Ballad Monger." It will be one of his contributions to the Royal Academy this Spring.

—The annual meeting of the Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will be held at Memphis, Tenn., on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of January.

—An exhibition of the works of Monet, to the number of forty-eight pictures, will open on Jan. 12 at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, on Fifth Avenue.

—Of the 408 pictures on the walls of the Boston Art Museum, only 148 are actually owned by that institution; all others are loaned.

—Joseph Jefferson is announced to deliver a lecture in March before the Art Society of Hartford, Conn.

Princess Clementine's Gift.

From The London World.

If anything further were necessary to discredit the rumor so persistently repeated, that the Princess Clémentine meditates embracing a conventual life, it would be furnished by the nature of the King's Christmas gift to his only unmarried daughter. Early one morning last week his Majesty led her to the terrace of the restored Laeken Palace (burned down on New-Year's Day, 1890,) and there presented her with a magnificent open carriage, which had just arrived from Vienna, and is drawn by four superb Hungarian horses. He requested her to drive him in it around to the stables, where, during the night, a whole wing had been partitioned off from the rest of the building. Above the entrance he pointed out to her a new plate, bearing in gilt letters, the words: "Section des Chevaux de S. A. R. la Princesse Clémentine de Belgique."

Remarkable Galician Will.

Count Victor Bawarowski of Lemberg, who committed suicide in his study about three weeks ago, has, the Vienna correspondent of The London Daily News tells us, left a remarkable will. He declares that his brother is not to inherit anything from him. His sole heir is to be Galicia, but his fortune is to be left untouched until it amounts in value to 20,000,000 florins, when it is to be devoted to the foundation of literary academies, schools of painting, &c., in Cracow, Tarnapol, and Lemberg. If there is anything to prevent these institutions from being founded, the property is to be divided equally between the British Museum in London and the Institute in Paris. The Count died worth about 6,000,000 florins in money and land.

MR. LARRABEE ON FINANCE

An Ogunquit View of the Currency Question.

THE HOUSE BILL NOT SATISFACTORY

It Failed to Recognize a "Fundymental Princerpal" on Which the Public Credit Is Founded.

OGUNQUIT, Me., Jan. 12.—"'Taint sech a tur'ble thing to wrastle with, arter all," said Mr. Larrabee to Joe Eaton and Barick Marstin, who had just made the acknowledgment that they didn't know anything about the currency question and couldn't tell while the House debate was going on whether they were for the Carlisle bill or the substitute, or both, or neither.

"The truth on't is," Eaton had said, "I ain't so well posted on this 'ere currency bus'ness as some is. I never was wuth a cent on 'rethmetic, an' don't s'pose I ever will be. I sorter wish, though, thet somebody that knowed suthin' abaout the currency question would try to explain what's the matter with the money we've got naow and what them fellers aout to Wash'nton purposes to do abaout it."

"Them's my sent'ments," Marstin had remarked. "I've read the pepper pooty reg'lar sence they started in talkin' in the Haouse, but I can't see's it's done me no good—I ain't got no more idee what they're sayin' on then I would hev if they was all a-talkin' Hottentot."

It was with reference to the confessions of ignorance put forth by Eaton and Marstin that Mr. Larrabee remarked that the currency question was not "sech a tur'ble thing to wrastle with, arter all."

"'Cordin' to my way o' lookin' at it," he went on, "they's two things the Gov'munt's got to do. In the fust place it's got to quit puttin' aout greenbacks. It ain't got no business keepin' sech things a-circerlatin' when they ain't no war a-goin' on. The Gov'munt's business is govern in', keepin' things from goin' to pieces, regerlatin' things so's to gin everybody all the rights an' priv'leges he's got a right to hev. It costs suthin' to carry on a Gov'munt, an' thet's why folks has to pay taxes.

"It sorter follers that a Gov'munt ain't goin' jest right if it don't git enough by taxin' the people to pay the expenses o' governin' 'em. But sometimes it gits thet way—most allus does when they's a war. What's the Gov'munt do in sech cases? What's it do? Borries money—thet's what it does. Haow? By puttin' aout its promerses to pay—some on 'em promerses to pay in so many years, some on 'em promerses to pay jest's soon's the feller that has 'em axes for his money.

"Wall, naow, thet's the faoundation. Greenbacks is promerses to pay thet the Gov'munt put aout in the war times. Ought to hev be'n paid years ago. Wa'n't a safe thing not to pay 'em. Dang'rous thing to hev floatin' raound loose. Baound to make trouble some time, an' naow, b'jocks, the trouble's come.

"You want to know, do ye, what's the matter with the Gov'munt? Waal, I'll tell ye what's the matter with the Gov'munt. It can't take keer of its promerses to pay gold to folks thet holds its greenbacks.

"Naow, s'pose thet you, Barick, was obleeged to run in debt, an' you guv me a note sayin' 't you'd pay me any time I ast ye to. S'pose you done the same thing with Joe, an' with a hund'ed or two others. Waal, you've got plenty o' stuff, but you ain't got the stuff to pay these 'ere notes with. What be you goin' to do abaout it? Let her drift? Not if you ain't prejudyced agin actin' sensible. You can't take the resk o' doin' thet. Some day the hull kaboodle on us'll call on ye for our money. Where'll ye be then? Bankrupt, won't ye? Bankrupt, jest's sartin's my name Silas Larrabee.

"What be ye goin' to do? I'll tell ye. You're goin' to go to somebody thet's got money an' borry suthin' to pay us with, but you ain't goin' to give a promise to pay that feller any time he takes a notion into his head to ax ye to pay him. No, Siree. You're goin' to borry of him with the understandin' thet you'll pay him in ten years or twenty years, or any number o' years—pooty well along. Thet's the way you'll do it, an' when you're through, you'll be aout o' danger. They won't be no chance for a lot o' fellers to swoop daown on ye and make ye bankrupt.

"Naow, kin you tell me any reason why a Gov'munt shouldn't do the same thing that you'd do? Here's a Gov'munt thet's a wigglin' wusser'n a man with the wind colic 'cause it's short o' gold to pay its greenbacks with. Why don't it borry some money an' redeem them greenbacks an' stop wigglin'? Thet's what it ought to do, an' they won't never be no ginerwine prosperity in this country 'till it's done. They ain't no use foolin' with this 'ere matter. They ain't but one thing to do thet'll settle things—an' thet's the thing 't I've been tellin' ye of.

"It's jest like it was when I was a teachin' the deestrick school forty-two year ago come Feberwary. I ketched one o' the boys chewin' tobacker and spittin' the juice into a caow's horn. Wan't but one thing to do. 'Twouldn't a done no good to make him Farn the fust chapter in Deuterronemy or the Twenty-third Psa'm. 'Twouldn't hev amounted to nothin', nuther, to hev kep' him in recesses for two or three weeks. What did I do? I put the birch to him, thet's what I done. Hed to open the winders when I'd got through so's to let the dust aout. You never seen a suit o' clothes cleaned quicker'n better'n his was. B'jocks, they wa'n't no more tobacker chewin' in thet school. Would 'a' be'n, though, if I hadn't done the right thing right in the beginnin'. 'You've got to do it, Silas,' says I, 'sooner or later.' I done it sooner.

"An' thet's jest haow it is with them greenbacks. They's one thing to do with them, an' they ain't but one, and sooner or later the Gov'munt'll do it. It ought to do it naow.

"I said they was another thing the Gov'munt ought to do, an' thet is it ought to fix up a good saound bankin' systum on a permanunt footin'. They shouldn't be an ioty of a chance for anybody to lose a cent on any bank bill thet he might git diggin' clams, or sellin' corn, or workin' for day's wages. The people want good money an' they don't want no if's nor no an's about it. If I was a member of the Naytional Haouse o' Repersent'tives, I wouldn't vote for no currency bill thet didn't purpose to gin the people safe money. I wouldn't be a Dimmycrat nor a Republican, nor anythin' else but an American citerzun when it come to votin' on a currency bill. I wouldn't keer b'jocks, whose bill it was if it didn't purpose to gin the people money thet couldn't spile overnight, I wouldn't vote for it.

"Easy enough to make safe money. S'pose the Gov'munt borries enough to git them greenbacks in an' burn 'em up, or chop 'em up, or spile 'em for use some other way. Ain't no trouble is they in sayin' to anybody thet wants to start a bank: 'Fetch along some o' them bonds thet's jest be'n put out to git the greenbacks with an' you kin start a bank soon's you like. Gin us $50,000 in them bonds an' you kin hev $50,000 in bank notes to do what you like with. We'll keep the bonds here as security for the notes so's anybody'll know whenever he gets a bank note thet they's a Gov'munt bond thet's backin' on it.

"That ere bill thet was afore the Naytinal House o' Represent'tives didn't suit me wuth a cent. Seems to me, the feller that got it up was afeared to do the right thing. He was afeard to git daown to the fundyment'l princerple thet it ain't no part of a Gov'munt's bus'ness to be furnishin' currency to people. It's the Gov'munt's business to see thet the currency's safe, but it ain't got no business puttin' aout any on't itself—'cept, of course, in sech cases as wars, an' even in sech cases the Gov'munt ought to git its currency back jest's soon's it can borry enough to git it back with on good terms.

"Naow, I ain't gone so deep into this ere question as I might 'a' gone if I'd knowed more abaout it. But it ain't necessary to know the hull bus'ness, 'thaout you're goin' to be a member 'f Congress—it's enough for a man like me or you to know thet the fust thing for the Gov'munt to do, in fixin' up the financial systum, is to git aout of the danger of hevin' to stop specie paymunts, and thet the next thing to do will be to fix up a bankin' systum thet 'll hev suthin' under it as solid as the Rock o' Gibberalter."

"Much obleeged, Uncle Silas," said Joe Eaton, as Mr. Larrabee ceased speaking.

"So'm I," said Mr. Marstin.

"Welcome," said Mr. Larrabee. "I ain't never got no objections to tellin' anybody anythin't I know thet he don't."

Evidently Wrong.

From Harper's Bazar.

"I don't believe in that proverb, 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure,'" said Cynicus.

"Why not?" asked Ritterhouse. "It strikes me as being good."

"Ah," said Cynicus, "but you forget. The married man has no leisure."

CURRENT LITERATURE

SMALL THINGS.

I shaped a marble statue, the image of a
 thought—
A thought so pure and perfect, it thrilled
 me as I wrought;
And when I saw my task complete, and
 joyed it was so fair,
Alas! alas! when next I looked an ugly
 rent was there.

In strains of music, then, I told of sweetest
 joy and love;
And, out and in, the harmony in rich, soft
 chords I wove;
When, lo! a wild, weird discord that would
 not die away;
I'll hear it evermore, through life, unto
 my dying day.

Aweary of my failures, I sought the haunts
 of song;
Essayed to cull sweet flowers wherewith
 to charm the listening throng.
Anon a warning voice I heard that stayed
 my eager hand:
"No soul but one by sorrow tried may join
 the minstrel band."

I found a weary traveler, at noontide, by
 the way;
His brow was deeply furrowed, his locks
 were thin and gray.
"Can I do aught for you?" I asked. "I
 am athirst," He said.
I gave a cup of water; He drank and raised
 His head.

A strange and wondrous change I saw,
 transfigured was his face.
His form was full of majesty, his eyes of
 love and grace.
"Well have ye done; well have ye spent
 that gift of charity.
Albeit ye know it not," He said, "ye did
 it unto Me."

Great works are for great souls; high
 thoughts for those whose minds can
 soar;
Sweet music for the ears that catch the
 notes from Heaven's bright shore.
Strong words that move the multitude are
 not, my child, for thee;
Thine are the hidden ways of love and
 quiet charity. E. H. KERR.
—Good Words.

OF PEGGY

Peggy's hair is fine as silk;
 This she tends with dainty care.
Peggy's throat is white as milk;
 Fair she is, and very fair.
Envious maids may scoff and pass;
Truth lies in the looking-glass,
Where, clear mirrored, grace for grace,
Peggy sees her winsome face.

Peggy uses well her charms,
Counts her swains a rounded score,
Yet with empty heart and arms,
 Watching, waits for twenty more.
Lovely Peggy, by and by,
We will wed, yes, you and I,
But, sweet thorn in roses hid,
Not each other—Heaven forbid.
—The Century. MADELINE S. BRIDGES.

A RESPECTFUL ADMIRER

Elijah Makefast sat in the rear office of the warehouse scanning the morning paper. Ordinarily his gaze would be centred on the price list of the cottons in which the firm dealt, but now the particular cause of the blinking of his eyes was an item in the "personal column," which read as follows: "Will beauteous lady with black-and-white boa and the little white birds communicate with Respectful Admirer?"

A good business man was Mr. Makefast; people admitted this grudgingly, as if they thought there must be some mistake in the attribute. But never would he have conned the market so persistently—no, not if the South were again in rebellion, and Egypt and India devastated by flood and earthquake. Those burning words were confirmatory of his humility and self-distrust; for his young wife Marian had a white-and-black boa, with two little white birds where it clasped her pretty throat, and there was not another one like it in the whole town.

Mr. Makefast was so thin that he was often envious of his shadow. Had he emulated it, he might have laughed and grown fat, for it sought the light and danced with the sunbeams. Old Mrs Clarke, his maternal grandmother, was wont to say: "Elijah would be unhappy in heaven for want of something to find fault with." And Dinah, his wife's maid, whom he had brought from the South, gave as her opinion: "He ain't no man at all, he ain't. He an ole worry-cat." Mr. Makefast silently acquiesced in these views, which seemed to flatter when he recalled his own, and never thought of accusing either of the critics of ingratitude, as an ambidexter man—that is, one whose right and left hands were on confidential terms—would surely have done.

If anything could have increased Mr. Makefast's contempt for himself it was his present doubt of his dear little wife; but still he doubted, for there was the boa and there was himself. He doubted; but he didn't censure. Why should Marian have married him, at any rate? Had he been in her place he would have seen himself hanged first. Why? As if he didn't well know, as if the conviction hadn't rendered impossible possible bliss. A cadaverous, middle-aged oddity like him must have been literally forced on a sweet and blooming maid. As if he didn't know! He had befriended her father—as any decent man would.

On his deathbed that father had sent for him, and had exacted a promise that he would act as guardian of his two daughters Marian and Norah. Very well, then; he had promised, why had not that been sufficient; the most malicious imagination could not have conjured impropriety from his taking charge of a score of young girls. But no; dying people are so unreasonable; they exact promises when there isn't a living chance for one to change one's mind. Marry Marian, his friend had entreated, reserving his very last breath for the purpose, and when he had desperately fulfilled his pledge by asking, Marian had calmly accepted him. Why?

Of course because she had felt such to be her duty. Duty? He could suggest a pavement far superior to good intentions, and that was this same duty. They had married and come to his home in the North with pretty Norah, the sister, and Dinah, the maid, and were comfortably settled, too, even if he did say it, and even if old Mrs. Clarke was a chronic disturber; and behold! what he should have expected had happened—his wife had a "respectful admirer."

At this hour, in the front office of the warehouse, Edward Raybum, the junior partner, was also considering the morning paper and the same portion thereof. The chance that had led him to it was not so extraordinary, however, for he was young and lightsome, and naturally turned at once to the front page, where marriages and births and deaths, and other amusements were set forth. And as he read the personal, his jaw had also fallen, but more through chagrin than shame, for he had far more self-esteem than his business associate. And yet Raybum's heart was truly sore within him. Two little white birds! How well he remembered but the evening before, when he had called at Makefast's house, pretty Norah—he could call her "Norah" to himself, that was one comfort—had come dancing into the room with just such an article around her snowy neck. "How do you like my boa?" she had cried. "Isn't it swell? There's not another one like it in the whole city. Aren't those dear little birds cunning? Oh, I tell you, the girls will be so jealous!"

Pretty, pretty Norah! So gay, so innocent; at least, he would have sworn so innocent, but always so gay! There was no possible harm in her, of that he was well assured; but might not her saucy, vivacious way have misled some fop of a stranger, whose head he would like to punch, by Jove! Might not the merest glance from such bright eyes under such long, drooping lashes have seemed inviting to such an ass? There was but one whose merest glance could be so alluring—the sort of a wife he would choose as a companion through the turmoils of life. "Curse the sort, and, above all, the turmoils," Raybum muttered, "I want Norah at any rate."

What, then, should he do? He must protect the girl, not from evil, that was preposterous, but from its faintest shadow. "I hope old Elijah hasn't seen it," he mused. "He's so altogether useless in his despondency. I'll just borrow his paper before he's half through the cotton list." But when Raybum entered the rear office, poor Makefast looked up from the outside page with a misery that was unmistakable.

"Ah!" he sighed.

"Oh, you've seen it, have you?" began Raybum. "Well, it does not amount to much. Annoying, of course, and—"

"And heartrending," interrupted Elijah. "But I blame no one except myself. It's just what I might have expected."

"Nonsense! If the skies were to fall you would say it was just what you might have expected. What difference does it make to you, after all? You're married fast enough. As for me—well, no matter. She's conspicuous for style and beauty, and some ass has simply been displaying his earmarks. All we must do is to prevent the slightest suspicion, and then the affair is ended."

"Do what you like," said Makefast mournfully, "I shall do nothing. If the worst imaginable were the reality, it would be no more than I deserved. The house of an old fogy like me is stupid enough, and to make it worse I had to inflict my grandmother on it like an ancestral curse."

"Old Mrs. Clarke is a corker," admitted Raybum. "But still, Elijah, you couldn't refuse to give her a home; I've heard Mrs. Makefast and her sister say so more than once. They don't mind her."

"But she minds them," groaned Elijah. "If she's seen this paper, you needn't take any precautions against scandal. She'll attend to that."

"Let us hope, then, that she hasn't. In any event, old fellow, you ought to be happy in your lot. As for me, you understand, I'm sure, without my expressing my hopes. Let me act, then. I should feel like a recreant knight if I did not." And Raybum hurried away, leaving his partner with his feet sticking in the slough of despond and his head hopelessly befogged by the opacity of this last remark. "A corker" is rather an indefinite term whereby to describe a lady of seventy; yet had this criticism been suggested to Raybum he would have persisted: "She is a corker, just the same." And so, indeed, she was. Mrs. Clarke was a little old woman, with a great nose and an eager, dissatisfied face, as if the former had for years successfully eluded the ardent chase of the latter.

That the major portion of her life had been passed in the state of widowhood had resulted more from her nature than her disposition, for she had continued in ready allegiance to the Golden Rule of doing unto others as she had done to that better self who had gone before. There had thus been many lucky escapes from the decline and the broken column which inevitably would be her dowry. The widow never despaired, however, for old age cannot accomplish much with one naturally weazen and arid. A mummy is no less a mummy at the end than at the beginning of a century. She bore herself erect and walked briskly. Her eyes were bright, and her hair a changeless black—changeless, that is, except when she bought—but why seek the secrets of her prison house? And so on a foggy morning she might have easily been taken for her own granddaughter. Of this fact old Mrs. Clarke was now quite aware. She always made it a point to filch the morning paper and take it to her room, not so much that she wanted it herself as that others might want it.

Hence it happened that on this particular day she was peering over her spectacles in admiration of the personal. The widow straightway assumed to herself the responsibility for this inquiry. And why not, indeed? The other morning—and it was a foggy morning, too—had she not gone out on some errand, and in her haste worn her granddaughter-in-law's boa? In her haste—such was to be the excuse if anything was said; in truth she had worn it because she knew it would become her—and behold the result! She had passed many men hurrying to business, she remembered, and not one of them, young or old, seemed an unlikely one to have been thus suddenly smitten with her charms. Such an embarrassment of riches! How could she discriminate? "I'll take whichever one it may be, the dear man," murmured the widow, and having penned a tremulous reply, she bore it, a living coal from Cytheria's altar, to the newspaper office.

The paper remained on the old lady's desk until Dinah, the maid, came to do the old lady's room. As the milkman had been too hurried that morning to stop and talk, the girl was naturally eager for news. Her shiny eyes caught the personal, and well-nigh dissolved with delight. "Fo' de Lawd's sake," she chuckled, "I've cotched him suah," and while she swept she laboriously and phonetically constructed a tender missive, for Dinah was a true servant, and not above wearing out her mistress's finery if the chance offered, as the chance always does.

And in the front sitting room Mrs. Makefast and her sister were rather animatedly discussing this same obtrusive item.

"I think it was too bad of you, Norah; really I do," Marian was complaining; "that you have prevented my wearing the boa ever again is nothing at all, but suppose Elijah sees that notice. You know how queer he is; he wouldn't blame me, but he'd grieve himself half to death."

"Nonsense!" interrupted Norah. "That's just why I did it. He needs to be thoroughly shaken, like every other medicine that has been taken for better or for worse. The idea of a man being so stupid as not to know that his wife loves him. I hope he does see it. Jealousy is my cure for myopia."

"Your cure? Have you ever tried it on any one else?"

"No," replied Norah, reluctantly. "That is, I was rather provoked the other evening, when I showed the boa to Mr. Raybum as my own. 'Why, Miss Norah,' he said, "if you wear that out every man you meet will fall in love with you!' Wasn't that cool? So I just thought I would teach his imperturbability a lesson."

"But I thought it was Elijah you hoped to instruct?"

"Oh, I thought of him afterward, when I remembered that the boa was yours."

"But I don't understand. Poor Mr. Raybum meant to be complimentary. Why should you teach him a lesson, and whatever is the lesson about?"

"You might understand," cried Norah, flushing and turning away, "if you weren't so absorbed in your own stupid affairs."

It was late that afternoon that Edward Raybum returned to his partner's office. He found that gentleman busied with figuring potential profits out of the market, and this industry, so laudable, straightway exasperated him.

"You are a cold-blooded fellow, Makefast, after all," he began. "I should think your thoughts might be on other things than cotton."

"Hum! oh! ah!" murmured Elijah, looking up, confusedly, from his work. "You refer to that confounded personal, do you? Well, I never meddle with what I can't help; and the least I can do is to strive to properly support my wife while I have one."

"I've been watching The Courier office," continued Raybum, darkly, "and with mysterious results. About an hour ago old Mrs. Clarke left a paid notice with the 'personal' clerk."

"Old Mrs. Clarke! My grandmother!" repeated Makefast, staring with amazement. Then he dashed his pen to the floor and clapped his hands and laughed aloud. "Oh, I see it all," he cried. "That little daredevil of a Norah is the only one who would have sent her on such an errand. It's Norah, of course, who is the beauteous lady. She sometimes wears that boa. Good, good! Ha! Ha!"

"Don't act like a whirling dervish, Makefast," retorted Raybum, irritably. "Of course it's Miss Norah; who else could it be?"

"That boa belongs to my wife."

"Oh, my dear fellow, I never thought; but still—yes, it's right that you should know. About five minutes after old Mrs. Clarke left The Courier office that darky girl, Dinah, tripped in, up to the same desk, and paid for a notice."

"Dinah, my wife's maid!" ejaculated Elijah, and he picked the pen from the floor, and tried to resume his calculation.

"I am awfully sorry, old man," said Raybum after a little. "Sorry for you, and sorry for myself. Of course you understood. I never for one instant referred to Mrs. Makefast. Even now I cannot believe in aught but her tender love for you."

"Humph!" grunted Elijah, incredulously.

"And Miss Norah," continued Raybum, "such a sweet, delightfully innocent girl! You have noticed my regard, I know. There must be some terrible mistake still."

"Still," interrupted Elijah, fiercely, "still we will be guided by to-morrow's paper, and if we find that we are being deceived, then I for one will take revenge on the impious scoundrel who has invaded my home, if I hang for it."

"Agreed," cried Raybum, "and I will go you one better. I'm glad to see you show such spirit. Why, but a half hour since you were figuring away without a thought of 'meddling with what you couldn't help.'"

"I was trying not to believe," groaned poor Elijah, as he turned to his work and doggedly set down the product of seven times nine as fifty-six.

"This won't do at all," reflected Raybum. "If you go home in such shape you will put purity itself on guard. There's that southwestern matter in the city that should be attended to. Let's take a run down there for to-night, and then if to-morrow proves our suspicions to be absurd, as I half believe it will, our folly will remain a partnership secret." And Mr. Makefast, eager for any diversion, consented.

Poor Marian! Her Elijah had always corrected the hall clock by his homecoming at exactly 6 o'clock. She had hoped during the day that if he had noticed the personal, from the hearty reassurance of his embrace would date the absolute confidence to which she knew her wifely love was entitled. Alas! instead of silent reconciliation and misunderstandings vanquished there came this terse message: "Gone to the city on business with Raybum. Return to-morrow."

"Oh, Norah, Norah!" sobbed Marian, tragically. "See what you have done; I'm a deserted woman."

"With Raybum," repeated Norah, ruefully. "I begin to feel like one myself."

Mr. Makefast and his partner were not enjoying their exile overmuch, for under the most favorable circumstances Mr. Makefast was not a hilarious companion, his conception of joviality being to sit and to occasionally say, "Hum, hum." But the two young women were in more parlous stress, for Norah's imagination, heightened by pique, suggested that possibly the next day's Courier might contain an answer to the personal.

"But how could that be?" asked Marian, "when there isn't any beauteous lady at all?"

"There are creatures," the girl explained in an awed whisper, "who would be glad to act as substitutes."

"Then there can be but one refuge for us," declared Marian, with that significant glance to the ceiling which is generally taken to indicate heaven.

"Yes, yes," agreed her sister. "After we have scratched the trollop's eyes out."

Morning came, and with its light brought also the paper—an appropriate companionship. Four masculine eyes scanned it, and then four responsive lips united in swear. Four feminine eyes scanned it, and then four responsive lips sighed in despair. There were two personals unmistakable in reference, and one read:

"Respectful Admirer: Meet me at the side gate; 7 P. M. Discreet."

And the other read:

"Respectful Admirer: Under the area at 7 o'clock. Honey."

"What can it mean?" gasped poor Marian, "surely not our side gate and our area?"

"That remains to be seen," said Norah boldly. "We must at all events take every possible step to protect our good names from calumny. At 7 P. M. I shall be at the side gate; at 7 o'clock do you open the basement door, and then we shall see what we shall see." And Marian, having silently assented, retired to her room to weep.

Meantime, Mr. Makefast and his partner, on their return from their gloomy revels in the city, were mutually discussing the situation without hope. Had there been but a single answer, each might have found comfort in being sorry for the other; but two—and such a two—ah, indeed that was too much.

"Honey," moaned Mr. Makefast, "that must be Marian; she is so sweet."

"Discreet," reflected Raybum. "Yes, that must mean Norah. She would try her utmost to hide her identity."

"I don't blame her," lamented Elijah. "I shall be under the area to give her my blessing."

"I do blame her," protested Raybum. "I shall be at the side gate to give him my blessing."

And the day wore slowly on, as days often do, as if its axles were creaking a demand for a little emollient of charity. And Raybum paced fiercely up and down the front office, practicing the punching of heads in the air, and in the rear office Mr. Makefast was figuring—setting down the product of seven times nine as eighty-four.

Seven o'clock came, and with it darkness, as if the Winter, in arranging its schedule, had had these assignations in view. The two partners shook hands on the corner and separated for their respective missions, and Elijah, on his part, continued to shake all over. Had he been the culprit, advancing to sure detection, he couldn't have felt more contemptible. Indeed, he was by no means certain that he wasn't the culprit, for the habit of blaming himself was never before so strong within him. What business had he, a queer old fogy, uninteresting even unto himself, to wed a blithe and blooming young girl? What consequences should he have expected save those which he was now expecting? But oh, the pity of it! He might have been so happy had he known how; he might have had such a charming home had he not been born to make any home miserable. There was a sob strangling in Mr. Makefast's throat as he stumbled down the area steps. The darkness was intense, but he knew he was not alone, for he heard quick, light breathing. He stretched out his arms and caught a rounded form.

"My poor, dear child," he faltered, "was this well? Shouldn't you have trusted me?" In the very midst of these plaintive accents the basement door flew open and there stood Marian. The strong gaslight from the hallway revealed to her her colored maid Dinah in her husband's embrace; but sound exceeded sight in touching her heart, and love exerted its full comprehension.

"Dinah," she said, sharply, "your master and I suspected you of this folly, and now we have caught you. Go to your room at once." And Dinah, with a defiant chuckle, flaunted away. Marian turned to the dejected and despairing man. "My poor, dear child," she repeated, gravely, yet tenderly, "was this well? Shouldn't you have trusted me?" And then that strangling sob overcame all resistance, and in incoherent phrases Elijah told all his sorrows and learned that the happiness he had so sighed for was close to his breast.

In the meantime Edward Raybum had proceeded to the side gate. There, he had not stretched out his hands; indeed there had been no opportunity, for barely had he stopped irresolute when skeleton arms entwined his neck and a high-keyed voice squealed "Oh, you dear ducky duck." Then came a flash of light, followed by such a merry peal of laughter, and out from the shrubbery came Norah, with a lantern, the daintiest, most fascinating conspirator in all the world.

Raybum twisted his head, and looked and comprehended, but he didn't join in the mirth. It was old Mrs. Clarke, who was clinging all the tighter for the interruption. Horrors! He had often heard of the clutch of death; now he felt it. Laugh? Could any man laugh with such a fate staring him in the face? He must grit his teeth and act at once or he was lost. Exerting his full strength, Raybum held the fond old lady at arm's length.

"You doubtless mistook me for your grandson, Mrs. Clarke," he said. "He has just entered by the front way, and I'm sure is awaiting the hearty welcome on his return that it has been my good fortune to share. I came here to meet Miss Norah. We are engaged, you know."

"Then there is no need of my cursing you," snapped the disappointed widow, and she hastened to her room to consider the advisability of penning another communication from "Discreet."

"I like your impudence," protested Norah.

"Don't like it, dearest," entreated Raybum. "Love it, and me also." And out of very pity for his narrow escape the girl was fain to yield.

And so when the four came together under the home glow of the evening lamp there were explanations and congratulations. And perhaps in the pervading joy Mr. Makefast was the happiest, though he didn't say much—only fumbled with his wife's hand under the table cover. Doubtless, too, had he been asked the product of seven time nine, he would have made it 144 without the slightest compunction. But the others chattered, realizing that in sympathy he was doing his full share.

"So we each have a 'respectful admirer,' after all," said Marian, softly.

"Yes," replied Norah, with a droll glance toward Raybum, "but not so awfully respectful, I hope."

Japan and Russia.

Japan will, if victorious, I suppose, attempt to organize Corea as part of her dominions. She may even endeavor to annex part of China. It matters little at what point she stops. At one moment or another in this development of events Russia must step in, and Japan will begin to discover the true nature of the part she has played. Whether she wins or loses, I think it quite certain that in the end Japan will have to pay the piper. If she loses, she will have to pay to China; if she wins, to Russia. So much for the first step. The intervention of Russia on the north, I cannot but assume, would be quickly followed by the intervention of France on the south. The informal alliance between these powers will naturally incline France to follow suit in anything that Russia may do. But, apart from that, France has, or believes she has, a complaint of some standing against China for her alleged conduct on the Tonquin frontier, and it would be but natural to expect that she would use the opportunity of settling her account.

Left to themselves, it is possible that Russia and France might be minded to partition China. But it is not in the slightest degree probable that they will be left to themselves. Germany, one would think, could hardly allow either France or Russia to gain such an enormous accession of strength, without a word in the matter. Nor could America be indifferent. Her interests in the Pacific have been steadily increasing of late years. She cannot ignore the Pacific, and, with all her reality or affectation of non-interference in outside affairs, she could scarcely stand idly by while changes so vast were taking place on the other side of the great ocean. It is idly whispered that her sympathies incline her to Japan. And then, when all other powers were dragged in, is it not possible that we, nolens volens, might bring up the rear?—Sir Thomas Wade in The Contemporary Review.

John and Sally.

As a lover, John, the Norfolk (England) agricultural laborer, is somewhat clumsy and exceedingly faithful. He has lived next door to Sally all her life, and remembers her when she was quite a little girl. Sally is very modest and blushing, with a round little waist and blooming country cheeks. When they are married, it pleases John very much, as he smokes his pipe stolidly in the front of the fire in the evening, to see Sally sitting on a footstool trimming her Sunday hat and regarding the blue ribbons, with her pretty head first on this side and then on that.

John does not pay Sally any compliments. His speech is quite uncouth and to the point. Many of his expressions are, it is to be feared, what would now be considered coarse. But if he uses words and says openly things which would cause polite persons to blush, John's heart has many of those finer instincts which are invidiously called the instincts of a gentleman.

John has the greatest respect for Sally. During their courtship, he satisfies his pugilistic tendencies with a great deal of zest upon a rejected suitor of Sally's who ventures to speak of her disrespectfully. He has a certain reverence, moreover, in his affection for Sally's babies, and is especially attached to the first, who is a little girl. John counsels, with a certain heavy paternal wisdom, that the baby be soon "took to the parson."

"It keeps 'em healthy," says John. And Sally being also imbued with this simple superstition, the baby is "took to the parson" and christened with a Scriptural name as soon as may be.—The Cornhill Magazine.

Japanese Battle Songs.

Like most nations, the Japanese have had their war songs from the time they had any existence as a people, but we are told that the lyrics which were used by the soldiers in the time of the first great Emperor of Japan, Jimmu Tenno, 660 B. C., were particularly rhythmical and finished. Japanese songs, with the exception of the heroic or historical ones, are all short, and when these are sung in times of peace, they are set to the Koto.

The first of these up-to-date martial songs is entitled:

GALLANT WARRIORS.

If warriors go to war by land, the turf shall receive the bodies of the slain. If warriors go to war by sea, the ocean shall receive the bodies of the slain. From time immemorial our gallant warriors have gone forth in swarms. Human life lasts but for fifty years; who would wish to purchase a few miserable years of life at the cost of dishonor? March and fire as long as breath remains, for our lives are at the disposal of the sovereign, our bodies are to be sacrificed to the glory of the country; let soldiers die with all their wounds in front. The souls of those who thus defy death shall be through the ages to come the guardian angels of Oriental tranquillity. So, go forth, go forth, ye warriors; warriors, go forth!

The second battle song, which is distinctly of very recent date, is:

TO PEKIN.

China is a country where in bygone days teachings of sages prevailed: but as time rolled on the country has become retrogressive. It boasts of itself as the Celestial Kingdom, but its heart is barbarous and is the very reverse of celestial. Till its ignorance is dispelled the sky of the Orient must ever be dark. Now is the time to plant the flag of the Rising Sun on the walls of Pekin, and to illuminate its darkness. This is the duty of our glorious empire, the Land of the Rising Sun. Go forth, go forth, imperial army! March in emulation till Pekin is taken!—The Nineteenth Century.

The Flow of Treasure.

In 1492 Columbus discovered America, and, as the stream of treasure slowly flowed into Europe, a new life dawned. It was the opening of modern times. For the first fifty years the influx of the precious metals was not enormous, but Potosi was opened in 1545, and then the flood of silver reached its height, and the full power of the stimulant was felt.

"Silver sunk in its real value, or would exchange for a smaller quantity of labor than before; and corn rose in its nominal price, and instead of being commonly sold for about two ounces of silver the quarter * * * came to be sold for six and eight."

Yet, though there was this great rise in commodities, the relative values of the precious metals remained unaltered during the whole of the sixteenth century, and in 1600 the ratio of gold to silver was twelve to one, precisely where it had been two hundred years before.

Nothing is more curious and interesting than to watch the impulse given to intellectual activity as the tide of money ran from south to north. In 1515 Raphael and Michael Angelo were in their prime; in 1519 Luther denied the Papal supremacy; in 1509 Calvin was born at Noyon, while Shakespeare did not see the light till 1564. Science came a little later, for Galileo was not eminent much before 1589, and Kepler only took his master's degree in 1591.

Adam Smith says that the new silver "does not seem to have had any very sensible effect upon the prices of things in England till after 1570." But within twenty-five years from then Shakespeare was writing his plays, Bacon was in Parliament, and Drake had become the greatest seaman of the world. In 1600 the merchants of London founded the East India Company, the first step toward England's commercial supremacy.—The Fortnightly Review.

"Up to the Scratch."

Is this expression derived from the old idea that a witch was deprived of her power by a person drawing her blood by scratching her? In the trial of Richard Hathaway, as a cheat and impostor, at Surrey Assizes, March 24, 1703, it was alleged against him that he did, in the presence and hearing of divers persons, falsely, devilishly, and knowingly, and as a false impostor, pretend and affirm that he was bewitched by Sarah Morduck, and that by reason thereof he could not eat, but had fasted ten weeks successively; and pretended also that he was affected with divers diseases, and that by drawing blood from the said Sarah by scratching he should be freed from his said pretended bewitching; and that the defendant did thereupon scratch the said Sarah and draw blood from her; and thereupon falsely affirm that by drawing the said blood he was freed from the said diseases; whereas, in truth and fact, he never was bewitched, nor had fasted as aforesaid, and knew himself not to be bewitched by the said Sarah.

Forby, "Vocabulary of East Anglia," Vol. II., 1830, says:

"Where a witch is known to harbour resentment against any one, or to have expressed an intention of doing him an injury, it is held to be a sure preservative if the party threatened can draw blood from the sorceress; and many a poor old woman has been scarified from the received opinion that a witch will not come to the scratch."—Notes and Queries.

Tibetan Monasteries.

Of all the wonders of the Tibetan religion, none is so striking as the abundance of monasteries. These great assemblages of religious houses are full of monks, or Lamas, and the marvels associated with them are truly surprising. Their number is amazing; they literally swarm in the inhabited portions of Tibet, and a traveler journeying through the country passes monastery after monastery in endless succession.

So numerous are they that Mr. Rockhill, the indefatigable American explorer of Tibet, tells us that, while the population of Eastern Tibet is but small, one-fifth of it consists of Lamas. He also says that, in his journey from Jyekundo in Tibet to Ta-chien-lu, on the frontier of China, a distance of 600 miles, he passed thirty-six large monasteries, five of which contained from 2,000 to 4,000 Lamas. Many monasteries in other parts are equally large.

The great monastery of Kumbum, near the Lake Koko Nor, contains 4,000 monks. Chiamdo, which is one of the chief towns in Eastern Tibet, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, seems to be half composed of a gigantic monastery, and Capt. Bower, in his recent journey through Tibet, passed the large town of Riuchi, which seemed to him to be all monastery. The wealth of some of these monasteries is astonishing.—All the Year Round.

"Steal Not This Book."

Students of sociology who are fond of tracing back the customs of latter-day man to the practices of his remote ancestry will note with interest the fact that there is authority at least 600 years old for the entry, "Steal not this book for fear of shame," by which schoolboys proclaim their ownership of a work.

In a curious volume in the Bodleian Library, cited by a contributor to the last issue of The Ex-Libris Journal, formerly belonging to the monastery of Robertsbridge, in Sussex, is the following inscription: "This book belongs to St. Mary of Robertsbridge; whoever shall steal it, or sell it, or in any way alienate it, let him be anathema maranatha."

In the course of the fourteenth century the book came into the possession of John, Bishop of Exeter, who seems to have been somewhat troubled by the inscription, as being likely to give rise to injurious suspicions with regard to himself. Accordingly, he wrote underneath it, under date 1327: "I, John, Bishop of Exeter, know not where the aforesaid house is; nor did I steal this book, but acquired it in a lawful way."—London Daily Advertiser.

When She Is "En Peau."

When the Parisienne is "en peau," (I mention, for those who may not be aware of it, that this is the modern expression for décolletée,) with the change of covering comes change of bearing, for the perfect Paris woman has a bearing for every gown. Just as the nature of the dress itself indicates its purpose, its meaning, and the hour at which it is to be worn, so does she herself associate her ways with that meaning. The movements of her bare shoulders and bare arms at dinner are not identical with the movements of the morning or the afternoon in a high corsage and long sleeves.

They have another story to relate, another effect to produce, other duties to discharge: her measurement of their value and their functions is quite different. The action of the hands, again, is in full view; their language can be spoken out; their eloquence can exercise its completest force; she talks with them as with her tongue. In pleased consciousness of her delightfulness, she sits in the centre of her table, casts her glances and her words around her, undulates with varied gesture, and is again, in thorough meaning and result, the typical Parisienne.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Royal Baking Powder Leads All

The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities as falsifications of the official reports.

England and Spain.

The harvest had failed in Galicia, and the population was starving. England grew more corn than she wanted, and, under a special promise that the crews should not be molested, a fleet of corn traders had gone with cargoes of grain to Coruna, Bilboa, and Santander. The King of Spain, on hearing that Elizabeth was treating with the States, issued a sudden order to seize the vessels, confiscate the cargoes, and imprison the men. The order was executed. One English ship only was lucky enough to escape by the adroitness of her commander.

The Primrose, of London, lay in Bilboa roads with a Captain and fifteen hands. The Mayor, on receiving the order, came on board to look over the ship. He then went on shore for a sufficient force to carry out the seizure. After he was gone the Captain heard of the fate which was intended for him. The Mayor returned with two boat-loads of soldiers, stepped up the ladder, touched the Captain on the shoulder, and told him he was a prisoner. The Englishmen snatched pike and cutlass, pistol and battleaxe, killed seven or eight of the Spanish boarders, threw the rest overboard, and flung stones on them as they scrambled into their boats. The Mayor, who had fallen into the sea, caught a rope and was hauled up when the fight was over. The cable was cut, the sails hoisted, and in a few minutes the Primrose was under way for England, with the Mayor of Bilboa below the hatches. No second vessel got away.

If Philip had meant to frighten Elizabeth he could not have taken a worse means of doing it, for he had exasperated that particular part of the English population which was least afraid of him. He had broken faith, besides, and had seized some hundreds of merchants and sailors who had gone merely to relieve Spanish distress. Elizabeth, as usual, would not act herself. She sent no ships from her own navy to demand reparation, but she gave the adventurers a free hand.

The London and Plymouth citizens determined to read Spain a lesson which should make an impression. They had the worst fears for the fate of the prisoners, but if they could not save they could avenge them. Sir Francis Drake, who wished for nothing better than to be at work again, volunteered his services, and a fleet was collected at Plymouth of twenty-five sail, every one of them fitted out by private enterprise. No finer armament, certainly no better equipped armament, ever left the English shores.—The late J. A. Froude in Longman's Magazine.

Chinese Flower Girls.

When, for instance, a Chinese gentleman intends giving a dinner to three friends, he will arrange for it to be provided on a flower boat at a certain hour, and also for the company of eight dining-out girls—two for each gentleman. I call them dining-out girls, as it best describes to me their calling. They will come prettily dressed, their hair done up in most wonderful shapes, and brushed over with a sort of varnish, which makes it appear like a fantastic head-dress carved in ebony. They will ornament this structure with bright flowers, though the wreaths will be as stiff as their hair; or they will sometimes add jade, gold, or feather-inlaid ornaments. Their faces will be painted in white and pink—very artistically painted, smooth, and soft-looking; delicately traced, sharp black crescents will mark their eyebrows. Dainty, demure dolls they will appear, and pretty to look upon; but seemingly one touch would destroy their artistic effects, as a rough hand the radiance of a butterfly's wing.

Two of these young ladies will attend to each gentleman, sitting slightly back from the table at each side of the entertained. They will fill his liquor cups, sip from them, and pass them on; pick out dainty pieces of "chow" (food) with chopsticks, and hand them to him; crack jokes, fill and light his pipe, and all the while chat gayly and eat dried watermelon seeds. That is all I ever saw them eat. Behind each group of three a solemn-looking coolie, or waiter, will stand to fan them all the while. Other waiters bring in food, wine, and tea, change the dishes, and attend to their wants. The meal will last for a long time. Eventually all will rise and retire to an outer room furnished with broad couches covered with matting. Opium pipes will be there for those who care for them, and tobacco and cigars in plenty. The girls will sit on the couches, laugh, fill the pipes, and still eat watermelon seeds, while the gentlemen will recline at their ease, enjoying their society.—The Century.

Thackeray Never Told.

I went one afternoon with my mother to pay a visit to Mrs. Carmichael Smythe (Mr. Thackeray's aged mother.) I listened for some minutes to the conversation which took place in the drawing room, but getting intensely bored, I made my way out to the dining room. The cloth was laid, and in a corner of the table was a little dish filled with long vermilion pods. I had never seen them before; they fascinated and puzzled me; were they good to eat, I wondered. An irresistible impulse seized me. I would just taste one, to see what it was like. I picked one—put it in my mouth. Oh! how it burned! I was going to spit it out when to my utter dismay I saw Mr. Thackeray looking at me with a broad smile on his face. I must have looked the picture of woe.

"A chili in her poor little mouth!" he exclaimed. "How it must burn! Very funny, very funny," he kept on murmuring.

It was a cruel moment for me. There I stood before him, my cheeks bulging out, tears of pain in my eyes. It was getting unbearable.

Evidently Mr. Thackeray felt sorry for me. He left the room. I then got rid of the demoniacal pickle. No, never again would I taste of the forbidden fruit. Mr. Thackeray returned shortly afterward, holding a pencil and a piece of paper. He had sketched me with the chili in my mouth. The grimace, the bulging-out cheeks were so admirably rendered that I laughed heartily, but I begged Mr. Thackeray not to tell anybody, especially his mother, that I had tasted the chili.

He promised, saying: "It will be our little secret." Except now and then mimicking the grimace I had made when burned by the Indian product, Mr. Thackeray kept his word.—Temple Bar.

The Awakening Tiger.

Between the drowsy sleep of the nocturnal animals and the hyper-sensitive sleep of those which spend their lives in constant fear of their enemies, a place must be found for the form of slumber enjoyed by the large carnivora and that of domestic animals; the former have no enemies to fear except man, and the latter, protected by man, enjoy to the full the blessing of natural rest.

Tigers are frequently found fast asleep in the daytime. Native hunters have been known to track them after a "kill" to the place in which they were lying fast asleep and gorged with food, and to shoot them as they lie. When taking his midday repose in districts where it is little disturbed, the tiger does not always retire to a place of security, like the bear, or even the leopard, which usually sleeps on the branch of a tree. It just lies down in some convenient spot, either shady or warm, according to the weather, and there sleeps, almost regardless of danger. They have been found lying in dry nullahs, under trees, and even in the grass of the hillsides, unobserved, until their disturber came within a few yards of them.

Gen. Douglas Hamilton, when shooting in the Dandilly Forest, came upon a tigress and two cubs lying fast asleep on their backs, with their paws sticking up in the air, under a clump of bamboos. When he was within a few yards of the group, one raised its head, and without moving its body, quietly looked at him along the line of its body between its paws. Tigers kept in captivity awaken gradually, stretching and yawning like a dog.—The Spectator.

"IS IT STRANGE?"

I.

When the day is slowly dying,
 And the stars begin to peep,
While the Summer flowers are lying
 Bathed in dew and kindly sleep,
By my door I stand and listen
 For a dear loved step again;
Is it strange the tears should glisten
 When I wait so long in vain?
Is it strange the sob should gather
 As a token of my pain?

II.

Day by day flies by without him,
 Ne'er a message of his love.
Shall I, can I, dare to doubt him,
 Once as true as heaven above?
Once so eager I should listen,
 Does he treat me with disdain?
Is it strange the tears will glisten,
 When I ask myself, in vain,
"Is he false to me, my lover?
 Will he never come again?"

III.

Every hope is quenched in sadness,
 Even life grows dark to me,
When a sudden tale of gladness
 Comes across the deep blue sea.
Standing in the shadow dreary,
 Waiting with a wild unrest,
Is it strange a footstep near me
 Tells of him that I love best?
Is it strange I should be weeping
 When he clasps me to his breast?
—Arthur L. Salmon, in Chambers's Journal.

The New Corinth.

New-Corinth is a mean town as towns are in countries where, for instance, the English language is spoken, but for the Greeks it is scarcely exaggeration to call it what, geographically, it is—a middle city. It piques to curiosity by in some way having managed of late to avoid the real importance which would seem to lie within its power. Why it is not to-day as of old a great capital is perplexing. That it is bound in time, however, to be again the centre of a varied and complicated life must be anticipated and dreaded. Earthquakes have toppled the ancient temples, and even within this generation the village which nestled on the old site was destroyed, the frightened inhabitants taking almost to the sea, but stopping, with quick indifference to the warning on the borders near the easternmost pocket of the gulf. Here the isthmus is narrowest.

The town, laid out to-day with a symmetry that is the straitjacket of the picturesque, is at the junction of the railroad and the canal. Fortunately—I speak as a lover of Hellas as a holy soil—the railroad did Corinth little service. That useful and respectable person Commerce, who could beforetime pursue his bobbing way across the isthmus only on the backs of mules, usually rested for the night in the town, and there followed soon what a modern minister of finance in Athens would have grandiloquently welcomed in a speech to the throne as a "gratifying and unmistakable tendency toward a larger influx of population and a growth out of a merely municipal into an international importance." But the railroad whisked all these admirable people from Corfu and Italy and Patras through to Athens, nor let them linger even for a night; although stop is a better word, for Commerce never lingers. It is the phenomenon apparently not uncommon in the new lands of the North American United States. So that, after a certain number of experiments, the town of Corinth remained fixed at a graceless standstill.—The National Review.

New Sources of Electric Power.

The enormous power that can be drawn upon for transmission purposes from the Niagara Falls will be understood when it is known that the weight of water which passes over these falls is equivalent to the production of 7,000,000 horse power per hour, so that by electrical transmission a great part of this power required for the industries of North America could be supplied from the falls. One of the most interesting examples of electrical transmission of power is that of Tivoli, near Rome; here the antique and modern engineers join hands. The water delivered from the old Roman aqueducts at Tivoli drives very powerful turbines and an electric generating plant, and the energy generated is transmitted by four copper cables to the City of Rome, some nineteen miles away, where it is distributed for lighting and power purposes—the water brought by those triumphs of Roman engineering thus serving as a means of lighting the superb monuments of the genius of the old Roman artist-architects.

On the Transvaal, South Africa, electric-power distribution projects are either in hand or under consideration for driving gold-mining machinery with the power of waterfalls miles away from the modern El Dorado, on the Banket gold mining fields of the Randt. Projects are being developed for utilizing the waterfalls of Finland for supplying electric power and light energy for the Russian capital.—The Nineteenth Century.

Cards and a Compliment.

Sir John Easthope, the proprietor of The Morning Chronicle, was spending a holiday in 1853 at the Bains de Tivoli, a private hotel in Paris. Charles Mackay, the well-known newspaper writer, was a visitor in the same hotel, and was invited to Sir John's private room to play a rubber. His partner was Lady Wyattville, a sharp, active old woman, over eighty years of age, but still preserving traces of her youthful beauty.

She revoked, and was accused of the crime, but met the accusation with vehement denial; and when the proofs of the charge were produced treated her accuser with "haughty" disdain, and not very polite contradiction! Sir John lost his patience, and, rising from his chair, rasped out with abrupt anger: "Madame, you are a cheat!" Her eyes flashed fire; she rose from her chair, and advanced toward the offender.

By this time he had recovered his coolness and presence of mind, and was only bent on extricating himself from a false position. "Yes, madame, I repeat it—you cheat abominably; and in the course of a long life," he added, laying his hand upon his heart, "I have invariably noticed that the handsomer a woman is, the more she cheats at cards." This compliment to her person, at the expense of other qualities, produced the desired effect. She resumed her seat with smiles mantling her face.—Whist and Whist Players.

A Quid Pro Quo.

He was only First Consul then, and I was Consul General—for the United States, of course; but we were very intimate, notwithstanding the difference in rank, for I waived that. One day something offered the opening, and he said:

"Well, General, I suppose life can never get entirely dull to an American, because whenever he can't strike up any other way to put in his time he can always get away with a few years trying to find out who his grandfather was!"

I fairly shouted, for I had never heard it sound better; and then I was back at him as quick as a flash:

"Right, your Excellency! But I reckon a Frenchman's got his little stand-by for a dull time, too; because when all other interests fail he can turn in and see if he can't find out who his father was!"

Well, you should have heard him just whoop and cackle and carry on! He reached up and hit me one on the shoulder and said:

"Land, but it's good! It's im-mensely good! I'George, I never heard it said so good in my life before! Say it again."

So I said it again, and he said his again, and I said mine again, and then he did, and then I did; and then he did, and we kept on doing it, and doing it, and I never had such a good time, and he said the same. In my opinion there isn't anything that is as killing as one of those dear old ripe pensioners if you know how to snatch it out in a kind of a fresh sort of original way.—Mark Twain in The North American Review.

Deer Horns as Medicine.

Deerhorns are used by the Chinese for medical purposes, and consequently the value, to a Chinaman, of a pair of horns depends upon the quantity of the medicinal property contained in them. This property, which may almost be called the "virtue," is said to be greater in the young horns, and to get rarer as the horns grow older. The deer from which the horns are obtained are a true species of deer, the females having no horns; and this, as Darwin has pointed out in "The Descent of Man," is the case with all kinds of deer proper, the reindeer only excepted. In substance the horns are not horny, like the horns of a cow or an antelope, but are, when young, composed of a very delicate venous substance, covered with a velvety coating, and when old are osseous rather than callus.

For some months after they begin growing they are very tender, and the deer, not liking to touch them against branches of trees or bushes, a thing they are almost sure to do in the forest, will remain in the open, deserting cover, and so many times exposing themselves to greater dangers than the ones they flee from. After a time, as the horns grow older, the velvet covering begins to peel off, and while doing so causes an irritating, itching feeling, that makes the deer rub them against twigs, mossy bark, or any other yielding substance not hard enough to hurt. This rubbing assists the velvet to peel off, and the horns then enter the second or intermediate stage. They are no longer tender, nor are they so hard as they eventually become, but are still going through a process of development.

Eventually their growth is perfected, they stand for a time, are shed, to be replaced by new ones, and become the property of the first forest or hunter who has the good fortune to find them. These shed horns, together with any horns taken from deer when they were approaching the time of shedding, have reached the third or final stage, and are the least valuable.—Chinese Imperial Customs.

He Did Not Say "Hysterical Governess."

A correspondent asks me why I have called Charlotte Brontë "a hysterical governess." But when or where did I ever write such nonsense about "the Vestal of Haworth"? If I err not, the accomplished Shirley brought this charge against me in Good Words. I read it with amazement, at Dingwall, and forgot about it. The only article that I ever wrote on Miss Brontë, I think, was in Good Words. Looking over it, I see that I did say she was a governess, and expressed the usual regret for the unhappy lives which are too often lived in that underpaid and difficult profession.

One catches an echo of many laments in Miss Brontë's novels; her materials are inevitably derived from her experience. But I find nothing about "hysterical governess." People have called Jeanne d'Arc "hysterical"; genius and hysterics have points of contact. But I did not even say that, as far as I am aware, and if I am to be accused of doing so, by Shirley or any one else, I must ask for documentary evidence. "No other is genuine." If the thing can be proved, I shall recant and burn my fagot; if it cannot be proved, perhaps the myth will be withdrawn. Nobody can remember all the foolish things he may have written, but this particular folly, I fondly trust, is beyond my power.—A Lang in Longman's Magazine.

How to Keep an Alligator.

To those who may think of keeping an alligator, a brief description of the best way to house him may be useful. Procure a good-sized box, say two or three feet square, and a baking pan about half the size of the box, to hold the water, (which should be changed every day or two,) then cover the floor of the box with sand. Put glass or wire netting on two of the sides, and on the top of the box. Glass is better, because it retains the heat in the box; but you must be sure to freely admit the air.

For food, raw meat given on a straw, to seem alive; flies and worms, and small live fish form an alligator's favorite diet. But as he is not demonstrative, his air of content is apt to lead one to neglect him unless special care is taken. Remember that the alligator is accustomed to the heat of Florida, and keep him in a warm room during the Winter.

I am sure that alligators are more intelligent than they are generally thought to be. Indeed, I have heard of one in a South American country which, having been caught when very young and patiently trained, would follow its master like a dog, and was perfectly docile.—St. Nicholas.

Madras—The Eurasians.

Only 4,000 Europeans are to be found in the immense poulation of 400,000 souls, if we exclude the 12,000 Eurasians who occupy the No Man's Land, on the borders of black and white. This hybrid race presents insoluble difficulties to the political economist. Craving for the social recognition denied to a community which originated in the vices of the early European colonists, and scorned alike by the pure-blooded nations of East and West, the sins of the fathers seem visited upon the yellow children of this degenerate stock unto the third and fourth generation.

By a curious freak of nature, the Eurasian of Portuguese descent sinks step by step in the scale of color until he becomes of darker hue than the Hindu of unblemished race, and the hybrid Goanese of the present day combine distinctively European features with a skin of total blackness. The unbalanced Eurasian character, full of conflicting elements, lacks the sterling and enduring qualities which command respect and insure success, and this feeble type of humanity has hitherto appeared incapable of elevation to vigor of thought and action.—All the Year Round.

Xenophon as a Dog Fancier.

Xenophon opens his disquisition on hounds by an enumeration of all the defects, physical and moral, which a hound should not possess, wherein it is easy to recognize all the failings which are still among us. Leggy hounds, weedy hounds, flat-sided hounds, flat-footed hounds, undersized hounds, headstrong hounds, flashy hounds, sulky hounds, dwellers, bablers, skirters—all are faithfully portrayed and uncompromisingly condemned. "Hounds with such faults as these, whether due to nature or to bad training, are of little worth; they are enough to disgust even a truly keen sportsman."

A good hound should have a light, small, sinewy head, a long, round, flexible neck, broad chest, free shoulders, straight, round, wiry forelegs, straight knees, round sides, muscular loins, full flanks, but not too full; his thighs should be firm, compact and well let down, his feet round, and his stern long, straight and tapering. Such is Xenophon's description of a good hound; it seems to us not amiss for the fourth century before our era.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Very Much Absorbed.

Owen's power of concentration and absorption in a subject which interested him was not confined to professional or scientific matters. We find that on Jan. 22, 1848, after having heard a lecture of Whewell's, he went on to the club, and took up Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" to read. He became so deeply absorbed in the book that he sat on, oblivious of the fact that every one else had disappeared one by one. He was also apparently deaf to coughs and hints of attendants, &c.; but still sat there reading and laughing to himself. At last in desperation the men came forward and began to take away the lamps. Then, having looked at his watch and found it considerably past 2 A. M., he rushed wildly out of the club, and, like a scientific Cinderella, left his umbrella and greatcoat behind.—The Life of Richard Owen, by his Grandson.

Cheer Up, Ye Men.

How fortunate it is that man's feminine censors do not leave him without hope of consolation in the future. Fallen as the big baby man is, woman—the new woman—"holds out a strong hand to the child-man, and insists, but with infinite tenderness and pity, upon helping him up." Our feelings, in return, Mrs. Grand may rest assured, will be those of unutterable regard and gratitude.

From our clubs, from the moral gutters where we lie wallowing, we will stretch forth our hands to meet those of the lady novelist and her angel helpmates. With "infinite tenderness" will we welcome their clasp, and when they have assisted us to rise and set us on our legs again—why, words fail to express the emotions we shall experience then.—Blackwood's Magazine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HISTORY FROM LONDON'S ARCHIVES

LONDON AND THE KINGDOM. Vol. II. A History Derived Mainly from the Archives at Guildhall in the Custody of the Corporation of the City of London. By Reginald Sharpe. 16mo. Three volumes. Printed by order of the Corporation. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

In this, the second of the three volumes which the Corporation of the City of London has commissioned Mr. Sharpe to write, is traced the relation of London to the Kingdom of England in the period beginning with the reception of King James and ending with the death of Queen Anne. In many respects this is the most interesting period of English history. In a little more than a hundred years intervening between James's coronation in the plague-stricken metropolis and the close of Anne's reign, England experienced troublous days, passed through severe crises, and underwent important constitutional and dynastic changes. London figured in all these matters; nothing of moment took place in which it was not concerned—indeed, it might be said, in one sense, that London was England, for the wealth of the city maintained the Government, no matter what it was, and the city's influence was the preponderating force in the settlement of every great public question.

The story Mr. Sharpe tells of these times of the Jameses, the Charleses, Cromwell, and Queen Anne illustrates forcibly the importance attaching to great cities in national crises. It is the great city which invariably furnishes the country the means it needs in emergencies with which to prosecute its aims. We have had frequent illustrations of this in our own country; it may be said, indeed, that this principle is established so well here that the Administration no sooner stands in open need of money than the eyes of the country are turned to New-York in confident expectation that from its bank vaults will come, in good time, whatever supply of gold shall be required to maintain the Government's credit or equip the Nation for the operation it has on hand.

So it was with London in the period of which Mr. Sharpe writes. No matter who was at the head of the nation, and no matter what he was undertaking to do, he invariably went or sent to London just as soon as his funds were low. James I. was a bankrupt before he was crowned King of England, and it was doubly hard for London to take care of him, because, in addition to providing for needs that sprang up from time to time as he discharged his kingly duties and maintained his kingly estate, it was called upon to do something toward liquidating the debt which James had imported from over the border. But London was very good to James, and met his demands in most instances with reasonable promptness and without displaying much reluctance. James's demands, however, were mere bagatelles in comparison with those Charles I. made while he was engaged in the struggle which ended with his execution.

There came a time when London got tired of Charles, and absolutely refused to give or lend him more, but another beggar quite as needy and another borrower quite as exacting was at the city gates without a day's intermission, and London kept on giving and lending. There was nothing else for the city to do. If it intimated that it was disinclined to accede to a demand for gift or loan, there was an intimation on the other side that the need was so great that what could not be obtained from a free hand might be taken by force, and this counter intimation in most cases was sufficient to make the sum asked for forthcoming. We read, however, of one instance of actual seizure made by a detachment of Fairfax's army.

After the Restoration London gave and loaned to Charles II. big sums at first, but eventually small amounts, so small, in fact, that Pepys did not hesitate to express his contempt for a Government which was forced to "borrow by such mean sums." The particular transaction that drew forth this protest was the loan of £10,000 for the fortification of Sheerness and other cities along the river. Even this petty loan was advanced in small installments. The city had become very poor. A committee of the Common Council reported on Nov. 23, 1668, that the state of the Chamber was so low that it would require the utmost care and industry to restore it and save it from utter ruin and decay, "for what, by misemployment of the treasure in the late troubles and other ill managements," as well as by extraordinary expenses occasioned by the plague and the fire, the city's debt had increased vastly. The committee made a number of recommendations for cutting down expenses, and the finances of the city improved somewhat.

A similar crisis came in the time of Marlborough, and again a committee of the City Council made a report in which it pointed out the way to easier circumstances. One of the committee's schemes—and it was adopted—provided for the sale of the municipal offices. Under the operation of this scheme, office holders paid to the city for the liquidation of the municipal debt one-third of the value of the purchasable posts. By this operation the city received at the rate of about $175,000 a year.

Somewhat in contrast with this scheme was the scheme of economy adopted in 1649 when the city, having been squeezed like a lemon by the Cromwellians, found itself in a bad financial way. The Common Council on this earlier occasion cut down the expenses of the Mayor and Sheriffs. According to Mr. Sharpe's summary of the entry in The Town Journal:

> Thence it was to be unlawful for any Mayor or Sheriff to be served at dinner with more than one course; nor were they to have at any time "any more sundry dishes of meat at that one course, to a mess of ten or twelve persons, upon the Lord's day, Tuesday, Thursday, or any ordinary festival day, than seaven, whether the same be hot or cold." One or two dishes might (if they pleased) be brought to the table hot, "after the first five or six be served." On Monday, Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday the course was to comprise not more than five sundry dishes of meat or six of fish, to be served in such order as they pleased. Hors d'oevres, such as "brawne, callups, with eggs, sallettes, broth, butter, cheese, eggs, herings, shrimps," and dishes "serveing onely for settinge forth and furnisheinge the table at any of the said dinners or feasts and not then to be cutt or eaten," were not to be accounted among the dishes thus limited.

There is a suggestion of "property" victuals in this order of the London Common Council, and it is quite possible that some theatrical manager may have had a hand in drawing it up.

It is not to be inferred from the fact that London impoverished itself furnishing the actual sinews of war to the Government that the citizens were more patriotic than were their country cousins, for often they gave when they would have preferred to withhold; on the other hand, and for the same reason, it would be unjust to call them timeservers, in view of the fact that no matter what the Government was their money supported it. At the same time, we must credit them both with patriotism and with prudence and common sense. They acknowledged their obligation to give freely of their means to the support of the Government, knowing that their individual welfare was bound up in the general welfare of the nation, and so long as the recognized Government seemed likely to maintain itself whatever in reason they could do for it they did gladly. They did not cling to Charles after they saw that it was out of the question that he should maintain himself, nor did they reject the termination of the Protectorate and the re-establishment of the kingdom.

What they wished for all the time was peace and the prosperity incident to it, and they were willing to give substantial aid to that man or that party which seemed the safer reliance for their hopes. In other words, they were not partisans, but rather exercised intelligent and discriminating patriotism, which were not incompatible with a proper regard for their own interests.

But Mr. Sharpe's work is not made up exclusively of accounts of financial transactions to which London was a party. He tells an interesting running story of the times from 1603 to 1714, and though the story, in substance, has been told many times there is a good deal in this version that is new, inasmuch as it is made up chiefly from records which have been preserved in the archives of the City of London. It is an official story, written by order of the city, sanctioned by the Library Committee of the corporation, and supported in all its important statements by references to yellow and musty documents which are carefully guarded in Guildhall. When the third volume of the series shall be completed, and all three volumes shall be properly indexed, this official history will be valuable both as a narrative work and as a work of reference.

LOTTO AND HIS ART

LORENZO LOTTO. An Essay in Constructive Art Criticism. By Bernhard Berenson. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Berenson comes to his work, that is, to the reconstruction of Lorenzo Lotto's character, both as man and artist, with admirable qualifications—he is open-minded, highly informed, logical, with exceptional critical ability. It is to his great credit that he carries the task through without elevating Lotto out of his probable sphere, or detracting from the merits of other painters in comparing them with the one under notice. He holds himself severely to logical sequence, and what we may call the "plot" of Lotto's life as it is unfolded through details revealing themselves only to a delicate observation, becomes as interesting to the sympathetic reader as a well-executed detective story is to the general. Endowed with the "flaire" of the antiquarian, Mr. Berenson follows a faint scent with enthusiasm, and finally produces his opinion after a train of evidence so complete and so convincing that a difficult reader might find in its very perfection a cause for suspicion.

Lorenzo Lotto is not one of the artists of whom all the world is thinking when the "old masters" are spoken of. He was born in Venice about 1480, some twelve years before the discovery of America, as the patriotic student of our history will observe, and five years after Michael Angelo first saw the light in Florence, and three years before Raphael Sanzio was born in the City of Urbino. Titian was three years and da Vinci twenty-eight years his elder. No inconsiderable genius could have survived in company with the great luminaries of Italy's golden years, and there will always be those who find an especial charm in intimate acquaintance with the more personal if lesser painters of the Renaissance period. Lotto has been generally accredited a pupil of John Bellini, and it is to removing this impression that Mr. Berenson first devotes his attention. He considers that he has fixed beyond dispute Lotto's connection with the school of Alvise Vivarine and the impossibility of his connection with Bellini. The argument consists of so many interdependent links that we must content ourselves with barely indicating the exceedingly interesting method pursued by the author in obtaining his evidence.

He holds that in reconstructing the educational period of a painter's life by means of his pictures it is necessary to observe not so much the general impression given by them, the choice of expression, color, composition, &c., which will naturally be first affected by the influences of his later years, but the more insignificant details never noticed or criticised by his public, and consequently seldom changed from the method learned in the schools. Such details are the ears, the hair, constantly recurring bits of landscape, and among the early painters the hands, which only began to be strongly individualized during the sixteenth century. Following this line of investigation, although bearing in mind that no rigid rule can be laid down for the development of a human being, Mr. Berenson arrives at the firm conclusion that Lotto "belongs to Alvise Vivarine, and not to Giovanni Bellini."

To aid the reader in following his steps a number of reproductions from pictures by Alvise are included among the illustrations of the book, which otherwise consist of reproductions of Lotto's own work. The author's estimate of Lotto as a man is ingenious and interesting. He confesses himself of a temperament to be to his virtues very kind and to his faults a little blind, and it is not certain that the true Lotto was possessed of the sensitive personality, the sincerity, the gentleness and charity with which his re-creator endows him. We may be fairly sure that he is not the loser by Mr. Berenson's sympathetic interpretation. In fact, the latter, at rare intervals, loses his remarkably steady head and drops into poetical license, as when he speaks of one of Lotto's portraits as that of "a youngish man, soft-eyed, soft-voiced, and unassertive." This is pretty well from a critic who makes strong objections to "poetical similes borrowed from popular botany."

Nevertheless, the reader is quite prepared to forgive Mr. Berenson his moments of ecstasy for the delightful and reasonable impression he gives of his painter. Interpreting him as a painter with all the adequate evidence of his painter's personality, often so strangely different a thing from the human personality, we find the author at his very best. Lotto's delicate charm, his gracious modeling, and expressive types take on a finer quality to the observer in the light of Mr. Berenson's appreciation. The latter does not shrink from the duties of criticism in his enjoyment of its pleasures, however, and we find him sturdily acknowledging a wriggling St. Sebastian, a sentimental St. Stephen, and—most difficult confession for so true an admirer—the hint of decadence that removes Lotto's name from the list of the greatest. He is revealed as a painter of psychological bent, foreshadowing the "literary" art of later times, at once gay and pensive, strongly individual, and with the peculiar charm of individuality. We must quote a paragraph rendering his quality with a delicate and happy touch.

> Lotto, as has been said, reserves his most exquisite sensitiveness for states of the human soul. In these years Lotto felt that immense joy in life, that exultation of man realizing the beauty of the world, and the extent of his own capacities, which found perfect expression in Titian's "Assunta" and Correggio's Parma "Assumption." Lotto's expression is less complete than either Correggio's or Titian's, for in him there is ever the element of self-consciousness, of reflection, reduced for a brief while within the narrowest limits, yet never entirely absent. The altarpieces at San Bartolommeo, at Santo Spirito, at San Bernardino, the larger intarsias at Santa Maria Maggiore in Bergamo, and the frescoes of the chapel at Trescorre, are all full of this Renaissance intoxication, sobered down before it grows Dionysiac by a correcting touch of self-consciousness. They have beauty, they have romance, they have quickness of life, and a joy in light, as if sunshine were the highest good; but the beauty is an extremely personal ideal, too strange, too expressive to be unconscious; the romance is too delicate, the quickness of life too subtle, and the joy in light too dainty not to betray an artist vividly conscious of it all as he lives and creates.

In this atmosphere of self-consciousness we may look for the source of Lotto's astonishing modernity. The study of any artist of considerable merit brings its own reward, and the student becomes for the time very much at one with his subject. Closely to scrutinize such an artist as Lotto is usually to form a predilection for him, to find in him qualities superior even to those of his master, to find certain of his accomplishments finer than anything done before or after him in the range of art. That Mr. Berenson falls somewhat under this spell of intimacy in no way detracts from the impression given by his keen analysis, his shrewd deductions, and his discriminating appreciations.

MARRIAGE IN OLD AND NEW TIMES

THE HISTORY OF MARRIAGE, JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN. In Relation to Divorce and Certain Forbidden Degrees. By Herbert Mortimer Lucock, D. D. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

The Dean of Lichfield treats marriage from such a lofty, ecclesiastical standpoint that it would seem as if it were his idea that the Church, in the past and in the present, absolutely invented marriage, or that, without the consent of the cleric, such a thing as a civil marriage was impossible. In his preface, the Dean, who is a great adherent of precedents, overhauls Leviticus, xviii, 18. This passage has much to do with the law of Moses as to the sanctioning not of divorce alone, but also of remarriage after divorce. This text in Leviticus the Dean struggles with. He is honest enough to declare that the opinions of Hebrew scholars are against him, in as far as the Mosaic law allows of divorce and remarriage, but he concludes, against his will, "that the whole question must henceforth turn on expediency, in regard to which private opinion is as good as that of the Church or any other public body." But then the author berates this "expediency," and finally winds up by asserting that "a thing might be lawful for a Jew and yet unlawful for a Christian."

It is that matter of marriage with a deceased wife's sister which the Dean believes to be in opposition to Scriptures, as interpreted by the Church of England. The Lord Chancellor of England, when Lord Dunraven's bill was debated in the House of Lords, thought quite to the contrary. The author intimates that the Lord Chancellor did not know what he was talking about, and that he had been laboring under the mistake of confusing the marriage of cousins with that of the deceased wife's sister.

It is the authority of the Church on which the Dean of Lichfield bases his arguments, and he believes that the fundamental principles upon which the Church has based her legislation "cannot be ignored without imperiling, somewhat at least, that wonderful sanctity which God intended to encircle the holy estate of matrimony." The words "somewhat at least" are the loopholes through which many interloping arguments must find a footing. Marriage is a holy estate. The priest impresses on man and woman the blessed sanctity of their union. That is a necessity on the spiritual side, but then the business part of the contract enters, which is the civil side. To us, in this part of the world, the obstacles placed in the way of the marriage of a deceased wife's sister seem to be simply eccentric. If the anathemas hurled at it by councils in the Dark Ages or before them are deemed by some as still fulminating, the majority of those who worship God in churches give not the least heed to them.

The arguments used by the Dean as to the expediency side of this subject seem futile. The strongest and the weakest is that an ailing wife would forego such comfort as an unmarried sister's presence might afford, fearful that her husband might then and there premeditate some future union with that sister. "She will know that at least there is the possibility that her husband's affections may be alienated by the attractions of one who is perhaps younger and stronger and more able to enter into his pursuits than herself. It cannot be denied that a change in the law would create at least the risk of strained relationships, and, under certain circumstances, even of distressing jealousy."

It is with no intention to ridicule this idea that it might be advanced that, for similar reasons, no young or good-looking female is to be ever admitted into the room or to the presence of an ill married woman. Then, again, we fail to see, in case there was a marriage between a man and the sister of his deceased wife, how the children by his first wife should suffer any more than when under the care of any other stepmother. On the expediency side the Dean certainly is more ingenious than strong in his arguments.

What the Rev. Dean of Lichfield calls the "naturalis horror" is something to be handled with much circumspection. A pious and bigoted Jew, or Islamite, may have his stomach turned at the sight of another man not of his creed who is eating ham. The "naturalis horror" is a thing of instruction, just as the high-caste Brahmin winces when a perfectly clean and much-betubbed Englishman touches him. The Hindu has been taught the "naturalis horror" from his birth. It is an inherited instinct. The idea of a man marrying his own sister is horrible, though through long centuries the Egyptian Kings did it. To marry the sister of a deceased wife, to a stolid Church of England man might certainly produce this "naturalis horror," while to another no trace of repulsion would be evident, and the man in either case might be equally good, honest, and God fearing.

As to the marriage of cousins, there can be no such feeling at all. The marriage of cousins, however, no sane man who has studied the question can advocate, because it is a well-ascertained fact that the offspring of such a union is not generally the equal, physically or mentally, of the progenitors.

To begin at the beginning and to be the more impressive on that account, the Dean takes Adam and his rib, which God converted into a woman. Alas! Intelligent mankind does not believe, as does the Dean, in taking this passage literally. The "oneness" of the man and woman deduced from this is symbolic, non obstant Rabinical interpretations. "Rib" may be read "plank" or "beam," but that makes no matter. As to concubinage as carried out by the Jews, this is explainable, not on religious grounds, but by hard anthropological ones.

We should be certainly all the happier did we believe that churchmen alone could teach us better how to uphold the purity of family life. But we think that such questions as the subject of the marriage of the deceased wife's sister as inveighed against by the Dean of Lichfield in his method of argument rather lowers the tone of the whole marriage question.

DEAN CHURCH AND HIS FRIENDS

LIFE AND LETTERS OF DEAN CHURCH. Edited by his daughter, Mary C. Church, with a preface by the Dean of Christ Church. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

This is the story of the life of the man whom Mr. Gladstone summoned in 1871 from a country parish in Somersetshire and placed at the head of St. Paul's in London to do an important work. It was his task, according to Canon Scott Holland, to "prove that St. Paul's Cathedral could justify its position as the central house of worship for the Church in London." Hitherto the cathedral had been little more than a grand architectural monument; it had been of small account as a place of worship and a centre of religious thought and influence. Except on extraordinary occasions, its services had been conducted in an obscure little corner of its vast area, and its congregation of worshippers had been pitifully small." Everything had been done on an inferior scale and in a sleepy way, as though those concerned in the exercises, regarding themselves simply as public functionaries, had had no other purpose than to perform prescribed amounts of work as the equivalents of their salaries.

It was proposed now to make the cathedral a church centre, to use the whole of it, from one end to the other, for public worship; to endow it "with the living warmth which should belong to a house of prayer and praise, into which men might enter freely, and where as they entered they could not but pronounce, 'This is none other than the House of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven.'"

To bring about this great transformation was not an easy matter. Mr. Church was disinclined to undertake the work. Writing to Dr. Mozley, he said:

> It is clear that what I am to come in for is very tough practical business, and that I am not to be as other Deans have been. It is to set St. Paul's in order as the great English cathedral before the eyes of the country. I mean that this is what Gladstone has in view, and what Liddon, Gregory, and partially, Lightfoot, expect of their Dean. I have these things before me: (1) To make a bargain with the Ecclesiastical Commission about the whole future revenues of St. Paul's, and get from them what will be necessary for the works and wants, material and other, of the reformed cathedral. (2) To carry on the architectural restoration, for which a quarter of a million is the sum demanded. (3) To fight and reduce to order a refractory and difficult staff of singing men, &c., strong in their charters and inherited abuses.

It is not to be wondered at that one whose only experience as a minister had been acquired in a country parish—assuming, of course, that he was a sensible man—should have hesitated to undertake the work Mr. Gladstone wished to be performed. Writing to Cardinal Newman, Mr. Church says: "It was settled on Wednesday. Gladstone would not let me off. Whether I was weak and a coward in yielding, I cannot tell. I only know that each day makes me feel the change more immediately bitter and more formidable for the future." The course of events showed that Gladstone had made no mistake in picking his man, and that Mr. Church's fears that he would not be equal to the work to which he had been called were groundless. In the nineteen years of his Deanship, Church accomplished a great work. St. Paul's, which was only a great building when he took it, was a great church when he left it.

Dean Church is fairly entitled to be called a preat man. His pre-eminent qualities were good sense, courage, firmness, tact, and a capacity for hard work. He also was a scholar and a man of reputation as a writer. Though he was a country clergyman when Gladstone sent for him, he was well known among English scholars. He had had a prominent part in the "Oxford Movement," being one of the two Proctors whose courage in vetoing the proposition to censure Newman for his famous Tract No. 90 had been applauded all over England. He had written upon questions of Church and State for many of the reviews and newspapers, and had published a number of volumes which had been received with favor. His literary career had begun while he was a Proctor at Oxford. This collection of letters contains one written by Mr. Church to his mother, in which he speaks of his first important writing:

> I am hard at work on an article for The British Critic on the life of a certain Archbishop of Canterbury, named Anselm, who was a very great man in the eyes of people a long while ago, but has been shelved a good while now for having had the misfortune to be a monk and a papist. He lived in the days of a certain unspeakable scamp of a King called William Rufus, a sort of combination of Lords * * * and * * * with a good spice of peculiar wickedness of his own to boot; and he and Anselm, as was natural, could not quite, as it is called, "hit it off together," or live on the best of terms. So, accordingly, in my presumption, my article intends, if it is admitted within the purple covers to record in the nineteenth century the sort of cat-and-dog life of an Archbishop in the eleventh.

There was no doubt in the minds of the editor of The Critic when he received Mr. Church's essay whether it should be admitted "within the purple covers"; he was glad to get an article written in the style for which, in time, Mr. Church became noted, a style marked with directness, picturesqueness, crispness, and a dash of piquancy. To a young man who wanted advice about style many years later, Mr. Church, then Dean Church, wrote:

> I have never studied style as such; and I hardly imagine to myself how it is to be studied. It has always seemed to me that thoughts brought their own words, which, of course, had to be considered and sifted; but the root of the expression must be in the thought itself, which, if it was real and worth anything, would suggest the expression. Except in watching against the temptation of musical and of fine words, I do not recognize in myself any special training for style. The great thing in writing is to know what you want and mean to say, and to say it in words that come as near to your meaning as you can get them to come. That is the old and the true rule of writing, because it is based on the effort after reality, and is the counter-charm to laziness and negligence and to show and make-believe.

In this connection an extract from one of Church's note books is interesting:

> First thoughts, fresh thoughts; second thoughts, corrected, often stiff and formal ones; third thoughts, shy, homely thoughts, lurking about half-ashamed and unconscious in corners of one's mind; exceptions hardly worth making, qualifications one only just glances at or passes over, details seemingly not of due dignity, points which seem too troublesome to make out and state, or too cumbrous, at first sight commonplace, but with the real gist of the matter in them. These third thoughts are worth keeping a close eye upon.

The inference may be drawn that in his nineteen years of London life Dean Church met and had correspondence with many notable men, but this does not appear in the memorial volume. It is to be regretted that in collecting her father's correspondence Miss Church should have secured only the letters of minor interest. Not a line appears written by the Dean to Mr. Gladstone, and not a line written by Gladstone to the Dean, and yet the two men were very warm friends, and without doubt exchanged interesting letters. A good deal is said about Gladstone, though, in the Dean's letters. On of the letters serves to recall the fact that as early as 1881 the process of killing off the Grand Old Man already had begun. Stories were circulating all over England that Gladstone was a sick man and could not continue much longer in public life. Referring to these stories, the Dean says in a letter to Lord Blackford:

> I dined with Gladstone yesterday, and I am bound to contradict the suggestion that, outwardly, he shows the smallest suggestion of impaired strength. He had been talking on Monday about the budget, had sat up that night till 1 or 2, had been busy all day, and in the House at question time and till it was counted out; but, then, he was at dinner, as full of talk on every subject—trade, agricultural depression, down to handwriting and the comparisons of quills and steel pens, with all the old eagerness and vigor. There were the Duke of Argyll, Bright, Evelyn Ashley, Andrew Clark—just a snatch party picked up in the House; but, of course, these were lively gentlemen, and Gladstone was the liveliest. He is not going to drop just yet, whatever else he may do and whatever the Pall Mall may think of his "tired face."

At another time the Dean came to the defense of Mr. Gladstone against the charge that he was an insincere man. "Insincere!" answered the Dean. "Sir, I tell you that to my knowledge Mr. Gladstone goes from communion with God to the great affairs of State."

Many of the letters in the collection were written to Dr. Asa Gray, the American botanist. From 1854 until Dr. Gray's death, in 1890, the two men were in constant correspondence. Church wrote to the doctor in a vein similar to that he fell into while writing to his mother, giving loose rein to both his affection and his spirit of fun. In one of his letters he tells a funny little story about a practical joke played upon the town crier, and possibly other residents of a little town near Whatley, on the day when a total eclipse of the sun had taken place. There had been great disappointment because, on account of the weather conditions, it had been impossible to observe the eclipse. Referring to this fact, Mr. Church writes:

> In our neighboring country town some one sent the common crier round to announce that in consequence of the disappointment the eclipse would be repeated next day. I don't know what effect the announcement had; I only know that the bellman took the fee and very solemnly went round the town to cry the intelligence.

One of the curiosities of this memorial volume is a letter to Stanley, afterward Dean of Westminster, and Stanley's reply, written twenty-five years after he received the letter. Church's letter related to the "Oxford movement" and the proctorial veto, both of which Stanley disapproved of. A quarter of a century served to alter Stanley's mind somewhat, and one day, putting Church's letter into an envelope, so that Church might know to what he was referring, he sent along with it this message:

> Thank you for sending me the inclosed. It brings back a very generous as well as wise action on your part and that of the men who joined with you. And it was a very bold thing at the time. For all your friends did not think with you on that matter.

In their later years Church and Stanley were warm friends. Stanley gave Church every encouragement possible in the execution of his difficult work at St. Paul's. In a letter welcoming the new-comer to London, he wrote: "If together we cannot do something for London, may the malison of St. Peter and St. Paul fall upon us."

Church died in the harness. He still held the office of Dean of St. Paul when his end came in the closing month of 1890.

LATEST FLOWER OF IBSENISM

LITTLE EYOLF. By Henrik Ibsen. Translated by William Archer. (Green Tree Library.) Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

The latest work of Ibsen is a three-act "social drama" that betrays no sign of decaying powers and contains no suggestion of a change of heart. The Norwegian philosopher holds to his oft-expressed ideas of individualism and human responsibility; is true to his doctrine of heredity, moral as well as physical, and continues to impress upon his countrymen the weakness of will and lack of purpose he finds in the Scandinavian character.

Alfred Allmers is poor and presumably a type of pensive, blue-eyed, manly beauty. He has intellect, but no fixed aim; he has a troublesome conscience, a great measure of self-love, and a weak will. He is an orphan, with a young half-sister, Asta, whose whole life is devoted to caring for him. He meets a rich, beautiful, passionate woman, one whom the circumstances of life might have made either a Mrs. Alving or a Hedda Gabler, for she does not lack will power. She loves Allmers. He is fascinated by her great beauty and willing enough to exchange poverty for wealth. So they are married, and for years he is under the spell of her beauty and passion. He is Tannhäuser, she Venus, and the sister, Asta, becomes an instructor of youth in Christiania.

A child is born to them, and at the time of his birth Asta's sway seems to be resumed. He is named Eyolf, the name the brother and sister used to imagine would have been Asta's if she had been a boy. It was a fiction of these two that they were brothers, and she used to wear his knickerbockers when no one else was in sight. Asta's love for her half-brother never falters. But his beautiful wife soon regains her power. One day little Eyolf is left lying on a table, and his parents forget him. Ibsen, in a reminiscent passage of the play, is particular to indicate the exact cause of their forgetfulness. A common fact of human life, to which the imagination of John Milton gave the touch of heroic sublimity, and which Swinburne tries to illumine with rare poetical beauty, is here treated of so as to make the reader shudder with horror. The child falls from the table and is crippled for life.

Then the period of domestic infelicity begins in the Allmers household. The relations between Alfred and his wife at this point suggest to the reader of current fiction Mrs. Deland's "Philip and His Wife." The literary parallel is exact, the wide difference of the treatment thoroughly characteristic of the two writers, and it is not stretching a point to place Mrs. Deland in this matter on the same level as the great Norwegian. She is a writer whose studies of American life and character in the last years of the nineteenth century will be treasured in the twentieth. She has a more intelligible and more useful message for her work-a-day countrymen and countrywomen than Ibsen has. Her Philip is a purposeful American. After his marriage he is for a time a slave to beauty and passion. His wife does not, by neglect, physically cripple their child, but her tigerish affection and disregard for duty work moral havoc in the child's nature. When Philip at last revolts, he forms a resolution; he knows what he wants to do and does it, right or wrong. Allmers is just as selfish, but unable to act. He writes day and night on his book about "Human Responsibility" He tries to teach his crippled boy, but in the presence of the child he is ever tortured by remorse. The wife still tries to play Venus to a distant, preoccupied, unresponsive Tannhäuser. She does not love her crippled child, because his disfigurement is a constant reproach to her, and he has come between her and her husband's love. Aunt Asta becomes the comfort of the child, and Rita hates her for it. At last, after a long, solitary trip in the mountains, Alfred returns home determined to stop writing his "Humar Responsibility" and devote the rest of his life to trying to make his boy's life happier. While he is explaining his plan to Rita and Asta, little Eyolf falls into the fjord and is drowned. The undercurrent carries his body out to sea. His crutch comes to the top and floats. It seems that the Rat Wife, a horrible old creature who lured men in her youth and entices vermin to death by drowning for a livelihood, had a baleful influence over him. Doubtless this hideous perversion of the pied piper of romance will cause a great deal of discussion among the "advanced" Ibsenites. Disputes about the exact meaning of her presence and her evil charm may lead to a new cult within the cult. Anyhow, little Eyolf is drowned.

His death widens the breach between husband and wife. The woman had been saying awful things just before it happened. In his depression, Allmers yearns more and more for the companionship of Asta. Unfortunately, Asta has just discovered an unpleasant fact about her origin, one of those facts Ibsen's personages are apt to discover if they are inquisitive. She is not Alfred's half-sister, except in a merely legal sense. Alfred's father's harsh treatment of his second wife and her child, which caused Alfred to love the little girl all the more for his pity, is explained if not actually justified in some old letters that come to light. The revelation of this fact does not seem to startle Allmers, or to make any profound impression on his unsettled mind, and he is still anxious to have Asta near him. Her mind, however, is alert enough. She is averse to leaving, but afraid to remain with him. She refuses to marry the honest young engineer, of whom she has been reasonably fond, yet she tries, piously, to reunite the husband and wife. Finally, however, she does go away with her engineer, and a sudden change in the character of Rita manifests itself. She is haunted by the staring eyes of little Eyolf. She is a woman of action, and has said bluntly that if her husband will not love her, she'll give him reason to hate her; but opportunity is wanting, and perhaps the will for this, too. So she resolves to give up the rest of her life to caring for the poor and hitherto neglected children on her estate. In this work Allmers, who has always been thoroughly selfish, promises to help her. She explains her plan, and he moons about it a little, and thus dubiously the play ends.

The action begins on the day Allmers returns from the mountains, little Eyolf is drowned, and Asta discovers the secret of her origin; it ends on the evening of the next day. There are a garden room overlooking the fjord for the beginning, a damp hollow near the bank of the fjord for the succeeding period of great depression, and a hilltop at sunset for the period of forlorn hope. The dialogue in Mr. Archer's translation is terse, suggestive, forcible, and has never a word too much for the dramatic idea. The play will stir the Ibsenites profoundly, and will be read with interest by the disinterested, intelligent persons who admire the Norwegian's dramatic gift and care not a jot for his philosophy; while the fanatics of the other extreme, who hold Ibsen to be an industrious, shrewd old fellow, with a countenance like a tabby cat, who deals with mere commonplaces and makes them attractive to the blasé simpletons by serving them up in a nasty way, will find nothing in it to change their opinion. The book is very nice, mechanically speaking, with pretty covers, good paper, and good printing, but in a literary sense it is not a nice book.

RECENT FICTION

Distasteful Topics Ably Treated.

DISCORDS. By George Egerton. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Every page of this book is replete with dissonance. The whole world in it, man, woman, and child, cry and wail and utter jarring sounds. You start with a bitter story of a girl's wrongs and then you go on crescendo, the squeals of despair becoming shriller and shriller, save when the characters are maudlin drunk, and then the voices are thickened and muddled. George Egerton, to continue a musical simile, has the entire gamut of human misery at heart and only plays an agonizingly monotonous minor. You do not know at the start what exactly was wrong with the girl who went to a Dutch kirmess, or how somebody held her fast in his toils. That is the mystery. When she was a child and a spanking would have done her good, the girl had a namby-pamby mamma, who ruined her. That child was struck with horror when she saw a "bit of orange peel and a piece of lead pencil," but why you don't know. The psychic girl, the anaemic one, are the author's predilections.

Nothing can be more positively unwholesome than "Discords." If women are inclined, to be neurotic in recent fiction, then the person with the masculine name, supposably the writer of the romance under notice, differs from his sex, for his nerves are all wrong.

The pity is that so much literary power is wasted in the treatment of distasteful topics. Depend upon it, the unadorned tale of human wretchedness strikes more deeply when told without a superabundance of gewgaws. If to be morbid and pessimistic is to insure fame, then for George Egerton the bells will toll a dirge, and a morgue will be the monument erected in his or her honor.

Three Bad Russians.

DECOYED. A Novel. By T. T. Timayenis. New-York: Minerva Publishing Company.

In St. Petersburg are many rascals, but the three unmitigated scoundrels were Mr. T. T. Timayenis's Ramuzoff, Tarkatchenyeff, and Obrazoffsky, all of the Imperial Guard. There was a grand ball at the palace, where these Russians with a redundancy of ffs and bad manners were present, and so was Adrienne Milyushevitch. The three brutes are at the ball, so that they may abduct Adrienne, and they carry off an innocent girl from right under the Emperor's eyes. But the Czar does the girl justice. She becomes, under imperial orders, the legal wife of all three of the blackguards. The method is peculiar. No sooner is she Mme. Ramuzoff than Ramuzoff is declared legally dead. Then she becomes a Russian widow. In an instant afterward she is Mme. T., and finally Mme. O., and then T. and O. are declared in their turn legally dead, and Adrienne then becomes the perfected widow.

It does not take fifteen minutes for the whole business to be wound up. Adrienne, of course, inherits all the estates, money, &c., of her deceased husbands. In fact, she makes a very good thing out of it. The three husbands are sent packing to Siberia, and are there happily blown to pieces by a mine explosion. As a dénouement, up comes Prince Catakouzenos, and he bestows his hand on the triple widow. "Decoyed" has a bad flavor.

Arthur Machen's Stories.

THE GREAT GOD PAN. And the Inmost Light. By Arthur Machen. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

It may be that the hideous black-and-white monstrosity on the title page is prejudicial to the volume, but the reading of the text by no means makes a favorable impression. Mr. Machen, in these detached stories, generally begins in the same way. A person says, "Something or other extraordinary is going to happen." Then the listener replies, in words to this effect: "Oh, no; you don't mean it." and then follows the yarn. Mr. Machen indulges in diablerie, and, if the devil, or Pan, is as stupid and tiresome as the author makes him out to be, we sympathize, like the generous Scotch clergyman, "who felt sorry for Auld Clootie."

In the first story, "The Experiment," Dr. Raymond digs into poor Mary's skull, so that, by means of some wound of the brain, she may see Pan. Mary thereupon becomes a hopeless idiot. She falls shrieking on the floor. "Yes," says the doctor, "it is a great pity. * * * However, it could not be helped; and, after all, she has seen the Great God Pan." Story No. 2 is a long rigmarole about "Helen V." and "Trevor W.," and "Joseph W.," and "Mr. R.," with neither head nor tail to it, though a wearisome endeavor is made to wag the caudal appendage of diabolus into it. The author, for Browne-Sequard, makes up a Browne-Faber. Mr. Arthur Machen may be, for aught we know, a leading writer for "The Yellow Book," since he employs one of its choicest illustrators, but, for an entire volume, with his cloudy physiology, at best he is simply unsupportable. "The Great God Pan" is clumsily horrible, and his horned-and-hoofed divinity an awkward oaf. As for the "Inmost Light," if it has not the flickering glimmer of a penny dip, it leaves behind it the smell of burned tallow.

Mr. Norris's New Story.

THE DESPOTIC LADY. By W. E. Norris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

Peter Garnett, who may some day be Lord Hexham, is a lazy man—so fearful of any personal exertion that he is entirely led by the nose by his family. Eric Langdale does a great many things. He can make second-class verses and paint third-class water colors. Nevertheless, he is a kindly chap of aristocratic birth, and lucky in possessing some small means and a clever father, Gen. Langdale. The old soldier knows what is strategy, and his tactics are at the command of his incompetent son. Miss Bertha Maunsell is a nice, commonplace girl, who has a termagant mamma, for Lady Maunsell is a maternal terror. It is her supreme pleasure to scold anybody who approaches her daughter, and she entertains a particular dislike for aesthetic young fellows, and Eric is of that denomination. She just annihilates anybody who comes in her way. She says cross and insulting things, and would browbeat a lamb.

Eric is repulsed, and Eric and the gentle Bertha are in despair. Just because Peter Garnett is too lazy to differ with Lady Maunsell, she wants Bertha to marry him. Then the General comes in. As a prudent warrior he surveys the ground. Lady Maunsell, he finds, has plenty of money, and Bertha is the only child. He discovers that the bigoted, stiff-necked Lady Maunsell in her early days was a trapeze performer, and that her name was Polly Jackson. Thus prepared, the General has an easy task. He tells Lady Maunsell that his son cannot marry the daughter of an acrobat. Peter Garnett, who is a snob, at once takes alarm. Eric wants to marry Polly Jackson's girl all the same. The General says that, too, is impossible. Then, out of spite, Lady Maunsell insists that Bertha shall marry Eric, and that is the exact thing the General wants. "The Despotic Lady" is amusing enough.

English Children in France.

IN THE LION'S MOUTH. The Story of Two English Children in France, 1789-1793. By Eleanor C. Price. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

Julius Maynard, the uncle of an English girl of fifteen and of a lad of thirteen, is the prime rascal. Mr. Penn, the lawyer of King's Cross, is the lesser villain. Betty and Constantine Maynard ought to have a fine inheritance, but Uncle Julius and the lawyer want to cheat them out of their fortune. It is just at the outbreak of the French Revolution and the storming of the Bastile, when the English girl and boy are shipped off to some small rural town, Mercy le Roy, where M. Durand, another rascal in the employ of the bad Julius, is to take care of them. The author presents a picture of France during the Revolution, and in this sinister setting are placed the English children. They become fugitives, have many narrow escapes, and finally return to England. "In the Lion's Mouth" is a fair historical story, with children in it for the leading characters.

A Tale of the Sea.

CAPT. BRAND OF THE SCHOONER CENTIPEDE. By Lieut. Henry A. Wise, United States Navy. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

Here is a prime nautical story in the older style, as "Harry Gringo" used to write it. It has an endless amount of go in it, and abounds with pirates, bloodthirsty villains, whose fingers are always on the triggers of their pistols, and whose knives constantly gleam and flash. Then there is the steady old seaman, Capt. Brand, who is as true as steel. Lieut. Wise (many readers do not know that he became commander and Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography) was thirty years ago the popular American writer for the men who floated on the seas, and ever so many landlubbers, too, enjoyed him. One of his best stories, the one exactly republished, will find new readers, and become once more the delectation of the fo'castle.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LITTLE EYOLF. By Henrik Ibsen. Translated by William Archer. The Green Tree Library. 18mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.50.

A HISTORY OF AMHERST COLLEGE DURING THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF ITS FIRST FIVE PRESIDENTS, FROM 1821 TO 1891. By William S. Tyler, D. D. With an introductory note by Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D. 12mo. New-York: Frederick H. Hitchcock.

400 YEARS OF FREE THOUGHT. By Samuel P. Putnam. 8vo. New-York: The Truth Seeker Company. $5.

THE SIXTH YEAR BOOK OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. 1894. 12mo. Brooklyn: Published by the institute.

OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS. An illustrated monthly magazine. Vol. XXI. Folio. New-York: The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Sawdust in a Doll!

"Have you read the Statistical Circular of THE NEW-YORK TIMES?"

"I have, and I regard it, to a publisher, the most interesting thing ever done by a newspaper. It is very clever, very valuable, to every publisher."

So said recently the Literary Adviser of one of the oldest and largest publishing houses in the United States.

A Story in Two Parts.

PART I.

[From an EVENING POST Advertisement in The Christmas Book Buyer.]

"88,891 lines of publishers' advertising printed in The Evening Post from Jan. 1, 1894, to Oct. 31, 1894."

"146 per cent. more than appeared in any New-York morning paper, or in any paper in the United States in the same period."

PART II.

This showing by the POST indicates a weekly average of 1,997 lines of advertising in the POST.

The POST'S reviews of NEW American and English books in the past four months have averaged 574 lines per week.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S weekly average for the same period has been 2,492 lines, 334 PER CENT. MORE THAN THE POST'S.

Send for THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S Second Statistical Circular.

It shows that The New-York Times watches more closely and reviews more thoroughly new publications of American and English Publishers, and gives to them more space than any other newspaper in America.

LEMAITRE THE CANDIDATE

Art of Gliding Through the Portals of the French Academy.

GREAT GRIEF AT DREYFUS'S GUILT

Impressions of Plays, Players, and Lecturers and a Fact for the Sanctimonious Tourist's Calm Reflection.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—M. Jules Lemaître consents to be a candidate. These words represent a lifetime of endeavor, ambition, and the wildest hope of every French writer. It takes more or less hard labor to get there; the baggage may be heavy or light, but it must have been handled with grace and tact. See Zola. Never had a man such wagonloads of matter rich and flowing over with golden success, but it was all flung too heavily at the doors of the right royal Académie. New bolts of resistance are added every day. Sometimes it is easier and wiser to glide in the half open portal than to break open the gates with bombardment.

M. Jules Lemaître is a master in this wise. He is never "emballé"; he has the rare gift of turning around his subject; in his criticisms, he handles a work as if it were an "objet d'art." After the most delightful digression into the classic regions of his souvenirs, in the vain endeavor to meet the ordinary intelligence of the readers of his dramatic weekly feuilleton, he finds his theme in the last twenty lines, and sends off the Varietés, the Palais Royal, or the Bouffes with the courtesy of his own gracious sarcasm.

I have said that M. Jules Lemaître was not an "emballé"; no, but he represents audacity itself. The provincial professor of belles-lettres found time, in Havre, to write a collection of "Souvenirs Médaillons." Then he went to Besançon and finally to Grenoble, always a kind, indulgent teacher. His pupils adore him—ask Hugues Le Roux. Lemaître went to Algiers, where renewed health seemed to color his literary palette with the brightness of the blue sky, and the twinkling wit of the resplendent eastern nights. Then only he dared to grapple with Paris and its legions of celebrities. It was in the Revue Bleue that this future Academician fought his first battle.

It was not a perilous arena. Soon the coquetry, the delicious banter of his portraits attracted the attention of the dilettante. It was there that he first conquered the favor of Ernest Renan; it was there, too, that he attacked the "gigantic grocery-shop literature" of Georges Ohnet, and that he deplored the fall of Gustave Flaubert from "Madame Bovary" and "Salammbo" to "Bouvard et Pécuchet." The refinement of his satire delicately dismantled the god, Victor Hugo; and with quite as much cunning he picked Emile Zola. He revealed painted masks over faces and became a power. Even the pain of his criticism seems pleasant, but the inheritance of Sainte-Beuve, so successfully gathered up by bits and morsels, did not long satisfy the rising intentions of the critic. He became the Sunday evening Débats' dispensator of praise or blame. In his work the latter is so evasive, so shifting, and so crafty, so kindly to varied interpretation, that nine times out of ten it seems a fleeting shadow, hiding the sincerity of the brighter eulogy.

Jules Lemaître knew by experience that all kinds of roads lead to Rome—the phrase was made classical before Zola took the express train to catastrophe—and as his ideal, his pet fixed idea, was the drama, he selected the virtuous path of gentle, omnipotent faultfinder and general benediction chorus as the shortest cut to the footlights. A remarkable essayist—perhaps the only one now with such pungent resource—as yet M. Lemaître has not plucked from the dramatic battlefield a Marshal's baton.

Neither the emotional skepticism of the "Révoltée" nor the curious personality of the "Député Leveau," still less "Fli potte," and then still less the fascinating malady of the heroine of "Mariage Blanc" carried their author very far over the footlights. The "Rois," with Sarah Bernhardt, gave better promise of vocation, but all this would not have given to M. Jules Lemaître the dignity that he coveted. Once again—I told you that he was self-reliant and possessed bulldog courage—the critic of the rose-colored Débats tempts fate, at the very threshold of the immortal sanctuary. At the Français he will give "Pardon" next month, and at the Gymnase, a play written for Coquelin, where Antoine—yes, Antoine—will now be the hero.

In the reserved chapel of the Forties, M. Lemaître's natural grace acquired bonhommie can work marvelously. He will have all the reminiscence of M. de Bornier, and the literary pretension of M. d'Haussonville will not even make him wink, and he will not doze when M. Doucet speaks. In short, he has every quality for the turning out of a perfect Academician.

I remember now a lecture of M. Jules Lemaître, supposed to be explanatory of "Hedda Gabler." If he understood Ibsen he did not make his meaning perfectly plain. As in his criticism of Strindberg's "Père," he held the scales even. Two words of criticism, three of praise, a phrase of surprise, a sentence of satisfaction—sum total, intellectual joy to the reader and a bit of gilt for the laurels of the north. With the gift of M. Lemaître in writing this is easy, but before an audience as critical of the speaker as his repute demands, the task becomes much more difficult. His prose then suddenly lost all its prestige. He was ill at ease, too, unconvinced and unconvincing. Poor Ibsen, between Lemaître and Brandès, was badly served.

I do not believe that public reading is an easy French gift. I have heard so many lectures during the last season where the effort seemed easy, the speaker reading his own words! Sarcey is an exception. He speaks as he writes. He has, moreover, a certain jolliness which is catching.

As he frequently gathers about him, in the long tedium of the entr'acte a self-elected audience, so does he speak to and amuse the larger throng sympathetic to his personality.

It is with direct purpose that I come now to Mrs. Waldo Richards; a lady I do not know, of whom I had never heard, and who came into my most cordial admiration quite by chance. A mutual friend—herself a writer of rare ability—invited me to come to a reading. My will was not enthusiastic. I thought regretfully of possibly lost hours in these overcrowded last days of the year. The reading was given at the residence of one of the influential members of the colony. The drawing rooms turned out to allow space for innumerable chairs, and kindly hospitality giving every inch of elbow room—to the destruction of household gods and to the banishment of all home life. This in itself created an atmosphere of chilliness, to which I can only compare a picture show in a private studio. Both cases require a power of magnetism, and a gift of attraction that are rare.

I am told that the selections made for this occasion by Mrs. Richards were not as responsive to her versatility as they have often proved. The little ones were to be present, owing to the holiday season, and of them the gifted woman thought. I have never enjoyed a better or a more grateful surprise.

If Mrs. Richards wishes she can widen the horizon of her social readings. In the present ambitious state of the American stage there is a place for her ability. Her presence is fascinating, she is entirely at home, and always a gentlewoman; yet, she transforms both features and attitudes, and her naturally musical voice lacks no shading of expression. Her genius for interpretation of thought, for its plainest conveyance, even to distracted ears, is remarkable. Her explanatory notes, thrown in with winning courtesy and discretion in the low, soft tones of perfect diction, were exquisite.

Her Irish brogue and her delicious darky accents did not impress me—not only because I believe that these may be acquired by study—as much as the magnetism of her pathos in the "Commencement Day" of Sara W. Kellogg, where by the magic of her voice tone and her fervor she awakened a dramatic life scene that would suffice in France to give her celebrity if she recited in French. Add to special talents for dialect a genuine genius for harmony of expression, for easy flow of inner thought, and a communicative power of feeling, and it seems as if this bright, earnest little lady should rise above salon triumphs to something more worthy of her attraction.

She brought tears, and there was an audible gasp of relief when we knew that the child mother of the "Commencement Day" had won a triumph for her big stage-struck brother.

Shall I tell you that polite society no longer whispers "cocotte," and that none but a grandfather would say "demi-monde." Dumas has just been made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and, as the young father of the phrase, he maintains his affection, but the word of the morrow which will permit the great world to gossip openly of its frail sisters is "diamenteuses." The clever author is the poet, Jean Lorrain. It was his New Year's gift to the boulevards as he bade farewell, en route for the sunny South.

It was also Lorrain who discovered the origin of the term "trente deniers," used by Maurice Barrès in a remarkable Dreyfus article. It seems that when the "France Juive" appeared, the higher circles determined to reply. To do this they wanted a pen with some authority, and were willing to pay. The victim chosen, without previous consultation, was the half-starved writer Villiers de l'Isle-Adam. In his humiliation at the offered task, the poet found few words, but when his price was asked, "thirty deniers," he replied, "and there is the door."

Another wonder of the day is why and how Delna makes herself so outrageously hideous as the slave girl in "Paul et Virginie." Her triumph, in spite of her ugliness, shows how far beauty goes on the stage. It is a great quality truly—Miss Sanderson can verify this, for beauty she certainly has, while lacking the three Rossinian requisites for a singer—but when these organ-like notes of Delna roll out, you entirely forget her make-up and its grotesque absurdity. What a voice! And what a dramatic artist she becomes, this girl of twenty! All the success of the revival of Victor Massé's opera goes directly to her sincere merit.

Little Clement looks the part of Paul, but he sings it like a boy, too. I can well imagine the passion and the soul of Capoul, who, if then too old for the lad loves, still made the part so much himself that he lingers there still. The Virginia is not good, neither is she bad; she contents herself with being painstaking and commonplace. The music has long white airs, and they are tiresome and dull as they wind in and out, creating yawns and weariness. The subject is exquisitely romantic; but it needs too much attention to the strict fitness of each character. The illusion must be maintained or interest flags. After all, there must be a vast amount of vitality in the Donizetti and Bellini inspirations. Recollect all the fat and all the lean, all the tall and all the short, Lucias and Aminas who have lived and thrived and have not killed the score.

The close of the year comes with tragic keynote. Even the Deputies will fare worse than the schoolboys, for it is a mere chance that may set them free. About the Burdeau pension, the balance was very nearly tipped. There were only 12,000f. to be given to the family of a Minister—suddenly hurled down from splendor to starvation—and yet so unaccustomed are the people to this sort of republican charity that conventionality could not easily subdue the expression of surprise and opposition. Had the Government asked for a pension for the family of an officer, the measure would have been sympathetic, but the economy and wisdom of the representatives saw wild expenditure in the future if such a system shall prevail, and there is really considerable common sense in their view of the case. The public purse is not bursting with gold, and it is the hard-worked little ones, the petites gens, who must replenish it.

The disappointment was keen, for—the officer was guilty. I have seen a great many sensations in Paris, but none equal to this one, when the Boulevards dared not breathe for twenty-four hours. It is only to-day that the murmur rises. Why so little punishment for such guilt; the greatest crime in the hour of peril, the most devilish one in the twilight of peace! It is the people who murmur the longest, for from their ranks come the little pioupious—one of whom was recently shot for having flung a button from his coat at the head of his judging officer. A few weeks, days, or months will throw light upon darkness; details will leak out, and it will be known how earnestly and how desperately Israel tried to save her child. It is a hard blow, this, for in the ranks it will not be forgotten for many a long day, and the opportunities are so plentiful for revenge, or, at least for the pin pricks of every-minute torture. If the Christians had only the same band of brotherhood!

Among the many versions given, one strikes me as plausible. The guilt of the traitor, Dreyfus, was known, but it seemed so terrible a crime, and, perchance, so damaging in its conclusion, so susceptible of wild interpretation, that the thought came, "Let him go and hang himself elsewhere," and every facility was quietly allowed. The audacity of the man equaled his shame. To force, not confession, but its sister, admission, one of his superiors gave him a certain stolen document to copy. Then Dreyfus broke down, the pen fell from his hand, and his nerves gave up the struggle. A few moments afterward he was a prisoner. He meant to defend his life, and he became such a contemptible object that even his Judges dared not look at the ignominious atom, knowing and feeling that proper punishment was not provided.

There appears to be pleasant tendencies to show less irritation as regards England. I do not know if there is a mot d'ordre, or if home events, the season, even Christmas Day, are bringing friendly hints, but it suddenly seems to strike the people here that civilization means entente, and that the Russian kindliness, fostered more because common interests cannot clash, than for any other good cause, might advantageously be extended to other powers.

However, I think that, for once, France will depend on her own neutrality—friendly to those who may serve, but compromised of none.

People are wondering if M. Zola has taken notes of the Crispi audacity, and if he—the all-powerful, to quote his own words—has read the letters of Mme. Lina. The spectacle of a Prime Minister telling the people's representatives that they can do as they like, while he is quietly withdrawing from his coat pocket their ticket of leave, is not a spectacle quite within the usual limits of M. Zola's descriptive powers. People are tumultuous, too, in Germany, where the divine right may once more irritate the public nerve. In its pamphlet chapters, the dose of imperial prestige is not going to be homeopathic, I am told, and the "rights of the Emperor" are a revelation.

The dramatic incidents of the week here have presented too much ink dropping upon the miles of architecture prepared for the 150 projects for the great exhibition of 1900. It has proved too big a measure for the public, and a portion is to be cast away, a reduction is to be made of the possible—I do not say probable—and then a final vote will be taken. The wags say that the result will be the pulling down of the Eiffel Tower and nothing more—the making of Paris itself again.

When La Goulue, some ten or twelve or more years ago, happened to eat a tremendous supper of ham and sauerkraut at the Rat Mort, and her voracity gave to her baptism and celebrity, she little dreamed that the whirl of her petticoats and the singular elasticity of her anatomy would ever be called upon to pay a fine of 2,000f. This event will not only be written down in French history, but its result may carry desolation to the very souls of the sanctimonious foreigner. For, it is said, that were such trifling blue bank notes not offered by the millionaire tourists for private supper jigs, La Goulue would half starve now. That spectacle was played out long ago for the Parisian. True, other and more enterprising managers have outwitted Oller.

I was talking this morning to a little glazier boy, who came to a friend's studio to put in some glass over pictures. The lad gave me an enormous quantity of information. This hard-worked youth of sixteen was already as blasé as a man-about-town. He works almost constantly in the café chantants the Folies Bergère, and so on, and he talked familiarly of Liane de Pougy—who is not a bit proud, but who says "Pardon!" when she trips up the stairs to her loge, with her thousand-dollar diamonds twinkling on her neck—of Emilienne, who is a "bonne fille," and would not hurt a fly, and of Cassive and tutti quanti. His love is for Eugénie Buffet, whom all Montmartre adores, because she has never forgotten that she came from there, and, when she makes a call upon a journalist or a poet to ask for a new song, attired in a sealskin dress and a sable bolero held on with huge pearls as large as your thumb, she says on leaving, "Mesdames, Messieurs," with as much grace as if she still lived in her mamma's laundry. I, too, could vouch for this, for I met her at Jean Lorrain's, and a more amusing, natural wit does not exist. My apprentice reserved, however, his heart of hearts for the English girls. Miss Ste-Cyr was his idol, "Ah, voila une belle fille—mais quelle dinde!" Add this to the lately-published opinion of Yvette that the English girls were like so many pretty wax dolls, and you will understand the more lasting success of the French.

Coquelin "cadet" has grown tired of being less talked about than his elder brother. The Rodin-Balzac incident finds its sequel in the Injalbert-Molière comedy. The town of Pezenas wished to erect a statue to Molière, in honor of his sojourn there, and in 1893 the Comédie went there and gave a representation to begin the fund. M. Injalbert was asked to lend his talent to the work, and, in the Champ de Mars last Spring, the group was shown in its early development. Around the figure of Molière came Mlle. Ludwig as Lucette and "cadet" as the faun. The actor was so delighted that he began a subscription, and among his friends a sum of some 2,000f. was raised. To this clear blue sky the sculptor brought a thunderstorm by suddenly deciding to suppress both Lucette and "cadet." Thereupon the latter seized his pointed pen and wrote to the committee that his subscription and that of his friends would be recalled. No Coquelin, no money. There was not enough subscribed, any how, but this was sure disaster. So M. Claretie has been asked either to persuade Injalbert to execute his first project or make Coquelin reflect that the monument is for Molière first.

Pending the representation at the Odéon of François Coppée's drama, "Pour la Couronne," the poet gives us for the new year a delicious breath of pure air. He publishes in prose and verse a series of touching incidents among the poor and the suffering. If he is not the French Dickens, he is so nearly that as to become doubly dear to us. Coppée is the very essence of the Parisian. His descriptions are pen pictures, not worried out nor dressed up in big words, but plain and simple. In the narrow streets near his dwelling, in the Rue Oudinot, he creates a history of French ways and means of true Parisian philosophy and kindly native courtesy that is as good and wholesome as a clever sermon preached by a poet. L. K.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has just issued a printed letter to commanding officers of regiments, battalions, batteries, signal corps, separate companies, and the troop, which is not only decidedly original, but will give officers any amount of work for some days to come in their efforts to comply with the letter. In connection with this matter, there is considerable surprise manifested that the communication should not have been issued as a general order, or special order, or even as a circular. In this communication Gen. McAlpin requests; First, that all State property not needed be turned in before Jan. 31, 1895. The object of this it is stated, is to relieve commanding officers of the care of the property for which they have no use, and to obviate the constant application for permission to turn in property. Second, that requisition be made for such articles needed to complete proper outfit. Third, to report all public property for which they are accountable, and which has been lost, or destroyed, or is no longer on hand, and with this list of property, must be forwarded a statement explanatory of loss, together with necessary affidavits. The object of this is to relieve officers from responsibility if proper. This matter is also to be attended to before the end of the month. Fourth, a reserve supply of twenty rounds of ball cartridges per enlisted man of each command is to be kept on hand, and used up yearly in target practice, after it has been replaced by a new supply. Fifth, organizations wearing a distinctive uniform are requested to forward a succinct description of same, and a copy of its approval. Sixth, that if organizations furnish their members with medals for long service, hundred per cent., or gallery practice, or attendance medals—these facts must be reported, and a copy of authority under which they were furnished forwarded. Seventh, particular attention, it is said, must be paid to forwarding returns, and reports, and other papers at the time prescribed, and in proper and correct shape and manner." "Finally," says Gen. McAlpin, "I request your earnest support, and also attention to orders and regulations, so that the proficiency of the Guard may not only be maintained, but also materially advanced and perfected."

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Major Charles H. Luscomb of the Thirteenth Regiment will next Tuesday introduce before the National Guard Association several proposed amendments to the Military Code which are of the utmost importance to the National Guard, and deserve unanimous support. These amendments, which rank among the best ever put forward, are as follows:

Amend Section 30, by adding at end of section words in capitals:

"The officers composing the staff of the Commander in Chief, their assistants, and the staff officers of divisions and brigades, shall constitute the general staff of the State, AND, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL AND SURGEON GENERAL AND THEIR ASSISTANTS, MUST BE SELECTED FROM COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, ACTIVE, RETIRED, OR SUPERNUMERARY, OR THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF A GRADE NOT LOWER THAN CAPTAIN."

Amend Section 31 by adding at the end of the section:

"These staff officers, excepting the Judge Advocate and the Surgeon, must be selected from commissioned officers in the National Guard of the State of New-York, active, retired, or supernumerary, or of the Army of the United States, and of a grade not lower than Captain, except that any commissioned officer may be appointed an aide de camp."

Amend Section 50 by striking out the words in capitals:

"No commission shall hereafter be issued to any officer in the National Guard, SAVE TO GENERAL OFFICERS AND THE STAFF OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, until the officers elected or appointed shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board, as to his knowledge of military affairs, proportionate to the office to be held, his general knowledge and his fitness for the service."

Amend Section 52 by striking out the words in capitals:

"No person shall be eligible for appointment as a staff officer OF ANY DIVISION, BRIGADE, REGIMENT, OF BATTALION NOT A PART OF A REGIMENT, except Judge Advocates, medical officers, and chaplains, unless he shall have served at least one year in the National Guard of this State, or in the regular or volunteeer forces of the United States."

These proposed amendments should receive the support of every progressive officer of the National Guard. Their adoption would be a step toward bestowing honors where they are due, and would rid the guard of the out-of-date parade soldier, whose chief object is to wear a uniform and be admired. This, of course, refers more particularly to the general staff, as those of brigades are, as a rule, more carefully selected.

***

National Guardsmen will be pleased to learn that their relatives and friends desiring to visit them in camp next season will be able to avoid the voyage in Peekskill Bay and Annsville Creek, and the rapacity of the Peekskill boatmen, and journey to the camp comfortably in a trolley car. The line has already been commenced, and will, it is said, run direct from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Station at Peekskill to the camp.

***

Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Timpson, is making great preparations for the grand entertainment and reception to be given in aid of the room-furnishing fund, which will be held in the music hall of the Central Opera House, Friday evening, Feb. 15. A large array of professional talent will appear, and an attractive programme is promised. The entertainment will conclude with "The Mikado in Black." Dancing and merrymaking will follow. The music will be by the regimental band, under the direction of Bandmaster Ebens. Boxes and reserved seats may be obtained of H. T. Smith, 14 Spruce Street, and E. M. Junker, 133 Greene Street, and from the members of the company, at the armory, Monday or Friday evenings.

***

The Harlem Company, (B,) Seventy-first Regiment, will hold an election for first Lieutenant next Tuesday. There is only one candidate, Second Lieut. Brandes, who is well worthy of the promotion. Company K has elected Lieut. Borden a First Lieutenant. At the annual meeting of the Board of Officers Major C. H. Smith was elected Treasurer and Adjt. W. C. Bates Secretary.

***

It is hoped the application of Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment for an additional tunnel in the new armory for rifle practice will be granted. Armories cannot have too many facilities for rifle shooting, and it is much better to make ample provision at the outset than make alterations later at a much greater expense. Gallery practice is one of the most essential requirements for the National Guard.

***

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will inspect the Signal Corps of the First Brigade and witness an exhibition of signaling next Saturday evening. For this purpose the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment has been secured, and all those interested in this class of work are invited to attend. There will be a dance at 10 o'clock.

***

Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Smylie, will give its annual entertainment Monday, Feb. 4, in the Central Opera House, where the military drama entitled, "Enlisted for the War," will be produced under the personal direction of Corporal John E. Conboy and Private Harry C. Baker. The cast of characters will be as follows: Robert Trueworth—Corp. John E. Conboy; Wilder Rowell—C. T. Orben, M. D.; Hosea Jinks—H. F. Murray; Crimp—H. C. Kennedy; Gen. Grant—Sergt. T. Dunn; Lieut. Col. Boxer—D. M. O'Connell; Hiram Jinks—H. W. Seckel; Gaylie Gifford—Miss Walkley; Mattie Trueworth—Miss S. Seckel; Mrs. Trueworth—Miss T. R. Conboy. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform. At the last annual meeting of this company the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: Treasurer—First Sergt. C. M. Smith; Financial Secretary—C. F. Ott; Recording Secretary—H. M. Konninger.

***

Company C, Twelfth Regiment, will hold a sociable at the armory Jan. 26.

***

Troop A has performed excellent work at its first mounted drills of the season by platoon, which began last week.

***

The election for First Lieutenant, vice Eccles resigned, in Company A, Seventh Regiment, will, in all probability, take place next Friday evening. Second Lieut. Charles F. Bement having declined to stand for election, the contest lies between two candidates, Corp. McWilliams and First Sergt. Jansen. Commissary Sergt. J. Weston Myers has been appointed Regimental Commissary. While it is not official, it is expected that Gov. Morton will review the regiment about Jan. 31.

***

As a part of the grand military ceremonies at the opening of the new Thirteenth Regiment Armory Feb. 6, there will be several miniature brigades. Col. Forney of the United States Marine Corps has stated that he would furnish four companies of marines, of sixteen files each, and that he would with pleasure command one of the miniature brigades.

***

Capt. William Henry Cortelyon of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, has announced his intention of resigning. This step is taken, not because of any waning regard for the service, but because the demands of business call for it. The Captain's honorable record is as follows: Enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, Sept. 7, 1875; Corporal, Oct. 23, 1878; Sergeant, April 24, 1880; First Sergeant, Aug. 20, 1881; Second Lieutenant, June 27, 1882; First Lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1882; Captain, Dec. 19, 1884; resigned July 11, 1888; commissioned First Lieutenant April 8, 1889, and Captain April 13, 1891. There will be an informal reception, given by Company A, at the armory next Monday evening. All the old members are specially invited to attend. The following committee has the affair in charge: Lieut. Stoddard, Quartermaster Sergt. Alley, Sergt. Guilfillan, Sergt. Conklin, and Corp. Porter.

***

The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, was reviewed last Wednesday evening by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, at its armory, in Forty-fourth Street. The review was successful in every respect. The military manoeuvres were performed in a manner that frequently brought forth hearty rounds of applause. On all sides nothing but commendatory remarks were heard. The occasion was made a social as well as a military event by the dance which followed. The gathering was cosmopolitan, as the list of attending organizations will show. The following members of the battery received the State Decoration for long and faithful service: Fifteen years—First Sergt. J. G. Jansen; ten years—Capt. Louis Wendel, Lieut. A. Boecher, T. F. Schmidt, Quartermaster George Schanberger, Guidon Sergt. M. Keller. Besides Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff, representatives from every military organization in the First and Second Brigades attended, besides the following: Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps, Manhattan Schuetzen Bund, Hessisher Volksfest Verein, Schwabischer Sängerbund, Washington Heights Progressive Association, Chattahoochee Haymakers' Association, Osage Tribe, I. O. of R. M., and Central Schuetzen Corps.

***

At the annual meeting of the Society of Veterans and ex-members of the Eighth Regiment, held at the armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President—Tax Commissioner James W. Connolly; First Vice President—Gen. George D. Scott; Second Vice President—Capt. G. A. Gorenflo; Treasurer—Major Frank R. Pentz; Secretary—Frank H. Hessels; Chairman Executive Committee—Capt. William H. Turner. The society is in a very flourishing condition, and its new meeting room has been splendidly furnished, and will hereafter be known as Memorial Hall.

***

The Vosburgh Veterans of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State Militia, who did duty in the Seventy-first Regiment long before the Thirty-seventh Regiment was consolidated with it, desire it to be understood that any member of the old Seventy-first who did duty in the Seventy-first during the years of 1852 to May 20, 1861, is eligible to membership in the Vosburgh Veterans. The Vosburgh Veterans meet on the second Wednesday of every month at 906 and 908 Third Avenue, and invite any of their old comrades of the Seventy-first to meet with them.

THE WHIPPING POST IN MARYLAND

It Has Been an Institution in that State Twelve Years.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—The project to establish the whipping post in New-York as punishment calls attention to the Maryland law which was enacted in 1882. It is as follows:

"Any person who shall brutally assault and beat his wife shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon presentment and conviction thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to be whipped not exceeding forty lashes or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

The whipping is done by the Sheriff within the walls or yard of the prison.

There was little opposition to the law when it was first proposed. All serious comment was favorable to it, but there was considerable ridicule at the discrimination of sex, and many made a pretense of wanting a similar provision for husband-beating. The bill passed the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote, and there has since been no effort to amend or repeal it.

Under the law four brutal husbands have been well castigated. Soon after the law went into operation a particularly offensive case came into the Baltimore courts, and the Judge gave the prisoner the benefit of the whipping post. It was made a big sensation, and the prisoner after his whipping corroborated the practical results of the law by saying that he never would make himself subject to the penalty again, and by declaring that the disgrace of it was worse than the physical discomforts.

Since the law went into effect cases of wife-beating have been less numerous than formerly. No wife-beater has been sentenced to the post for about two years. As a rule the Judges prefer to send the men to prison, although most of them think the law has a very good influence in reducing the crime. A bad effect of the law has been to keep wives who have been ill treated from testifying against their husbands in order to avoid the disgrace of having them whipped officially.

Southern Tribute to George Peabody.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Administrators of the Louisiana State Normal School, at Natchitoches, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. H. H. Hargrove, that the 18th of February, 1895, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Peabody, be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies at that institution, and the President of the Faculty was instructed to correspond with school officers with a view to its celebration throughout the South.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 10:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Wordsworth; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 6:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Petit Goave, per steamship Claribel; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 4 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.")

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO..........Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC..........March 5, 3 P. M.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
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Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A. M. Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
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Noordl'd, Jan. 16, 8:30 AM. Waesland, Jan. 23, 3 PM.
International Navigation Company,
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LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé......Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.
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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Kaiser W. II...March 30..........Genoa
Werra..........April 13..........Genoa
Fulda..........April 27..........Genoa
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Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A. M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 AM.
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A. M. | Trave, Sat., Mch. 9, 7 AM.
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A. M. | Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 AM.

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
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Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
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1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
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5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
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DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKES-BARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect January 7, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland, 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M.; St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Cars,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night, Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXPRESS, 3:20, P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans, 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston, 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa and Richmond.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (Except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1.10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M. 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily, for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily, 1:30 P. M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM daily.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA **NORWICH LINE**
Steamers City of Lowell (new) and City of Worcester in commission. Leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Where
Help
Is Needed.
Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.